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# THE BOOK OF PARADISE VOL. 2

## BEING THE HISTORIES AND SAYINGS OF THE MONKS AND ASCETICS OF THE EGYPTIAN DESERT

PALLADIUS - HIERONYMUS AND OTHERS

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# THE BOOK OF PARADISE

BEING

## THE HISTORIES AND SAYINGS OF THE MONKS

AND

## ASCETICS OF THE EGYPTIAN DESERT

BY

PALLADIUS, HIERONYMUS

AND OTHERS.

THE SYRIAC TEXTS, ACCORDING TO THE RECENSION OF 'ANÂN-ÎSHÔ' OF BÊTH 'ÂBHÊ, EDITED

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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VOL. II.

*ENGLISH TRANSLATION—CONTINUED*
*INDEX AND SYRIAC TEXT*

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# THE BOOK OF PARADISE.

VOLUME II.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION—CONTINUED,
INDEX AND SYRIAC TEXT.

352 [358]. ABBÂ ḲÎÔPRÔS said, "Whosoever loveth "the gratifying of his own will more than the gratifi- "cation of the will of God hath no fear of God."

352A[1] [358A]. A brother asked ABBÂ AMÔNÎS, saying, "How ought a man to act when he wisheth to begin "some [kind of] work, or when he wisheth to go or "to come, or to go from one place to another, so that "action may be according to the will of God, and may "be free from the error of devils?" The old man said "unto him, "He must first consider in his mind and see "the motive of that which he wisheth to do, and whence "it cometh, and if it be from God or Satan, or from "the man himself, and then let him do the work [which "he contemplateth], but let him flee from going and "coming, and from going from one place to another. "If he [acteth] not [thus] he will finally become a laugh- "ing stock for the devils. But afterwards let him pray "and beseech God that that work which is His he may do, "and then let him begin the work, and afterwards he "may boast in God.

353 [359]. He also said, "Bear with every man in "such a way that God may also bear with thee."[2]

353A [359A]. The disciple of ABBÂ AMMON told the following story:—One night the old man came out and found me lying down in the courtyard of the cell, and he stood up above me, and with lamentation and tears said, "Where is the mind of this brother who "can thus lie down [*or*, sleep] without care?"

354 [360]. There was a certain priest in Thebaïs whose name was DIOSCURUS, and he was the spiritual father of many monks, and at the time when they were about to receive the Holy Mysteries he used to say to the brethren, "Take thought and see lest any man "among you have been snared by the phantom of a

[1] In Bedjan's edition this Saying bears the number 367.
[2] In Bedjan's edition this Saying bears the number 366 (p. 828).

"woman during the night, and he be so bold as to "receive the Holy Mysteries. Now the emissions[1] "which [Page 707] occur as the result of a phantom "are not caused by the desire of a man, but take place "independently thereof, for they happen naturally, and "are due to the excess of matter [in the body], and "they do not, therefore, lead [a man] into subjection to "sin. But the phantoms which arise from the desire "are the sign of an evil wish. For it is meet that "the monk should be superior to the law of nature, "and that he should not be found with the smallest "impurity of body, but that he should waste the body "and humble it, and should not permit any superfluity "of matter to be found therein. Work out plans, then, "that thou mayest cut off [the superfluity of] matter "by means of a long period of fasting, for if we do "not thus, it will incite the other lusts to come upon "us; and it is not meet that a monk should be occupied "with the lusts which rise up in him daily. And if "we do not thus, in what way are we different from "those who live in the world? For we have observed "that men of this kind often make themselves to be "remote from the desires of their lust, either for pur- "poses of bodily health, or for other reasons which are "not worth mentioning; how very much more, then, "should it thus be especially a care to the monk for "the sake of the health of his spirit, and of his soul, "and of his body?"

355 [361]. They used to say that ABBÂ MACARIUS the Alexandrian at one time dwelt in a cave in the desert, and that beyond his cave was another wherein dwelt a panther; one day when he opened the door of his cave the panther came in and did homage to the blessed man, and she drew nigh and took hold of the corner of his garment, and dragged him along gently and went outside. And the old man answered

[1] The better reading is ܒܥܕܝܬܗ.

and said, "What can this animal want?" And he went with her until she arrived at her cave, and she left him outside, and went in and brought out her young, which were blind, and dropped them at his feet; and when he saw them, he prayed, and spat in their eyes, [Page 708] which were opened straightway, and the panther gave them suck, and took them and went inside. And on the day following the panther came bringing a sheepskin, and she approached and placed it before him; then the old man smiled to himself at the discernment and knowledge which the animal had shewn, and he took the skin and slept upon it, until it was quite worn out.

356 [362]. Now on another occasion when the door of his cell was shut, and the old man was sitting in his courtyard, that panther leaped down into the courtyard from the wall and came to him carrying one of her young in her mouth; and when the old man saw that the little panther was blind, he spat in its eyes, and they were opened, and its mother took it and departed. And one day later she brought to the blessed man a sheepskin, and the blessed woman MELANIA told me, saying, "I received this same skin from the hands "of the old man as a gift."

357 [363]. A brother asked an old man, saying, "What shall I do if when I have given to my brother "a little bread or money, the devils pollute it, as if "[it were given to gain] thə approbation[1] of men?" The old man said unto him, "Even though the adula-"tion of men may come, we must give to our neigh-"bour that which is necessary," and the old man adduced a proof of this statement, and said, "Two men dwelt "in a certain city, and one sowed [a field] and produced "a crop of somewhat dirty grain, but the other sowed "[no field] at all, and produced no crop of any kind, "neither clean nor dirty; in the time of tribulation which

[1] The better reading is ⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲉ.

"of these two men would live [and not die] of hunger?" And the brother said unto him, "He who produced the "crop of dirty grain;" and the old man said unto him, "Let us then produce a few [good actions], even though "they be defiled, so that we may not die in the time "of famine."

358 [364]. An old man used to say, "Dainty meats "remove [a man] from heavenly honours. For satiety, "and luxurious living in this world, and the multitudes "of lustful habits shut the door in our face and prevent "us from entering into the happiness of God. Consider "now the history of the rich man and LAZARUS; [Page "709] what was it that carried LAZARUS into the bosom "of ABRAHAM? Was it not the immeasurable troubles "among which he had been brought up? And what "brought the rich man to Gehenna? Was it not the "pleasures and lusts which were flaming within his "body? Each one of us, then, according to his measure, "by the nod of the fire of his person which is found "with him, shall receive his deserts in the world which "is to come; and each one of us, unless he be watch-"ful, shall be shaken up with the wood, and the "straw, and the stubble. And since it is necessary for "us to extinguish carefully the lusts which bestir them-"selves in us, we have need [to drink] water, and not "wine."

359 [365]. An old man used to say, "True obedi-"ence is like unto a chaste woman who is betrothed, "and who is not drawn aside after strange voices; and "the ear which turneth away, ever so little, from the "truth, is like an adulterous woman who turneth away "from her husband; and the mind which is led by "every doctrine of error[1] is like unto a harlot, who is "persuaded by every one who calleth her. Let us "then rebuke[2] the wandering mind which is cor-

[1] The better reading is ديبنتا.

[2] The better reading is نيحه.

"rupted[1] by strange voices, and which loveth the voice "of its seducer[2] instead of that of the true bridegroom; "for it hath accepted to be called by the name of a "stranger, and not by that of Christ."

360 [366]. An old man used to say, "If thou hast "prayed for thy companion thou hast also prayed for "thyself, but if thou hast prayed for thyself only thou "hast impoverished thy petition; and if thou hast shewn "that thy brother hath offended thee, thou hast also "shewn that thou hast offended thyself. Those prayers, "which have not taken their mind with them, when "they have ascended and gone up stand outside the "door, and it is love which openeth the door before "them. The prayer which possesseth not the wings "of the spirit to [mount up] on high standeth before "the mouth of him that prayeth it, and thinking that "it hath flown away he doth not perceive that it re- "maineth [near him]. Offer with thine offering salt, "as it is written.[3] [Page 710] Let the love of thy "Lord be salt for thy sacrifice, for the sacrifice which "hath not salt through His love is despised and rejected "before Him."

361 [367]. One of the holy men used to say thus:— "I have passed the whole period of twenty years in "striving so that a strange thought might not enter "into my heart, and I have seen Satan, until the ninth "hour, with his bow stretched ready to shoot an arrow "into my heart; and when he could not find an oppor- "tunity, he was filled with disgust, and he would depart "each day, having been put to shame."[4]

362 [368]. There was a certain holy man in Egypt who dwelt in the desert, and a little way beyond him

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[1] The better reading is ܐܬܚܫܝܠ.

[2] The better reading is ܕܡܫܒܚܬܗ.

[3] Leviticus II. 13.

[4] In Bedjan's edition there follows:—ܘܐܡܪ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܨܠܝܬ ܠܚܒܪܟ ܨܠܝܬ ܐܦ ܠܢܦܫܟ ܘܐܢ ܠܢܦܫܟ ܨܠܝܬ ܐܦ ܠܚܒܪܟ ܚܒܠܬ.

was an elder [*or*, priest], who was a Manichean; and this Manichean was obliged to make a journey and to go to one who was of the same faith as himself, and as he was going along the road, he arrived at eventide at the place where the holy man lived, and the Manichean was in great distress, for he had no place near at hand wherein to enter. Now he was afraid to go to the holy man, for he thought that he would recognize him, and would not allow him to enter [his cell]; nevertheless, being sore pressed, and not knowing where [else] to go, he knocked at the door of that holy man; and he opened the door, and the Manichean went in, and the holy man received him with gladness, and he knew who he was, and he urged him to pray, and he relieved all his wants, and the Manichean slept, and was refreshed. And it came to pass during the night that the Manichean came to himself, and said, "How is it that there is nothing which it was seemly "to do which this blessed man hath not done for me? "verily this is a man of God." Then he rose up and fell down at his feet, and said, "From this day on-"wards I shall believe as thou believest;" and he turned to the truth, and he became a friend of the holy man and lived with him always.

363 [368A]. I have heard that ABBÂ ISAAC said concerning ABBÂ MAṬÂÔÎS his Rabbâ, now they both arrived at the dignity of the episcopacy, [Page 711], that first of all ABBÂ MAṬÂÔÎS built his monastery in the country of the HARBĔLÂYÊ (HERAKLEANS), but that being much troubled by the multitudes who came to him, he left that place, and departed, and went to another spot in order that he might find quietness, and he built a monastery for himself there. And by the operation of Satan as it were, he found there a certain brother with whom he was at enmity, and he afflicted him greatly; and the old man saw [this], and he rose up and departed to his village, so that the man might not be vexed through him, and there he built a

monastery, and shut himself in it. Now after a time, the fathers of that place wherefrom ABBÂ MAṬÂÔÎS had departed gathered together, and they took that brother who was aggrieved, and they went to him in order to entreat him and to bring him to his monastery; and when they had arrived at the place where ABBÂ SÔRÎÔN used to dwell, they left their cloaks there, and the aggrieved brother was with them. And when the fathers had knocked, the old man brought forward[1] a ladder, and he recognized them, and said unto them, "Where are your cloaks?" And they said, "They are "here with us, with such and such a brother." Now when the old man heard the name of that brother, in sheer joy he took an axe and opened the door, and he ran to the place where that brother was, and the holy man fell at the feet of the saint, and he made entreaty to him, and he kissed him, and saluted him, and he brought him and the fathers to his cell, and he refreshed both him and them for three days; and he made ready a meal, which he was not in the habit of doing, and he rose up and went with them with great joy. Now afterwards he was called to the office of Bishop, and he became a worker of signs and miracles, and he also made his disciple ABBÂ ISAAC a Bishop, and he continued to lead a life of spiritual excellence until the end of his life.

364 [369]. They used to say of ABBÂ SERAPION, the Bishop, that whensoever a man came to him to receive [Page 712] the monastic garb, he said these words to him, "When thou prayest say, 'Lord, teach "'me to do Thy will.'"

365 [370]. On one occasion ABBÂ PAPHNUTIUS was living in a remote desert, and it happened that a certain brother came to him and found him sick, and the brother took him, and washed him, and of the food which he had with him he boiled a little, and

[1] Read ܣܠܡ.

brought it to him to eat. And when he saw [this] he answered and said, "In very truth it had passed[1] "from my mind that this gratification for the children "of men existed;" and he brought him a cup of cream. Now when the old man saw him, he wept, and said, "I never expected that, even to the day of my death, "I should drink wine."

366 [371]. One of the fathers told a story, saying:— On one occasion two brethren according to the body came to the desert to a certain monk, and they conducted themselves in an excellent manner, and they were praised by the whole brotherhood. And it came to pass that one of them fell into a sickness which lasted not a few years, and his brother ministered unto him, and certain fathers came to visit him, and they began to praise him that ministered unto him, saying, "Thy willingness and thine abstinence profit the whole "brotherhood." And he answered and said unto them with great humility, "Forgive me, O my fathers, for I "have not as yet begun to lead a life of rule, but it is "my brother who doeth the works of excellence, and "that ye may indeed learn that such is the case, come "after me, and see." Then he took them in to his brother in the cell wherein he lay, and he said unto him, "Father, where is the axe which I gave thee "yesterday?" And he began to seek for it. Then he said unto him, "See, O my brother, do an act of grace "and seek for it with me," and the sick brother took it upon himself to be asked for that which he had not taken. And having profited [by his example] the fathers departed from that place.

367 [372]. An old man used to say, "Flee from "that love which [Page 713] subsisteth by means of "the things which are corrupt, for with them a man "also passeth away and is destroyed."

368 [373]. ABBÂ ELIJAH used to say, "The love

[1] Read ܫܒܩ.

"which a man possesseth for his neighbour, and which "is caused by some temporal matter is, in the process "of time, turned into fierce enmity."

369 [374]. And he also said, "Whatsoever hath its "being for God's sake endureth and abideth for ever "with those who are true."

370 [375]. On one occasion the priest of PÎLÎSÎÔN heard that certain of the brethren were idle and lazy, and that they were constantly in the city, and that they swam in the baths, and neglected the works of excellence which belong to the life of the monk, and when they came to the congregation he took their monkish dress from them; and having done [this] he was sad at heart, and repented, and he went to ABBÂ POEMEN and informed him about them. And the old man said unto him, "Hast thou nothing of the old "man about thee?" [And he said "Yea."[1] And the old man said unto him], "Therefore thou thyself art "like unto them, and thou art nigh unto sin." Then the priest went and expressed his sorrow to them, and he put on them the dress of monks [once more]. Now they were twelve in all.

371 [376]. On one occasion tribulation came upon the monks in a certain place where they were living, and they wished to forsake it and to come to ABBÂ AMMON; and behold,[2] he was travelling in a boat, and he saw them going along by the side of the river, and he ordered the boatman to bring [the boat] close to land. Then he called these brethren and said unto them, "I am AMMON to whom ye wish to go;" and he entreated them to go back to their place, and he comforted them, and told them to endure patiently, for there was in the matter no[3] loss to the soul, but only human vexation.

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[1] Adding, ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ.

[2] Read ܗܘ ܐܬܚܙܐ.

[3] Read ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ.

372 [377]. On one occasion an old man went up from Scete to the brethren in the mountain, and when they saw that he was a man of great ascetic labours, and that he practised stern self-denial, they entreated him to let them make a meal for him, and they brought him a little wine to drink. Now the people [Page 713] of the country heard about him, and they brought him a man who was afflicted with a devil that he might heal him; and when the devil saw him, he began to revile him, saying, "Hast thou brought "this winebibber to me?" And the old man did not wish to cast him out because of the praise of men, but, because the devil had reviled him, he said unto him, "I believe in Christ, and I shall not have drunk "[this] cup of wine until thou hast gone forth;" and as he began to drink that devil cried out, and said, "Thou "art consuming me;" and before the old man could drink that cup [of wine] the devil went forth by the grace of Christ.

373 [378]. They used to say that a certain father who was a recluse had a brother, according to the body, who lived in another cell, and that this brother fell ill, and sent to him a message to come and see him before he died; and his brother said, "I am un- "able to go out for the sake of my brother in the "flesh." And his brother sent him another message, saying, "Come, if it be only in the night, that I may "see thee;" and the recluse said, "I cannot do so, for "if I did my heart would not be pure before God." So the brother died, and they did not see each other.

374 [379]. They once wanted to make ABBÂ ISAAC priest in Scete, and when he heard [this] he fled to Egypt, and he went into a field and hid himself among the crop because the fathers were pursuing him, and when they came to that field they began to weary a little; and they turned the ass which they had with them out to feed, but he left the whole field, and

went and stood up in that place where ABBÂ ISAAC was hidden. And in the morning they went out to look for the ass, and they found the ass and the old man [together], and they marvelled; and when they wished to make ABBÂ ISAAC take an oath [not to run away] he would not allow them [to do so], and he said unto them, "I shall not flee again, for it is "the will of God, and whithersoever I flee I shall "come to this thing, for this is a consecration by "God."

375 [380]. ABBÂ MACARIUS asked ABBÂ ARSENIUS, saying, [Page 715] "Is it good for a man not to have "any pleasure at all in his cell? I know a brother who "used to have a few garden herbs in his cell, and to "prevent himself from having any gratification there-"from, he pulled them up by the roots;" and ABBÂ ARSENIUS said unto him, "This is good, but every "man [must do] as he is able, and if he hath not the "strength to persist in this perhaps he should plant "others."

376 [381]. The old men who were in Egypt told ABBÂ ELIJAH that ABBÂ AGATHON was a great man. And the old man said unto them, "Considering his "youth he was a great man in his generation, but he "was very far removed from the men of old. I saw "in Scete an old man who was able to hold back the "sun in his course in the heavens like JOSHUA, the son "of NUN;" and when they heard [this] they marvelled and praised God.

377 [382]. A certain brother asked ABBÂ POEMEN about fornication, and he answered and said, "[It cometh "upon a man] because our eyes will not allow us to "see the help of God which surroundeth a man, for "a man is constrained to humility and to the fear "of God at all times, even as he is constrained "[to draw] the breath which goeth forth from his "mouth."

378 [383]. An old man used to say, "If thou wishest

"to learn to know [thy] neighbour praise him more than "thou rebukest him."

379 [384]. They used to say that whensoever one of the fathers wished to sleep a little, he would sit down in his cell at some distance from the wall, so that whenever he nodded his head he became wide awake.

380 [385]. And whensoever another of the old men lay down he used to hold up a book above him, and when he dropped off to sleep the book would fall down and awake him.[1]

381 [386]. ABBÂ ANTHONY said, "I do not fear God, "on the contrary, I love Him."

382 [387]. One of the old men whilst exhorting the brethren to work of spiritual excellence used to say, "Troubles are hard unto those who are not accustomed[2] "to them. Troubles are like unto dogs; for as dogs "[Page 716] bite those who are not familiar with them, "and wag their tails at those who are, so also are "labours, because they give pain to those who have "no experience of them, and they are pleasing unto "those who are trained in bearing them. This excep- "tion must, however, be made: lusts are wont to pro- "duce troubles and adversities, but troubles are the "cause of pleasure and delights."

383 [388]. On one occasion ABBÂ AMMON came to cross the river, and he found that they were making ready a boat to take [some] men over, and he sat down in it; and behold, there was another boat which was going to take over some women, and they cried out to him, "Come thou, father, and cross over with us." And he answered and said unto them, "If I had not 'been going to cross over in the public boat I could

[1] In Bedjan's edition there follows:—No. 23. Abbâ Besarion said, "I stood up for forty nights, and did not sleep." ✤ ܐܒܐ ܒܣܪܝܘܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܩܡܬ ܠܬܠܬ ܠܝܠܝ ܘܠܐ ܫܟܒܬ.

[2] Read ܡܬܪܓܠ.

"not cross [with you]." Now he had with him a bundle of palm leaves, and he sat down and plaited mats until that boat was ready, and then he crossed over the river [in it]. And the brethren expressed their regrets, saying, "Why hast thou done thus?" Then the old man said unto them, "Because I do not at all "times travel in great haste, and because my thoughts "are not always in a turmoil." Now this is a proof that a man should travel on the path of God with a well ordered mind.

384 [389]. One of the old men came to one of the fathers [and asked him] to go and visit ABBÂ JOSEPH, and he said to him, "Tell thy disciple to go "with us;" and the father said, "Call him, and whatso- "ever thou commandest him, he will do." The old man said unto him, "What is his name?" and the Rabbâ of the disciple said, "I know not." The old man said unto him, "And how long hath he been with "thee? Dost thou not know his name?" And the father said, "Behold, he hath been with me for two "years;" then the old man answered and said, "If he "hath been with thee for two years, and thou hast "not learnt his name, how can I learn it in one day?"

385 [390]. A brother asked ABBÂ POEMEN, and said, "On one occasion I was distressed, and I begged "one of the holy men to lend me a certain thing, and "he gave it to me as a free gift; now if God prospereth "me [Page 717] shall I give it to another man, or shall "I return it to him that gave it to me in the time of "my tribulation?" The old man saith, "The gift was "most certainly from God, and it is meet for thee to "return it to him, for it belongeth to him." And that brother said unto him, "Supposing that I carry it to "him, and he refuse to take it, and say unto me, "'Get thee gone, and give it as a free gift to any one "'at thy pleasure,' what am I to do?" The old man said, "The thing still belongeth to him. For if a man "bringeth thee something of his own accord, and thou

"hast no knowledge about it, in this manner the thing "is his; but if thou hast borrowed something, either "from a monk or from a man in the world, and he "refuseth to take it back, it belongeth to thee,[1] and "thou mayest do as thou pleasest with it."

386 [391]. ABBÂ JOSEPH related that ABBÂ ISAAC said, "I was on one occasion sitting with ABBÂ POEMEN, "and I saw that he was in a state of great stupefaction, "and because I possessed some influence over him, I "offered entreaty to him, saying, "Father, where is thy "'mind?' And after I had pressed him greatly, he "answered and said, 'My mind was in the place of the "'Crucifixion, where the holy woman MARY, [the God-"'bearer], was standing and weeping by the Cross "'of our Reedemer, and I was wishing that I might "'at all times feel thus.'"

387 [392]. They used to say that ABBÂ SISOES the Theban was wont to dwell among the reeds of ARSÂNÎÂ, where there was, at some distance from him, an old man who was sick; and when he heard [of it] he was distressed, for he fasted two days at a time, and that day was the day on which he ought not to eat. And he said in his mind, "What shall I do? For perhaps "the brethren will compel me to eat, and if I wait [to "go to the old man] until to-morrow perhaps he will "be dead. I can only do this. I will go, but will not "break the law and eat;" so he went, and he ate not, and he did not break the rule of life which [he observed] for God's sake.

388 [393]. They used to say [Page 718] that ABBÂ NEṬÎRÂ, who was the disciple of ABBÂ SYLVANUS, and who dwelt in his cell in Mount Sinai, trained his body, and exercised it in ascetic labours with moderation; but when he was called by force to the episcopacy, he afflicted himself with stern and laborious works. And his disciple said unto him, "Abbâ, when we lived

[1] Read ...

"in the desert thou didst not lead such a life of ab-
"stinence and self-denial as thou now doest;" and the old man said unto him, "There I had the desert, and "silence, and poverty, and I only had to direct my "body in moderation so that it might not become ill; "but here I have the world, and I must vex my body "so that it may not be caught by any lust whatsoever, "and that I may not lose my labours."

389 [394]. They used to relate that ABBÂ POEMEN and the brethren at one time worked with their hands, but he could not sell their work; and they were distressed because they had no one to buy their work; and one of the brethren, who was a friend of theirs, went to a certain believing merchant and informed him of the matter. Now ABBÂ POEMEN [always] refused to accept anything from any man, so that he might not be entreated [for alms] by the multitude. And when the merchant heard [about their need], because he wished to do something for the old man, he made the excuse that he was in need of [the kind] of work [which they did], and he bought a camel and carried away the work as if he had been in need of the same; and the brother who had told the merchant came to ABBÂ POEMEN, and hearing that the merchant had come and carried away what they had to sell, he said before ABBÂ POEMEN, "Verily, O father, the merchant hath "taken [the work] away, although he did not want it." Then ABBÂ POEMEN said to ABBÂ JOB, his brother, "Arise, stop the camel, and bring him back, for if thou "dost not do so POEMEN will not dwell here with you. "For I do not wish to wrong any man by making him "unnecessarily [Page 719] to suffer loss on my account, "and to take my profit." And the brother departed and brought the camel back with great difficulty, and then ABBÂ POEMEN was persuaded to stay with them, and when he saw [the camel] he rejoiced as one who had found a great treasure.

390 [395]. A certain stranger came to Scete, and

brought there much gold, and he entreated the priest that it might be given to the brethren, and the priest said unto him, "It is useless to them;" and having entreated him many times, and the priest not consenting [to this], the man laid the gold down openly at the door of the church. And the priest said, "My "brethren, if any man hath need let him take [some]," but they refused to touch it, and some of them would not even look at it. Then the priest said unto him, "God hath accepted thy gift, go, and give it to the "poor;" and having been greatly helped he departed.

391 [396]. On one occasion the steward of Scete went up to Constantinople, and the Emperor seeing him asked him how the fathers in Egypt were; and the steward did homage, and answered and said to the Emperor, "Behold, they eat each other, and live." Now when the Emperor heard this, he marvelled, and asked him, "What is the meaning of 'they eat each "'other?'" And the steward said, "The meaning of "'they eat[1] each other' is this:—When it happeneth "that one of them is going to die, he commandeth that "whatsoever he hath shall be given to various men "according to their needs; and similarly when a man "worketh he bringeth [the results of] his labour, and "refresheth all the brethren therewith, and in this way "they live." The Emperor said unto him, "Verily "blessed are ye, for ye are saved and freed from the "cares of the world, and also from the judgment of "Gehenna. We, on the other hand, are troubled by "the cares of this world, and Gehenna is prepared "for us because of our sins."

392. They used to say of Abbâ Baṭîmîs that, when [the brethren] were coming down from the harvest to Scete, they brought down as a gift for the brethren who were there a jar of oil, which contained the measure of a *ḳesṭâ*, and was sealed with plaster. And

[1] Add وإخذ.

at the return of the period the year following when they were going [Page 720] to the harvest, they brought everything which was of benefit to the church; and ABBÂ BAṬÎMÎS made a small hole with a needle in the vessel of oil, and poured out a little of it for himself, and thought that he had done some great thing in not having consumed the whole of the oil which was in the vessel. And when the brethren brought their vessels with the plaster coverings intact and the vessels themselves unopened, whilst his vessel had been perforated, he stood there full of shame, just like a man who thinks that he has been found [committing] fornication.

393. There was a great and holy man who used to dwell in the inner desert, in a state of glorious ascetic excellence, and the gifts of casting out devils and of healing the sick had been given to him by God, and he used to work great miracles in the Name of Christ, and the beasts also made themselves subject to him at his command. For it chanced on one occasion when he was journeying in the desert that he saw a herd of wild asses feeding, and he said to them, "In the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, let one of you "come hither;" and one of them came, and crouched before him very gently, and the blessed man mounted him, and sat upon him, and the animal carried him whither he wished to go.

394. One day when the blessed ANTHONY was sitting in the desert with the brethren about him, suddenly there fell upon him a state of stupor, and he became exceedingly sad and sorry, and he bent his knees and prayed; and when, after a long time, he stood up, he wept and groaned, and the old man began to pluck out his hair; and to throw it away.[1] Now when the brethren saw him weeping they entreated him to tell them what he had seen; and he answered

[1] Read ⲓⲥⲱⲟ.

and said unto them, "A great pillar hath fallen this "day from the church." Now he spake concerning that holy man who had fallen from his rule of life. And he sent to him straightway two brethren to see what had happened [Page 721] and to comfort him, and when the holy man saw them, he wailed and cried, and took dust and cast it upon his head, and he fell down before them, saying, "Go ye and say unto ABBÂ "ANTHONY, 'Pray for me that ten days may be given "'me to live, and I believe that I shall repent;'" but he died before five days had passed, and did not remain[1] long enough to offer up repentance for his sin.

395. There was a certain man of noble rank who sold everything which he had, and divided [the money] among the poor and the strangers, and he shaved his head, and went and dwelt in a monastery; now there remained to him a remnant of his possessions sufficient for his wants. And after a little time, when he had obtained freedom of speech, he began to be proud and to exalt himself above the other brethren, saying, "They lack education, and the knowledge of learning;" and the blessed MÂR BASIL, the Bishop, sent him a message in a letter, saying, "Thou hast lost the great "name which thou hadst in the world, for thou wast "called 'nobleman', and thou hast not become a monk."

396. ABBÂ GREGORY made an answer against the thoughts and said to the brethren, "My brethren, inas- "much as we have passed the measure of children, "let us cease from the mind of children, that is to say, "let us free ourselves from the careless habits of filthy "lusts; for it would be a shameful thing for us if, since "childhood hath passed from us, and old age hath come "upon us, the things of shame had not also passed "away from us."

397. They used to say that when ABBÂ MACARIUS was walking in the desert, he went and found a beauti-

[1] Read ...

ful spot which was like unto the Paradise of God; and there were in it fountains of water, and numerous palm-trees, and trees of various kinds which bore fruit, and when he had come and told the brethren about it, they begged and entreated him to go and settle them there. Then the old men, the aged members of the congregation, who led lives of stern labour, entreated them not [Page 722] to leave their place, and they said, "If pleasure and delight be found in that spot, "and if a man may live therein without vexation and "labour, what pleasure and delight do ye expect to "receive from God? Nay, it is right for us to endure "the hardness of this place wherein we dwell, and to "suffer tribulations so that we may enjoy pleasure in "the world to come." And when he had said these things the brethren were restrained and departed not.

398. There was a certain holy man who used to see visions, and he told the following story, saying, "Once when I was standing up in prayer, I heard a "devil complaining in the presence of his companion, "saying, 'I am[1] [suffering] great labour and trouble.' "And when the other devil asked him[2] so that he "might learn from him the cause of his trouble, he "said to him, 'This is the work which hath been handed "over to me. When I have carried these monks, who "are in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, to Mount "Sinai I have to bring those who are in Mount Sinai "to Jerusalem, and I have no rest whatsoever."

399. There was a monk who lived in a cell, far away in the desert, and this monk had a brother who lived in the world, and whose end was nigh, for he had to die; and he sent a message to the monk, saying, "For God's sake do an act of grace, and come "that I may see thee before I die." And when the monk heard [this], he shut the door of his cell, and

[1] Read ܐܝܟ.

[2] The better reading is ܗܘ.

set out to go to him, and as he was travelling through the desert, he saw an old man sitting on the wayside mending nets; now this old man was the Calumniator, who was making ready his snares to catch in them those who were journeying on the road of spiritual excellence. And he was exceedingly anxious to overthrow that brother, and to trip him up by his snares, for he had not only never allowed his foot to become entangled in the meshes of his nets, but he had also slit in pieces and destroyed his pit-falls through the remembrance of God. Now the monk did not know that the man who was sitting by the road-side [Page 723] mending his nets was Satan, and he said unto him, "Why art thou sitting here in this "parched desert? And what art thou doing here?" The Calumniator said unto him, "I am mending my "nets wherewith I wish to catch the gazelle which are "in the desert." And the monk said unto him, "Make "me a net also, for I want to catch with it the gazelle "which go into my garden and lay it waste." Then that devil said unto him, "Get thee on thy journey, "and I will make a net for thee which shall be better "than that which thou now seest." And when the monk had gone to his brother, he saw him, and remained with him for two days, and on the third day his brother died; and he wrapped him in his grave-clothes, and buried him with the honour which is due to believing men. And as he was lying there in his brother's house, his brother's wife rose up by night, and came and lay down by his side through the agency of the Calumniator, and she began to say unto him thus:— "God hath sent thee hither to provide for thy brother's "children, and to bring them up; take me, then, to wife, "and take care of thy brother's house and of his chil- "dren, and stay here in peace in thine own house." And when the monk had heard what she said to him, he was moved to wrath against her, and he said to her, "Fie upon thee, O woman! Get thee behind me,

"Satan!" And he rose up straightway, and took his staff, and set out to go through the desert to his cell, and as he was journeying along the way, he saw that old man sitting in his place and mending his nets; and the monk said unto him, "Art thou still "sitting here, O old man? Hast thou prepared for "me that net concerning which I spake to thee?" Then Satan became furious, and he looked at him in fierce anger and said, "Get thee forth from my pre- "sence. Yea, thou hast indeed broken the net which "I made for thee. Didst thou not know [Page 724] "that thou wast breaking and slitting in pieces during "the past night that other net which was better than "the first one?[1] I am not able to make a net which "[will catch] thee." And as he was speaking he changed himself into a great serpent. Now when the monk saw this he understood that it was Satan who had appeared unto him; and he fled from the place in fear, and went to his cell, and he gave thanks unto God Who had delivered him from the snare of Satan, who had wished to snare him and to drag him down into his net through his brother's wife.

400. A certain brother had recently received the garb of a monk, and he went and shut himself up in a cell, and said, "I am a desert monk." And when the fathers heard [this], they came and took him out of his place, and made him to go about to the cells of the brethren, and to make apologies to them, saying, "I am not a desert monk, and I have only just "begun to be a disciple."[2]

401. On one occasion ABBÂ ABRAHAM went to ABBÂ ARÊÂ, and whilst they were sitting talking, a certain brother also came to Abbâ, and repeated the following:—There was a certain rich man in Jerusalem who had become rich by means of fraud, and avarice, and

[1] Read ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.

[2] From Bedjan's edition, p. 853, No. ⲙⲇ.

oppression, and wicked acts of various kinds; and when this man came to himself, and understood that there was judgment to come, he drew nigh to a certain teacher, and said unto him, "I beseech thee [to hearken unto me]. My mind is led captive by worldly care, and "by anxieties which are of the earth; make me whole "then, so that I may not perish." And the teacher gave him to read the Book of the Wisdom of Solomon, and as he was reading [it], he found a verse which said, "He who hath compassion upon the poor lendeth "to God." Then he shut the book, and gave it to the teacher, saying, "Who is there that is more sure "and more to be trusted than God, Who if I shew "compassion upon the poor, will give me back both "principal and interest?" Then he went immediately, and sold everything which he possessed and divided it among the poor, and he left nothing whatsoever of it to himself except four *dînârs*, which were to be [spent] in burying him; and he fell into want, and became exceedingly poor, and he went about begging, but no man either shewed compassion upon him or gave him food. Finally he meditated within himself, and said, "I will go to the Lord my God, and will "enter into judgment with Him because He led me "astray and made me scatter all my possessions." Now as he was returning to Jerusalem, he saw two men fighting with each other, and each was striving [Page 725] to take from his companion a certain stone of great excellence, which had fallen from the ephod which was on AARON, the high priest; now the men did not know what the stone was. Then the man said unto them, "Why are ye fighting and con- "tending with each other?" And they answered and said unto him, "We have found a stone, and we do "not know what its value is;" and he said unto them, "Give it to me, and take four *dînârs*," and they gave him the stone gladly. Then the man went into Jerusalem and shewed the stone to a goldsmith, who, as

soon as he saw the stone, said unto him, "Where "didst thou find this? For behold, because [of the "loss] thereof all Jerusalem hath been in an uproar for "the last three days. But go, and give it to the high "priest, and he will make thee a rich man." Now when he had gone into the temple, the angel of the Lord appeared unto the high priest, and said unto him, "Behold, a man hath come unto thee, and he hath "with him the stone which was lost; give him, then, gold, "and silver, and precious stones according to his "desire, and rebuke him, and say unto him, 'Have no "'doubt whatsoever in thy mind, and restrain not thy-"'self from lending to God as if thou wert not a be-"'liever and a true man, for, behold, I have given unto "'thee twofold in this world [for what thou didst lend "'Me], and in the world to come life everlasting.'"

402.[1] And the fathers also said:—There was a rich philosopher in a certain city, and he never gave anything to any man; and the Bishop of the city said unto him, "Dost thou know, O my beloved brother, "that when we came into this world we brought nothing "in with us, and that we shall not be able to carry "anything out with us? But from that which Christ "hath given unto thee thou shouldst lend in this world, "and in the next He will reward thee several times "over." Then the philosopher said unto the Bishop, "Wilt thou be surety to me that if I lend [money] "unto Him He will reward me?" And the Bishop answered and said, "Yea, I will be surety to thee;" and the Bishop having become surety to him, straightway the rich man began to scatter his possessions, and whensoever he gave alms to any man he used to write thus:—"Behold, I have lent to Christ, such and such "things, Bishop So-and-so being security for the same;" and he did thus until he had scattered all the riches

[1] The following is translated from Bedjan's edition, p. 855, No. ۲۵۵ ff.

which he possessed. Now when the day arrived for him to go forth from the world, he commanded his household, saying, "I make you to take an oath by "Christ, in Whom I have trusted, that this paper shall "be laid with me in the grave;" and they took the oath even as he made them to do. And after many days, the Bishop came to the city, and he went to the kinsfolk of the philosopher, and he comforted them, and said unto them, "Did he not give you any com- "mands? And did he not make a will?" And they said unto him, "When he was dying he made us swear "that the paper of indebtedness should be laid with "him [in the grave], and we did even as he said." And the Bishop said unto them, "Come ye and shew "me his grave," and when he had gone and entered into the grave, he saw the paper laid on the breast of the philosopher, and he took it, and opened it, and found that there was written in it thus:—"I, the philo- "sopher So-and-so, have gone to Christ, and every- "thing which I lent unto Him He hath returned unto "me many times over; and henceforward I have no "claim whatsoever, except tranquillity and peace." And every one who saw and heard [this] praised God, unto Whom all things are easy.

403. There was a certain rich man in Alexandria whose name was DÔMYÂNÔS, and he fell sick of a grievous disease, and being afraid that he was going to die he divided thirty pounds weight of gold among the poor; and it happened that he recovered, and then he repented of what he had done. Now he had a rich friend, who was a chaste and excellent man, and he revealed to him everything about which he repented, and the friend answered and said unto him, "Be not "sad, O my brother, for it is meet that thou shouldst "rejoice, because thou hast made an offering unto God "of thy gold;" but the rich man did not agree with him. Then he said unto him, "I will give thee thirty "pounds' weight of gold, and thou must not be vexed,

"but come with me to the temple of MÂR MÎNÂ, the "martyr, and say thus: 'It is not I who have given "'these alms, but this man,' and take that which is "thine, and go." And having done this, he took thirty pounds' weight of gold, and went to go forth by the door of the church, and the angel of the Lord smote him, and he fell down straightway, and died. Then the priests who were in the temple of MÂR MÎNÂ gathered themselves together, and they said to the friend, "Take thy gold, and be gone." And he said unto them, "God forbid that I should take anything "from Christ, for I have offered it to Him, and it is "His, but if it seem [fit] to you let it be divided among "the poor;" and it was divided according to his command, and every one who heard feared and glorified God. My brethren, let us admire the excellence of that friend, and let us not be sad when we offer alms and oblations unto God, for we [only] offer unto Him that which is His. And He Himself hath written that He is the debtor and the borrower, and hath promised a reward even for a cup of cold water, saying, "What-"soever ye do unto one of these little ones, ye do "unto Me;"[1] may He make us worthy to do His will. Amen.

[Here follow] the counsels which belong in order to the old man who spake against the thoughts of fornication, saying, "Be like unto a man who passeth "through a street of taverns, &c.[2]]

404. O man, for thy sake was CHRIST born, and the Son of God came that he might make thee to live; He became a babe, He became a child, and He became a man, being [at the same time] God in His Nature, and the Son of God.

405. He Who was the Lawgiver became a reader, and He took the Book in the synagogue, and read,

[1] St. Matthew x. 42; xxv. 40.
[2] See No. 582.

saying, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, and there-"fore He hath anointed Me, and hath sent Me to preach "the Gospel to the poor."[1]

406. Like a sub-deacon He made a whip of cord, and drove out from the temple all those who sold oxen, and rams, and doves, *et cetera.*

407. Like a servant He girded a napkin about His loins, and washed the feet of His disciples, and He commanded them to wash the feet of their brethren.

408. Like a priest He sat among the priests and taught the people.

409. Like a Bishop He took bread, and blessed [it], and brake, and gave unto His disciples. He was beaten for thy sake, He was crucified for thy sake, and He died for thy sake; yet for His sake thou wilt not even bear disgrace! He rose as God, and He ascended as God. He wrought all things for us, fittingly and in order, that He might redeem us. Let us, then, be watchful, and zealous, and constant in prayer; let us do all things which are pleasing unto Him, and which gratify those who love Him, so that we may be redeemed and live. Was not JOSEPH sold into EGYPT, and was he not in a strange land? And the three Holy Children in Babylon, peradventure they acquired knowledge with man and stood in front of them [of themselves]? Nay, it was because they feared God that He helped them, and made them glorious.

410. An old man, who had delivered himself unto God, used to say, "The monk hath no will of his own. "Now he who abideth in ministering unto the will "of God never wearieth, but if thou performest thine "own will thou becomest weary and exhausted, because "God doth not support thee."

411. The old man also said, "When a soldier en-"tereth the battle he taketh care for himself only, and "so also is it with the huntsman; let us then be like

[1] St. Luke IV. 18.

"unto these, for riches, and kinsfolk, and wisdom are "dung without a correct rule of life and conduct.

412. The old man also said, "God dwelleth in the "man who worketh with God, for He said, 'I will dwell "'in them, and I will walk in them, and they shall be "'to Me a people, and I will be unto them a God.'"

413. The old man also said, "God saith unto thee "thus: If thou lovest Me, O monk, that which I wish "do, and do not what I desire not. The life of "a monk are these:—good works, obedience, train- "ing, not to blame his neighbour, not to calumniate "any man, and not to complain, for it is written, 'The "'mercy of the Lord hateth evil things.'"

414. The same old man used to say, "The life and "conduct of a monk are these:—he must not act ini- "quitously, and he must not look upon evil things with "his eyes, and he must not hearken with his ears unto "things which are alien to the fear of God, and he "must not utter calumnies with his mouth, and he must "not seize things with his hands, but must give espe- "cially to those who are in need, he must neither be "exalted in his mind nor meditate with wicked thoughts, "and he must not fill his belly. All these things he "must perform with intelligence, for by them is a monk "known."

415. A certain brother vexed an old man several times by saying unto him, "What shall I do in respect "of the wicked and filthy thoughts of all sorts and "kinds which go through me?" And the old man answered and said unto him, "Thou art like unto a "stagnant pool which is at one time filled with water, "and which at another, when water hath been drawn up "from it, runneth dry. Why canst thou not rather be like "unto the spring which never faileth? Patient persist- "ence is victory, and victory is constancy, and con- "stancy is life, and life is kingdom, and kingdom is God."

416. Abbâ Epiphanius used to say, "Whatsoever "food thou wishest to eat with pleasure desire not to

"give to thy body, especially when thou art not sick, "and that food for which thou lustest thou shalt not "eat. When, however, thou art eating the things which "are sent unto thee by God, give thanks unto Him at "all times, and be grateful unto Him. We have received "pleasures and delights because of the name of monastic "life, but we perform not the works of monks, and it "shall be that thou art not a monk. What then? Wilt "thou not play the man that, peradventure, thou mayest "be clothed in the apparel which is alien unto thee? "Tell me, O brother, how can a man possess the seal "of service unless he possesseth humility? For the "humble man who seeth another sinning weepeth bit- "terly, saying, 'This man may perhaps sin to-day, "'but how many times shall I sin to-morrow?' But, if "any man sin before thee, no matter who he may be, "condemn him not, but consider thyself to be a greater "sinner than he is, even though he be both a child of "this world, and make people to sin against God."

417. He also used to say, "Know thyself, and thou "shalt never fall. Give work unto thy soul, that is to "say, constant prayer, and the love which is in God, "before another can give it evil thoughts; and pray "ye that the spirit of error may be remote from you."

418. He also used to say, "Whatsoever thou doest "successfully, and makest a boast of, that destroy, for "it is not right for a monk to boast about his good "deeds, and if he boasteth he will fall."

419. "When thou prayest say with a hidden voice "unto God, 'Lord, how am I to acquire Thee? Thou, "'even Thou knowest that I am a beast, and that I "'know nothing. Thou hast brought me to the highest "'point of this life, O redeem me for Thy mercy's sake. "'I am Thy servant and the son of Thine handmaiden. "'O Lord, by Thy wish make me to live."

420. The old man is falsehood, and the new man is truth. Truth is the root of good works, and false- hood is death. If the liar, and the thief, and the

calumniator, knew that they were to be exposed and made known to all at a subsequent period they would never commit their offences, and it is even thus with those who commit adultery.

421. The sons of ELI, HOPHNI and PHINEHAS were priests of the Lord, but they feared not God, and they and all their house perished.

422. He who layeth hold upon, and bindeth, and taketh to himself the remembrance of evil things, is like unto the man who burieth fire within chopped straw.

423. If thou wouldst talk to a man concerning life, and if thou wouldst say a word unto him with suffering, and with repentance, and with weeping, speak unto him that heareth and doeth; and if thou dost not [do this] speak not at all, lest thou die, and depart without profit from the words wherewith thou didst wish to vivify others. For unto the sinner God saith, "What are the Books of My commandments unto thee, "for thou hast taken My covenant in thy mouth?"

424. ABBÂ EPIPHANIUS said, "When the thought "cometh to fill thy bosom, that is to say, thy heart, "with vain glory or pride, say thou unto it, 'Old man, "'behold thy fornication.'"

425. And he also said, "If we do evil things God "will be unmindful of His longsuffering; but if we do "good things, it will not help us greatly, for in order "to increase the profit of freedom, and that the mer-"chandize of the will may not be spoiled, a man must "rejoice in contending."

426. On one occasion the brethren entreated RABBÂ EPIPHANIUS, saying, "Speak to us, father, something "whereby we may live, even though thou speakest and "we keep not the seed of thy word because our ground "is a salted thing." And the old man answered and said unto them, "He who doth not receive all brethren, "and who maketh distinctions between them, he who "doth this, I say, cannot become perfect."

427. If a man revile thee, bless him, and if he ac-

cept the blessing it shall be good for both of you; and if he doth not, he shall receive the reward of his reviling, and thou of the blessing.

428. It is right for a monk to live even as ABBÂ ARSENIUS lived. Take care each day to stand before God without sin, and draw nigh unto Him with tears as did the sinful woman; and pray thou unto the Lord God as if He were standing before thee, for He is near, and He looketh at thee carefully.

429. He who wisheth to dwell in the desert must be a teacher by his own knowledge, and he must not be in need of being taught, lest, peradventure, he be harmed by devils, and lest he scrutinize his understanding too closely, and lest, in some form or other, he become a laughing-stock to the beings who are above, and to those who are below.

430. The correct rule of conduct for him that loveth God is to be without blame.

431. A certain old man returned an answer against evil thoughts, and said unto the brethren, "Now I be-"seech you, O my brethren, that we cease from the ascetic "life and its labours, and that we also desist from the "anxieties of evil thoughts. For what are we? A sound "which cometh from the fine dust, or a sound which "cometh from the dust of the ground. JOSEPH of RÂMÂH "having asked to [be allowed to] take away the body "of JESUS removed it and swathed it with swathings "of fine linen, and then laid it in a new grave. Now "the pure heart is the new grave of the new man."

432. The devils said unto one of the old men, wishing to lead him astray, "Dost thou wish to see "Christ?" And he said unto them, "My curse be upon "you, and on that which ye say, for I believe in Christ "Who said, 'If they say unto you, Behold, here is "'Christ, or, Behold, there is Christ, believe them not;'"[1] and immediately the devils disappeared.

[1] St. Matthew XXIV. 23.

433. What is [the meaning of] the word which the Apostle spake, "To the pure all things are pure?"[1] The old man said unto him, "If a man cometh to this "word, and arriveth at this measure, he will see that "he himself hath more shortcomings than any other "creature, and that he is inferior to every being." The brother said unto him, "How is it possible for me to "consider myself more imperfect than a murderer and "inferior to him? Is it possible for me to consider the "murderer and the fornicator, whose actions are abo- "minable, better than myself?" And the old man answered and said unto him, "If a man attaineth unto "this word, and he seeth his neighbour committing a "murder, or doing something else which is not good, "he will think within himself, saying, 'This is [only] "'one sin, and this man hath only committed this one "'sin, but I am at all times a murderer through hatred "'and a wicked will.'"

434. A brother asked ABBÂ JOB, the brother of ABBÂ POEMEN, concerning a word which the Apostle spake, saying,[2] "Esteem every man to be more ex- "cellent than thyself." And the old man answered and said, "If a man hath arrived at this measure, and he "seeth the offence of his brother, he will conceal it as "if it had never happened."

435. An old man used to say, "I never take a "step without first learning where I am about to put "my foot, but I stand up, and look about me carefully, "and I am not careless, and I do not let [my foot go] "until God guideth me, and leadeth me on the path "to the place which pleaseth Him."

436. An old man used to say, "God giveth a man "the opportunity to repent as long as he wisheth to "do, and in proportion as he wisheth, for it is written, "'Speak first thy sins, and thou shalt be justified.'"

[1] Titus I. 15.
[2] Philippians II. 3.

437. An old man used to say, "Silence is filled "with all life, but in the speech which is abundant death "is hidden."

438. And the old man also said, "Lying and sin "are wont to lie in ambush in the words which are "long and broad."

439. An old man used to say, "Humility never "becometh angry, and never provoketh a man to "wrath."

440. ABBÂ JOSEPH said unto ABBÂ LÔṬ, "Thou art "unable to become a monk, but thou mayest become "wholly like a flame which burneth and blazeth "fiercely."

441. An old man was asked, "What is humility?" And he said unto him that asked the question, "If "thy brother offend thee, and thou forgive him before "he can repent and entreat thee [that is humility]."

442. An old man also said, "Keep thy conscience "with thy brother, and thou shalt find rest."

443. ABBÂ PAPHNŪTIUS used to say, "He who "esteemeth himself as nothing, whithersoever he goeth, "or wheresoever he dwelleth, he shall find rest."

444. The same old man said, "During all the days "of the life of the old men I used to go and visit "them twice each month, and my cell was distant from "them twelve miles, and in respect of every thought "about which I asked them, they never said to me "anything except, 'Wheresoever thou goest esteem thy-"'self as nothing, and thou shalt find rest.'"

445. One of the old men used to say, "Love "knoweth not how to keep a storehouse [full] of "possessions."

446. The same old man also said, "I do not know "the actual thing whereby, on two occasions, the ene-"mies led me into error, and into the committing of "sin, and into the transgression [of the Law]."

447. Certain old men asked John the Less, saying, "When thou wast in Scete with the fathers, how didst

"thou see them conducting themselves?" And he said unto them, "By night and by day they were perform-"ing with all their might the work of God, that is to "say, [they were reciting] the service, and they prayed, "and read, and were anxious with divine solicitude, "and instead of being idle they worked with their "hands."

448. On one occasion ABBÂ AMMON came to the brethren, and they, whilst expressing regret [for troubling him, asked him] to say some words of excellence to them; and the old man answered and said unto them, "It is right that we all should travel the path of "God with well ordered [minds]."

449. ABBÂ ANTHONY used to say, "When we rise "up in the morning each day let us think that we shall "not abide until the evening, and when we come to "lie down also let us think that we shall not abide "until the morning; for we know not the days of our "life, but they are known unto God. If we do this "each day we shall not sin, and we shall do nothing "wicked before God, and we shall not lust eagerly for "anything belonging to this world, and we shall not "be angry with anyone, but in everything we shall "be regarding our souls, even as men who await death."

450. And he also said, "As fish die when they are "drawn out of the water, even so do monks, who have "forsaken the world, become sluggish, when they remain "with the children of this world or dwell with them; "it is then meet for us to hasten to the mountain even "as fish haste to the water."

451. Now they used to say that ABBÂ ANTHONY was wholly [illumined] by the appearance of the light of the spirit, and that he could see what was happening from a distance; now on one occasion he saw the soul of the blessed Ammon being taken up into heaven by the hands of angels, although he was distant from him ten stages.

452. One of the brethren asked him once about

the thoughts, and the old man answered and said unto him, "Do not carry them into effect, but let them "settle down and down until they breed worms and "perish."

453. ABBÂ POEMEN used to say, "If a man pass a "hundred years in the cell he will not understand his "departure from this world and become a monk, unless "he attribute sin to himself at all times, and make "himself to be remote, both in his mind and in his "actions, from those things which he knoweth will "separate him from God, and make supplication unto "God at all times through suffering and tears."

454. A brother asked ABBÂ POEMEN, saying, "What "is the repentance of sins?" And he said unto him, "The repentance of sins consisteth in a man not com- "mitting the sin again from the moment wherein he "repenteth of it; and on account of this the righteous "were called 'spotless,' and because they had forsaken "[their] sins, and had cleansed themselves from them."

455. And another brother also asked him, saying, "Shew me a word whereby I may live;" and the old man said unto him, "The first thing of all which the "fathers have given us [to do] is to mourn."

456. ABBÂ POEMEN used to say, "The passions are "four heads;" and a brother said unto him, "What are "they?" The old man said unto him, "Worldly grief "which cometh about many things, the love of money, "vain glory, and fornication; and it is meet that we "should be on the watch against these before all other "passions."

457. He said also, "If a monk hateth two things "he is able to free himself from the world, and these "are," said he, "the gratifications of the body, and vain "glory."

458. The same old man also said, "Wrath is a "natural thing in man, that is to say, but it must be "used to cut off evil passions. Hunger is natural in "a man, but it must be employed [in satisfying] the

"want of the body, and not [to gratify] the feeling of "eager lust [to eat], even as the blessed DAVID said, "'With him whose eye is lofty and whose heart is "'greedy I have not eaten.'[1] Sleep too is natural in "man, but [it must not be indulged] to satiety."

459. A brother asked ABBÂ POEMEN, saying, "Tell "me, why it is that when I offer repentance to a "brother who is wroth with me I do not see him "pleased with me?" The old man said unto him, "Tell me truly: when thou offerest to him repentance "hast thou not the opinion that thou art not doing it "because thou hast sinned against him, but because of "the commandment?" And the brother said unto him, "It is even thus." The old man said unto him, "Be- "cause of this God doth not permit him to be pleased "with thee, and because thou dost not offer repentance "to him in fulfilment of thine own desire, but as if "thou hadst not sinned against him, but he had sinned "against thee."

460. They used to say that when the disciples of ABBÂ AGATHON were building a cell he remained with them for a period of four months, and when they had finished it, on the first Sabbath on which they dwelt in it, the old man saw in it something which did not afford him profit, and he said unto his disciples, "Arise, let us go away from here." And when they heard [this], they were greatly troubled, and they answered and said unto him, "If thou hadst this thought "to depart, why have we done all this work and built "the cell? Moreover, men will be offended with us, "and will say, 'They have left this place because they "can abide nowhere.'" Now when the old man saw that their souls were grieved, he said unto them, "If "some men be offended at us there are others who "will be edified by us, and they will say, 'These blessed "'men departed for God's sake, and they considered

[1] Psalm CI. 5; CXXXI. 1.

"'nothing [else].' However, let him that wisheth to "come with me come, for I shall certainly depart." Then they threw themselves on the ground, and entreated him to let them go with him.

461. ABBÂ AGATHON also used to say, "The monk's "cloak is a sign of the absence of wickedness;" and he also said, "God asketh from those who begin the "service of the works of the fear of God nothing ex- "cept that they shall order their bodies by obedience to "the commandments against the passions of the lusts."

462. ABBÂ AGATHON also said, "He who removeth "from before his eyes accusation, and disgrace [*or*, "insult], and loss [*or*, belittlement] is able to live."

463. A brother said unto ABBÂ AGATHON, "Father, "I had the order to dwell in a certain place, and I "have war there, and I want to depart; I would fulfil "the command, but I am afraid of the war." The old man said unto him, "If it were Agathon he would "keep the command, and overcome the war."

464. The same old man also said, "If the inner "man be watchful he will be able to guard the outer "man also; but if he be not, let us guard the tongue "by every means in our power."

465. The old man BENJAMIN was asked by a brother, "Of what consisteth the life of a monk?" And he answered and said, "A mouth of truth, a holy body, "and a pure heart."

466. They used to say concerning a certain old man that, on account of the great humility which he possessed, God gave him the gift of becoming a seer of visions, and he could see beforehand when any one was coming to him, and it was revealed to him concerning it; now the old man was sorry and did not wish for this thing, and he made supplication unto God that it might be taken away from him. And he went to an old Rabbâ and entreated him, saying, "My "brother, labour for me, so that this gift may be "removed from me;" then each of them sat down in

his cell and made entreaty unto God concerning this matter, and a voice was heard by that old man, saying, "Behold, I remove the gift from thee, but whensoever thou wishest it is thine." And he went straightway to the old Rabbâ and shewed him what had been said unto him, and when he heard [it] he gave thanks unto God.

**467.** The fathers once asked ABBÂ SYLVANUS, saying, "What work of ascetic excellence hast thou performed "that thou didst receive the wisdom which thou dost "possess, and the gift with which is endowed thy face?" And the old man answered and said unto them with great humility, "[I received these things] because I "never left in my heart a thought which could provoke "God to wrath." And they used to say that the face of the old man Sylvanus shone so brightly, even as did the face of Moses, with the glorious splendour which he had received from God, that no man was able to look upon it with his eyes wide open.

**468.** ZENO, the disciple of ABBÂ SYLVANUS, said on a certain occasion, "Dwell not in a place which is "famous, and abide not with a man who hath a great "name for ascetic excellence."

**469.** One of the brethren asked an old Rabbâ, saying, "Abbâ, what shall I do? For whensoever I "see the face of a woman the war of fornication is "stirred up against me." And the old man answered and said, "My son, guard thine eyes against looking "on a woman, and behold, henceforth thou wilt have "no fear." The brother said unto him, "Behold, how "very often doth a man meet women by chance, without expecting to do so!" The old man said unto him, "As far as it is possible for thee to do so keep "thy watch carefully, both within and without; and as "concerning that which happeneth by chance, and a "man meeting women without thinking about it, [in "that case] passion will have no power to bestir itself. "But take good heed to thyself that such a thing doth

"not happen unto thee of thine own will, for it is this "which the Holy Book condemneth, saying, 'Every "'man who looketh upon a woman to lust after her "'hath already committed adultery with her in his heart.' "For if when thou art not thinking about them thou "meetest women, and the passion stirreth itself up "against thee, lift up thy mind immediately to God, "and He will help thee." Then wishing especially to strengthen that brother, he answered and said unto him, "Behold, my son, know thou that thou hast been "with me for two years, and that I have not as yet "seen what manner of face thou hast, whether it be "good, or whether it be bad, and it was this [fact] "which urged me to tell thee to guard thine eyes from "the sight of women." And afterwards he made a prayer over him, and sent him away to depart to the coenobium, for that brother used to dwell in the church.

**470.** They used to say about one of the old men that when the church was dismissed, he fled straightway and departed to his cell, and [they said] that he had a devil, but the holy man was [only] fulfilling the work of God.

**471.** An old man used to say, "Without prayer "thou shouldst do nothing, and afterwards thou wilt "not be sorry."

**472.** A brother asked an old man, saying, "If I am "in a clean place, and the time for service hath arrived "am I to return?" The old man said unto him, "Who, "when he remembereth riches, will return to poverty?"

**473.** The old man THEODOTUS used to say, "Con- "stant hunger maketh monks to be emaciated and "driveth them mad."

**474.** ABBÂ DANIEL used to say, "Constant vigil "especially drieth up and maketh the body to diminish."

**475.** ABBÂ AMMON asked ABBÂ SISOES, saying, "When "I read in the Book my mind wisheth to arrange the "words so that there may be an answer to [my] question." The old man said unto him, "This is unnecessary,

"for only purity of heart [is required]." From this it ariseth that a man should speak without overmuch care.

476. ABBÂ THEONÂ used to say, "Because we have "put ourselves out of the sight of God we are led "captive by the passions of the body."

477. ABBÂ POEMEN used to say, "Temptations are "a sure sign whereby a monk may be known."

478. ABBÂ AGATHON once fell sick, and another of the old men with him, and as they both were lying in the cell a brother read the Book of Genesis to them; and when he came to the place where Jacob said unto his sons, "Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye "would take Benjamin away that ye may bring down "my grey hairs with sorrow to Sheol," the old man answered and said, "Were not the ten other sons "sufficient for thee, O JACOB?" And ABBÂ AGATHON said, "Hold thy peace, old man, if God holdeth a man "to be innocent, who shall condemn him?"

479. One of the fathers came to ABBÂ THEODORE of PÎRMÊ, and said unto him, "O father, behold, brother "So-and-so hath gone back to the world." And the old man said unto him, "Dost thou marvel at this? "Wonder not at this, but be surprised when thou "hearest that a man hath been able to flee wholly from "the world."

480. If a man thinketh filthy thoughts, doth he himself become defiled? Some of the old men said, "Yes, he is defiled," and others said, "He is not defiled, "for if he doth it is impossible for simple folk like "ourselves to live at all; but [the truth] is that a man "must not carry his filthy thoughts into deeds."

481. A certain brother went to a strenuous and tried old man, and asked him about this matter, and the old man said unto him, "Every man is required "[to do] according to his ability." Then a brother entreated the old man, saying, "For our Lord's sake "explain these words to me." The old man said unto

him, "Behold, supposing that some very desirable thing "were placed here, and that two brethren came in, one "being of great stature and the other of little stature. "If now the mind of him that was of full strength were "to say, 'I wish to possess that thing,' and he did not "carry his soul's desire into effect, but straightway cut "it short, the man would not be defiled; if then the "man of lesser strength were to desire the thing, being "incited thereto by his thoughts, and he took it not, "he also would not be defiled. But, if he desiring it "were to take it, he would be defiled."

482. The old men said, "If thou seest a young man "going up to heaven of his own will, lay hold upon "his leg, and sweep him away therefrom; for thus will "a man help him."

483. The same old man used to say, "If thou criest "unto God in prayer with a pure heart thy prayer "shall not return unto thee fruitless."

484. The same old man used to say, "As two words "cannot be uttered [at the same time] by one voice, "and be recognized and understood, so is it with the "mixed prayer which is uttered by a man before God."

485. He also said, "If thou seest the wings of ravens "stretched out in flight, even so is the foolish prayer "of the mind which is lifted up."

486. He also said, "If thou art earnest in asking "God for things, but wilt not pay back as far as thou "art able, thou must hear the words, 'Thou shalt ask "'and shalt not receive, because thou didst accept a loan "'and didst not pay it back.'"

487. He also said, "The words of the mouth of him "that prayeth purely before God are a fetter wherewith "he shall be able [to bind] the devils beneath his feet "like a sparrow; and, as prisoners tremble before him "that is their master, even so will they quake at the "words of his prayer."

488. He also said, "As the rain when it falleth "upon the earth taketh the place of a key in the lock

"thereof, and openeth [it] and bringeth forth to sight "the growth of the seeds and roots which are in it, "so are the soul and the mind of him that receiveth "and tasteth the heavenly droppings, for by the words "of his lips shall be made known unto man his hidden "conduct before God, I mean to say, that when a man's "request and entreaty about everything are made within "the words of his pure prayer, he openeth the door of "the treasury of the Trinity, Who is the Lord of "treasures, and bringeth out therefrom the treasures "which are hidden for those who are worthy of them."

**489.** Concerning ABBÂ ANTHONY they used to say:—There was a man with an unclean spirit which sought to cast him into the water, and the monks who were with ABBÂ ANTHONY came and entreated him to pray over the man who was thus troubled, but he excused himself [from doing so]. And when the demoniac had remained with him for a long time, he smote the blessed man on his cheek, whereupon the old man made ready the other cheek; and having done this that evil spirit took to flight.

**490.** A brother asked ABBÂ MAṬÔÂÎS, saying, "What "shall I do? for my tongue vexeth me. Whensoever "I sit among the brethren I am unable to restrain my-"self, but I condemn them in every good work and "treat them with contempt. What shall I do then?" The old man answered and said unto him, "If thou art "not able to restrain thyself, get thee away, and stay "by thyself, for this is a disease. Now he who sitteth "among the brethren must not possess four corners, "but he must be altogether round, so that he may move "smoothly in respect of every man." And the old man said unto him also, "I myself do not dwell alone as "an example of spiritual excellence, but as an emblem "of feebleness, for mighty men are those who are among "the brethren."

**491.** When the brethren were talking to an old man about the thoughts they said unto him, "Our

"hearts are hard, and we do not fear God; what are "we to do so that we may come to fear God?" The old man said unto them, "I think that if a man will "lay hold in his heart upon that which rebuketh him, "it will bring to him the fear of God." And they said unto him, "What is the rebuke?" The old man said unto him, "In every act a man should rebuke his soul, "and say unto it, 'Remember that thou hast to go "'forth to meet God.' And let him say also, 'What "'do I seek with man?' I think that if a man remain "in these things the fear of God will come to him."

**492.** ABBÂ TIMOTHY said unto a certain brother, "How art thou?" The brother said unto him, "I destroy "my days, O father." And the old man said unto him, "My son, my days also are destroyed, and I give "thanks."

**493.** An old man used to say, "The Shunammite "woman received ELISHA because she had no human "promise with man; and they spoke of the Shunammite "woman [as] a person of the soul, and of ELIJAH [as] "a person of the Spirit of God; when the soul maketh "itself remote from commotion and trouble, the Spirit "of God abideth on it, and then it is able to bring "forth, though hitherto it hath been barren."

**494.** ABBÂ AMMON used to say, "I said unto ABBÂ "POEMEN, 'If I go to my neighbour's cell, or he cometh "'to mine concerning any matter whatsoever, are we "'two to be ashamed to speak, lest some alien subject "'of discourse appear between us?' The old man said "unto him, 'Thou wilt do well, for youth hath need of "'care and watchfulness.' And I said unto him, 'What "'do the old men do?' And he said unto me, 'The "'old men have been skilled and have had experience, "'and they have arrived at the measure for speech, "'for in them there is nothing alien which they can "'speak with the mouth.' And I said unto him, 'And "'supposing that I have the necessity to talk with a "'neighbour, wouldst thou that I should speak with the

"'words of the Scriptures, or with the words of the "'old men?' And he said unto me, 'If thou art not "'able to hold thy peace it is better for thee to use "'the speech of the old men rather than that of the "'Scriptures, for there is danger in a man employing "'the speech of the Scriptures."

**495.** ABBÂ DANIEL used to say that a man of business once came to ABBÂ ARSENIUS, and brought him the testament of a certain kinsman who had left him a very large inheritance, and having received the deed he wished to tear it to pieces. Then the man of business fell down at his feet, and said, "I beseech thee, "do not tear it up, for if thou dost I shall die." And ABBÂ ARSENIUS said unto him, "I died before he did, "though he hath only now died, but shall I live?" And he sent the man of affairs away without having taken anything.

**496.** A monk went to a nunnery to visit his sister, for she was sick; now she was a woman who was great with God, and a firm believer, and she never allowed herself to see the face of a man, not even that of her brother, lest through her he might go in among the women. And she sent him a message, saying, "Go, my brother, and pray for me, that Christ, by His "grace, may make me worthy to see thee in that world "of the kingdom of heaven."

**497.** A brother asked an old man, and said unto him, "What is the best thing for me to do, so that I "may do it and live thereby?" And the old man said unto him, "God [alone] knoweth which is best; but "listen. One of the old men said that the mind which "rebuked a man was his [best] adversary, for it resisted "a man who sought to carry out his desires in the "flesh, and to rebel against God, and not to be obedient "unto Him, and it would also deliver a man over to "his enemies."

**498.** An old man also said, "It is meet that the "soul should be occupied in the service [of God] by

"day and by night, even like Huldah, the prophetess, "who used to sit in the house of the Lord with sup- "plication and ministration; and also like Hannah, who "never ceased in her ministrations during a period of "eighty years."

**499.** A brother asked an old man, saying, "What "shall I do, father? For my belly vexeth me, and I "am unable to restrain it, and therefore I am leading "a life of luxury." The old man said unto him, "If "thou dost not throw on it the fear of fasting thou "wilt never be able to straighten the path. Place be- "fore it the following parable. A certain man had an "ass, and as he was sitting upon it and journeying "along, the animal would not go straight, but went "first to this side of the road and then to that; and "he took a stick and smote it. And the ass said, "'Beat me not, and henceforward I will go straight.' "Now when he had gone a little further on, the man "alighted from the ass, and placed the stick in [his] "cloakbag which was on it, but the ass knew not that "the stick was on his back. And when the ass saw "that its master was not carrying the stick, he began "to hold him in contempt, and he walked among "the crops; thereupon his master ran after him, and "took the stick, and beat him with it until he went "straight. Now the belly of the body is even like unto "the ass."

**500.** A brother said to THEODORE of PARMÊ, "Speak "a word to me, for behold, I am about to perish." And with great labour the old man said unto him, "I "stand in danger myself, and what have I to say to thee?"

**501.** ABBÂ ḲÊRÎÔN used to say, "I have performed "more bodily labours than my son ZECHARIAH, but I "have not reached his measure of humility and silence."

**502.** ABBÂ MACARIUS used to say, "Guard thyself "against freedom of word and deed, for it is meet for "a monk not to permit his thought to be his judge in "anything whatsoever.

503. MOTHER SARAH used to say to her brethren, "It is I who am a man, and ye who are women."

504. A brother asked ABBÂ POEMEN, "How can it "be right for me to take good heed to my ways when "I am sitting in my cell?" The old man said unto him, "For a season I was a man who had fallen into "the mire up to my shoulders, and a basket full of "gall hung from my neck, and I was crying out to God, "'Have mercy upon me.'"

505. They used to say of the men who were in the CELLS "that their rules were so strict that during "the night they slept four hours, and assembled for ser- "vice four hours, and worked for four hours; that during "the day they worked with their hands until the ninth "hour, and that after that they prepared the small "quantity of food which they ate, and if any man had "anything to do in his cell he then did it. In this way "they filled up their day."

506. A brother asked ABBÂ SISOES, saying, "Why "do not the passions depart from me?" The old man said unto him, "Because their possessions are in thee; "give them their pledge [*or*, security], and they will "depart."

507. On one occasion the fathers were summoned by the Archbishop THEOPHILUS, and they went to Alexandria to him so that he might make a prayer and cleanse a house of idols; and as they were eating with him, flesh of a calf was set before them, and they ate it in simplicity, doubting nothing. And the Archbishop took a piece of meat and gave it to an old man who was near him, saying, "Behold, this piece of meat is "very good, father;" and they all answered and said unto him, "Behold, up to the present we have been eating "herbs, but if it be flesh, we do not eat flesh." And not one of them ate anything more.

508. They used to tell a story of a brother who was the neighbour of an old Rabbâ, and say that he would go into the cell of the old man, and steal what-

soever he found there, and though the old man saw him he never rebuked him, but worked with his hands and wearied himself the more, saying, "Perhaps that "brother is in need;" and the old man suffered much tribulation at the thought, and ate his food in sadness. And when the old man was about to die, the brethren sat round about him, and when he saw in their midst the brother who used to steal from him, he said unto him, "My son, come near to me;" and when he had drawn nigh to him, he kissed his hands, saying, "My "brother, I am grateful to these hands, for through "them I shall enter the kingdom of heaven." Now when that brother heard these things he was sorry, and he also repented, and he became a well tried monk through the things which he had seen in that old man.

509. On one occasion when ABBÂ AGATHON was travelling, and some young men were with him, one of them found a small bag on the road, and he said to him, "Father, dost thou wish me to take this little "bag?" And the old man looked at him in wonder, saying, "My son, didst thou place it there?" And the young man said, "No." Then the old man said unto him, "If thou didst not place it there, how canst thou "desire to take it?"

510. ABBÂ JOSEPH, the priest of Ascalon, told us the following story, saying:—There was a certain merchant in Ascalon who borrowed from other people much money, and he hired a ship for himself and put out to sea; and a fierce stórm rose up against him, and he lost everything which he had with him; but he himself was saved. And when he returned to the city those to whom he owed money seized him, and they took everything which he had in his house, and sold it, and shut him up in prison; but they left him his wife as an act of charity, so that she might beg for him and feed him. And the woman went about from door to door, and she herself begged for bread for her husband; and one day as she was sitting

and eating bread with her husband, one of the chief men of the city went in to give alms to the prisoners who were there, and he saw the woman and lusted for her, for she was beautiful. And he sent his servant to call her, and she came thinking that he wished to give her alms; but he took her aside, and said to her, "Why hast thou come here?" And she related unto him the whole matter. Then he said unto her, "If I "pay one third of thy husband's debt wilt thou lie with "me this night?" And that chaste, free woman said unto him, "I have heard that the holy Apostle said, "'A woman hath no power over her body, but her "'husband.' I will first ask my husband, and whatso- "ever he commandeth me that will I do." And having come she told her husband, and he was grieved; and he wept, and said unto her, "Go and say unto him, "'I have told my husband, and it hath not pleased "'him; and I have hope in God that He will not for- "'sake us.'" Now there was in the prison-house a certain thief who had been a highway robber, and he was shut up [in a room] inside beyond them, and at that moment he happened to be sitting at a window which faced them, and he heard everything which they were saying; and with tears he said unto himself, "Woe is me! For although these people are in such "great trouble, they are not willing to deliver over "their freedom, and accept money, and go forth from "this place, but they hold their chastity to be more "valuable than riches. What then shall I, the wretched "one, do? For the thought that there is a God hath "never entered my mind, and I never remember hat "my evil deeds will be judged, and I have committed "many wickednesses, and many awful murders. And "I know that when the judge cometh here he will kill "me, without asking a question, as is just." And he answered and said unto the woman and her husband, "Because I have seen that ye preserve the purity of "your bodies for Christ's sake, and that ye have chosen

"to remain in great tribulation and not to destroy your "chastity, God hath put it into my heart to do unto "you an act of grace which ye deserve, and perhaps "God will shew me mercy through you on the day of "judgment. Go ye to the northern side of the city "wall, and dig there in a certain place, and behold, ye "shall find there a large earthen pot, beneath which "is a vessel full of gold. Take it, and pay your debt, "and may a great blessing abide with you so that ye "may live upon it; but I beseech you to pray for me "continually, that I may find mercy before God in the "day of judgment."

And after three days the judge came to the city, and he ordered them to cut off the head of that thief without [asking any] questions, and after he had been slain, that noble woman said unto her husband, "Wilt "thou command me to go and see if that which the "thief said is true?" and he said unto her, "Go." And she went at the time of evening, and by the indications which the thief had given her, she found the place, and having dug a little, she found the money, even as he had told her, and she took it and went to her house, giving thanks unto God. And she brought it out little by little, and she gave it to the creditors, who thought that she brought it to them as the result of her begging, a little from here, and a little from there; then when she had paid her husband's debt, he came forth from prison, thanking and glorifying God.

Then ABBÂ JOSEPH said unto us, "Behold these men, "O my brethren! Because they chose to live in afflic- "tion, and refused to despise the command of God, God "multiplied His grace unto them without delay. For "even if the woman had hearkened unto that lascivious "man he might not, perhaps, have given her what he "promised her; but, because they preserved their chastity "which is pleasing to God, God rewarded her with the "whole amount of their debts, and brought them to a "greater state of prosperity than [that which they en-

"joyed] at first. And, my beloved, I think thus con-"cerning ADAM when he was in Paradise. Had he "kept that little command, honour greater than that "which he had at first would have come to him; but when "he transgressed the command of his Lord, he fell "from and was driven out of the delight and pleasure "wherein he lived. May our Lord make us worthy to "keep his commandments! Amen."

511. On one occasion when ABBÂ JOHN and the brethren who were with him were going up from Scete, he who was guiding them lost the way, and the brethren said unto ABBÂ JOHN, "What shall we do, father? For "this brother hath lost the way, and peradventure we "shall die in wandering about." ABBÂ JOHN said unto them, "If ye tell him, he will be grieved and feel "ashamed. But behold, I will feign to be sick, and "will say that I am not able to go on any further;" and the brethren said, "Father, thou hast well said." And they acted thus, and decided that they would stay where they were until the morning, rather than rebuke the brother who was guiding them.

512. ABBÂ SÊRENÔS [SERENUS] used to say, "I have "passed the whole period of my life in cutting and "twisting and sewing palm leaves, and in spite of it "all, had not the hand of the Lord fed me I should "not have had enough to eat."

## DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH ARE SUITABLE TO THE LAZY MEN AND SLUGGARDS, AND TO ALL THOSE WHO TAKE NO CARE FOR THEIR SOUL.

513. Those who are in despair, and who have delivered themselves over to the filthy work of their abominable lusts, and who make loose their ways at all times, and who love the lusts which harm them, are like unto the sterile land, and the arid desert, and a house laid waste, and a vineyard without grapes, and an empty vessel, and a body without a [Page 726]

soul, and eyes without light, and a dead body without a voice, and hands which are cut off, and knees which are bowed, and a paralytic lying on a bed, and a vessel filled with stinkingness.[1]

514. AGAINST THOSE WHO LOVE VAIN GLORY, AND THOSE WHO BOAST OF THEIR ALMS. Those who love vain glory, and those who boast of their fair works and life, are like unto a broken cistern, and a bag with a hole in it, and a tree without fruit, and a naked man, and a moth-eaten garment, and a worm-eaten beam of wood, and unto other things which are consumed by their [false] glory.

515. AGAINST HIM THAT IS NOT CAREFUL [*or*, WATCHFUL] IN RESPECT OF HIS TONGUE. He who is not watchful in respect of his tongue is like unto him whose house door is open, and whose riches are plundered by every man, and he is like unto an uncovered vessel [*or*, unrolled garment], and like that which is unsealed.

516. AGAINST THOSE OVER WHOM EVIL THOUGHTS HAVE DOMINION, AND IN WHOSE MIND WICKED COGITATIONS RISE UP. Those who through their sluggishness give a hand to the thoughts which make a mock of them, and by their negligence help filthy devils to have dominion over them, are like unto an abode which is full of snakes, and a house which is full of evil-smelling things, and a ship which is tossed by the waves, and a poor piece of land which is full of briars and brambles, and unto the thorns that choke it, the end of which is burning.

517. AGAINST HIM WHO DOTH NOT SUPPRESS IN HIMSELF WRATH AND ANGER, AND WHO KEEPETH HIS HATRED AGAINST HIS BROTHER. He who doth not suppress in himself wrath and anger, and who keepeth his hatred against his neighbour, is like unto a savage animal which cannot be tamed, and which goeth along every road, and wandereth about in an erring manner,

[1] Read ⲙⲛⲁⲥⲧⲟ.

and unto the man who burieth fire in chopped straw, and like the man who putteth in his bosom the spawn of serpents, and like a den which is full of enraged serpents, and like a cleft in the rock which is full of reptiles which emit[1] venom, and a mad dog [Page 727] that barketh at every man, and a wild boar that gnasheth his teeth as soon as he seeth a man, and like the evening wolf which goeth about with his mouth wide open to destroy the simple lambs, and the panther that leapeth upon the gazelle in the desert, and the ship which saileth on the sea with an evil spirit for her steersman, and the savage beast, which cannot be subdued, and which walketh on every road and wandereth about in error without discernment. These [words] are [directed] to those who are not humble, so that they may correct themselves and their savage habits, and to those who are lifted up against their brethren in their pride, and who do not wish to travel in the path of the humility of Christ.

**518.** AGAINST THE CHANGE OF THE EVIL WILL OF THOSE MEN WHO DENY THE GRACE WHICH IS PERFORMED TOWARDS THEM. One of the teachers said, "If thou hast "made thyself humble, they despise thee without dis- "cernment. If thou hast made thyself angry, they hate "thee without understanding. If thou hast made thy- "self pleasant, they swallow thee, and thou disappearest. "If thou hast made thyself bitter [*or*, cruel], they reject "thee, and thou art reviled. And if thou hast mingled "with folk they hold thee to be a liar, fair-[spoken], "and wandering. If they have fallen ill, they command "thee, and if they are despised, they judge thee; if "they be visited, they abuse thee; and if thou art "whole, they leave thee; and if they are reclining, they "drive thee away; and if aught be required from them, "they curse thee, and if mercy be shown unto them, "they oppress thee. Neither grace [*or*, goodness], nor

[1] Read ...

"justice will ever please those who belong to every evil "of every kind."

## CHAPTER XVI.

QUESTIONS BY THE PUPILS AND THE ANSWERS [TO THE SAME] BY THE HOLY FATHERS AND MONKS.

518[A]. BROTHER. How is love [*or*, charity] acquired by men of understanding?

OLD MAN. True and pure love is the way of life, and the haven of promises, [Page 728], and the treasure of faith, and the interpreter of the kingdom, and the herald of that which is hidden.

519. B. I do not know the power of the word.

O. M. If a man loveth not God he cannot believe in Him, and His promises are not true [to him], and he feareth not His judgment, and he followeth Him not. Now because love is not in him [he cannot] be free from iniquity, and await the life which is promised, but he performeth at all times the plans of sin; and this [happeneth] because the judgment of God is [too] exalted in his sight. Therefore let us run after love, wherewith the holy fathers have enriched themselves, for it is able to pay back [what is due] to its nature and its God. This then is praise.

520. B. How doth wisdom dwell in man?

O. M. Now when a man hath gone forth to follow after God with a lowly mind, grace bestoweth itself upon him, and his conduct becometh strengthened in the spirit, and when he hateth the world he becometh sensible of the new conduct of the new man, which is more exalted than the impurity of the human abode; and he meditateth in his mind the humility of the rule of the life which is to come, and he becometh a man of greater spiritual excellence.

521. B. How is love made known?

O. M. By the fulfilment of works, and by spiritual care, and by the knowledge of faith.

522. B. What are the works?

O. M. The keeping of the commandments of the Lord with the purity of the inner man, together with the labour of the outer man.

523. B. Is he who is destitute of work also destitute of love?

O. M. It is impossible that he who is of God should not love, and it is impossible for him that loveth not to work, and it is impossible to believe that he who teacheth but worketh not is a true believer, for his tongue is the enemy of his action, and though he speaketh life he is in subjection unto death.

524. B. And is he who is in this state free from retribution?

O. M. Such a man who speaketh the things of the spirit, and performeth the things of the body, and supplieth his own wants, is not deprived of reward, but he is deprived of the crown [Page 729] of light, because the guidance of the spirit refuseth to rule him.

525. What are fasting and prayer?

O. M. Fasting is the subjugation of the body, prayer is converse with God, vigil is a war against Satan, abstinence is the being weaned from meats, humility is the state of the first man, kneeling is the inclining of the body before the Judge, tears are the remembrance of sins, nakedness is our captivity which is caused by the transgression of the command, and service is constant supplication to and praise of God.

526. B. Are these able to redeem the soul?

O. M. When internal things agree with external, and manifest humility appeareth in the hidden works which are from within, verily, a man shall be redeemed from the weight of the body.

527. B. And what is internal humility?

O. M. The humility of love, peace, friendship, purity,

restfulness, tranquillity, subjection, faith, remoteness from envy, and a soul which is free from the heat of anger, and is far from the grade of arrogance, and is redeemed from the love of vain glory, and is full of patient endurance like the great deep, and whose motion is drawn after the knowledge of the spirit, and before whose eyes are depicted the fall of the body, and the greatness of the marvel of the Resurrection, and the demand for judgment which shall come after the revivification, and its standing before the awful throne of God. [If the soul hath these things] redemption shall be unto it.

528. B. Is there any man who fasteth that shall not be redeemed?

O. M. There is one [kind of] fasting which is from habit, and another from desire, and another from compulsion, and another from sight, and another from the love of vain glory, and another from affliction, and another from repentance, and another from spiritual affection; for although each of these seems to be the same as the other in the mind externally, yet in the word of knowledge they are distinct. Now the way in which each is performed by the body is the same, and the way in which each is to be undertaken is wholly the same by him that travelleth straightly on the path of love, and who beareth his burden with patient endurance spiritually, [Page 730] and who doth not rejoice in his honour.

529. B. Who is the true [monk]?

O. M. He who maketh his word manifest in deeds, and beareth his passion with patient endurance; with such a man life is found, and the knowledge of the spirit dwelleth in him.

530. B. Who is the pure habitation?

O. M. He who is destitute of the good things of the body, and who rejoiceth in the love of his neighbours in the love of God; for spiritual relaxation is produced in proportion as need ruleth over the soul.

531. B. With what is a man able to overcome lust?

O. M. With spiritual remembrance. If the desire for the delights which are to come doth not obliterate that of the things which are here, a man cannot conquer; for if the ship of the merchant did not arrive over and over again by means of hope, he could not endure the storms, and he would go on his way of tribulation.

532. B. How doth a man go forth from the world?

O. M. By forsaking entirely the gratification of desire, and by running to the utmost of his power in the fulfilment of the commandments; for he who doth not act in this way falleth.

533. B. Behold, through what have the men of old triumphed?

O. M. Through the fervour of their supernatural love, and through the death of the corruptible man, and through the contempt for pride, and through the abatement of the belly, and through the fear of the judgment, and through the promise of certainty; through the desire for these glorious things the fathers have acquired in the soul the spiritual body.

534. B. How can I conquer the passions which trouble me when they are fixed in me by nature?

O. M. By thy death to this world; for if thou dost not bury thy soul in the grave of persistent endurance the spiritual Adam can never be quickened in thee. When a dying man hath departed from this temporary life he hath no consciousness of this world, and all his perceptions are at rest and are abated. Now, if thou forsakest that which is of nature[1] naturally, and thou dost not perform it voluntarily in thy person, thou art dead; but if thy desire dieth in repentance, the whole of [thy] nature ceaseth from this temporary life by the death of the spirit just as do [Page 731] the motions of the body at the natural end of time.

[1] Read ܦܛܝܪܬܗ.

535. B. To what extent is a man held capable of revelation?

O. M. To the same extent as a man is capable of stripping off sin, both internally and externally. For when a man dieth by spiritual sacrifice, [he dieth] to all the words and deeds of this habitation of time, and when he hath committed his life to the life which is after the revivification, Divine grace bestoweth itself upon him, and he becometh capable of divine revelations. For the impurity of the world is a dark covering before the face of the soul, and it preventeth it from discerning spiritual wisdom.

536. B. Is he who loveth money able to believe the promises?

O. M. No. If he believeth, wherefore doth he possess [riches]? Perhaps our hope is [set] upon gold, or perhaps the hand of the Lord is too small to redeem [us]? The body of our Lord is given unto us for [our] happiness, and His blood is the drink of our redemption, and He withholdeth from us the loaves of bread and the apparel which groweth old. He who loveth money is divided in his mind concerning God, and he prepareth for himself pleasures before God giveth them unto him; and though he rejoiceth in the promises in [his] word, he maketh them to be a lie by his deed. True indeed is the word of our Lord which He spake, "It is as difficult for the rich man to enter the kingdom "of heaven as it is for a camel to go through the hole "of the needle;" it is impossible to possess in one dwelling both God and mammon. Monks should, then, not belong unto the things which are seen.

537. B. Who is indeed the man of excellence?

O. M. He who crieth out always that he is a sinner, and asketh mercy from on high, whose word is laden with the feeling of discernment, and his senses with the watchfulness of deeds, and who, being silent, yet speaketh, and who, though speaking, holdeth

his peace, and whose actions are wholly good fruits for the life of time, and the revelation of Christ.

538. B. What is the way of life?

O. M. The going forth of a man from this world on his entrance into another. But if a man forsaketh his childhood of humility and cometh [Page 732] to the old age of this world in his love, he revealeth the way of life. To go forth truly from this world is to be remote from it.

539. B. And what shall I do in respect of the world which troubleth me?

O. M. This world troubleth thee because its care is in thy mind, and the love of it is in thy body, and its pleasures are in thy heart; forsake the world and it will depart from thee, and root up from thyself all its branches, and behold, the war thereof will die down in thee. For as long as thy body seeketh its gratifications, and its lust is of this world, thou art not capable of life.

540. B. What is pure prayer?

O. M. Pure prayer is little in speech and great in deeds, for if it were not so work would be more excellent than supplication. . . . For if it be not so why do we ask and yet not receive, seeing that the mercy of God aboundeth? The method of penitents is, however, something different, as is also the labour of the humble, for the penitents are hirelings, and the humble are sons.

541. B. From what is the love of money produced?

O. M. From desire, for unless a man desireth he doth not possess. When a man desireth he possesseth, and when he possesseth he hath fulfilled his desire; and when he hath fulfilled his desire, he becometh greedy; and when he hath become greedy he committeth fraud, and when he hath committed fraud his possessions have become many. When his possessions are many his love diminisheth, and when his love hath diminished the remembrance of God is removed from

his heart. And when the remembrance of God hath been removed from his heart, the mind becometh darkened, and his understanding is blinded; and when his understanding hath become blinded the power of discernment is darkened, and when the power of discernment hath become dark, the soul loseth its sight. And when the soul hath lost its sight good is rooted out therefrom, and wickedness entereth in, and sin taketh up its rule; and when sin hath taken up its rule the thought of God is blotted out, and the passions of the body are stirred up, and they seek to satisfy their needs. And having taken that which they sought for, it is necessary for much money to be collected, and when money is multiplied, the gratification of the body is fulfilled, and it eateth, and drinketh, and committeth adultery and fornication, [Page 733] and it lieth and worketh fraud and oppression, and it transgresseth the covenant, and destroyeth the Law, and treateth the promises with contempt, and the lust for the things which are seen is fulfilled. Let money be an abominable thing in our sight, and let us not love it; but if we perform the lust of the flesh it is an absolute necessity to love money; for money belongeth to the flesh and not to the spirit, even as saith the Apostle, "The flesh hurteth the spirit, and the spirit "the flesh, and both are opponents, each of the other."[1]

542. B. What is the kind of prayer which is not acceptable before God?

O. M. The destruction of enemies, and asking for evil things [to come upon] those who do harm to us, and the health of the body, and a multitude of possessions, and abundance of offspring—prayers for these things are not acceptable before God. But if God beareth with us whilst we are sinners and commit offences against Him, how much more is it right that we should bear with each other? It is not right for

[1] Galatians v. 17.

us to ask for the things which belong to the body, for the wisdom of God provideth all things.

543. B. What is purity of soul?

O. M. Remoteness from anger and from the error of the remembrance of evil things, and being weaned from the bitter nature, and reconciliation with our enemies, and peace which is beyond troubling, and simplicity of love which is above this world; with these things is the inner man cleansed, and he putteth on Christ and is redeemed.

544. B. What is envy?

O. M. Hatred towards the virtues of other folk, and wickedness towards the good, and a bitter mind towards the innocent, and anger against those who are prosperous in the world, and the cloaking of the upright conduct of those who repent, and vexation with the peace of the lovers of God.

545. B. How ought we to pray before God?

O. M. For the return of sinners, and the finding of the lost, and the bringing near of those who are afar off, and friendliness towards those who wrong us, and love towards those who persecute us, and a sorrowful care for those who provoke to wrath; if a man doeth these things verily there is repentance in his mind, and sinners will often live, and their soul[s] be redeemed in life. [Page 734] For the prayer which our Lord delivered unto us for the need of the body is a word which covereth the whole community, and was not uttered solely for those who are strangers to the world, and who hold in contempt the pleasures of the body. For he in whose dwelling the kingdom of God and the righteousness thereof are found lacketh nothing, even when he asketh [not].

546. B. What is remoteness from the world?

O. M. The thought [*or*, mind] which overcometh the love of the body; for if the body be not trampled upon by the feeling of patient endurance a man cannot conquer in his strife.

**547.** B. Is the soul of a man, which is held fast in the lust of the things which are seen, fair in the sight of God?

O. M. Who is able to live chastely when the body is making demands upon him? Or, in what soul is found the love of our Lord which bestoweth itself upon the things which are seen and which are corruptible? A servant cannot serve two masters, and the soul cannot please God with spiritual excellence so long as the memories of the things which are corruptible are in its mind, for the mind of the flesh cannot please our Lord; and except the world die in the heart humility cannot dwell therein, and except the body be deprived of its lusts, the soul cannot be cleansed from thoughts.

**548.** B. Why is the mind disturbed at meeting women?

O. M. Because they make use of the lust of nature. For, when the sight hath fallen upon the construction for the production of children and the gratification of the body, that old poison layeth hold upon it, and the law of the desire is confounded; now desire conquereth nature, not by the stirring up of the passions, but by the will, [and] by the fulfilling of works of humility, which, by the might of our Lord, conquer everything by their love, and by the patient endurance of the merit of Christ.

**549.** B. Who is the mighty man, he who is remote from the world, or he who dwelleth therein?

O. M. The mighty man conquereth in every place, whether he be in the world or without. Nevertheless, the fathers departed to the wilderness, the place which is preserved from [Page 735] the uproar of those who are afraid that as long as they dwell in the body the passions which give trouble will cleave to them. Now, for those who have ended the great strife of their conflict in the world Divine grace hath worked with its power, and it still worketh for the remembrance

and benefit of the community, and truly great is the crown of those whose spiritual ship hath not sunk to the bottom of the tossed and troubled sea of this world, and hath not ceased its course heavenwards by the straight road which is full of fear.

550. B. Is it helpful to the soul to make oneself a stranger?

O. M. With perfect thanksgiving it doth help, provided that the soul beareth chastely afflictions, and rejoiceth in our Lord Who giveth pleasure; but if it doth not, its good seed is made of no effect because it doth not give fruit beloved of God, and if it endureth and uttereth blessing it hath a reward, but if it lack these things it becometh a mere wandering of the mind, and a sight which is without profit. The best thing of all is the quietness of the mind which is akin to God.

551. B. Since all the creatures of God are holy, why do the fathers make the sign of the blessed Cross over the things which they eat?

O. M. It is true that all the creatures of God were pure [when they came from] Him that created them, but because sin gained dominion everything became polluted; but the advent of our Lord came, and sin was abrogated and righteousness had its rule, and everything was made holy, whether it was in the heavens or on the earth. But because the blessed fathers knew the wiles of Satan, and that they would certainly bring upon them that which would do them harm by means of such things as are employed as food, they signed what they ate with the holy sign of the Great Cross so that they might slay all the craftiness of the Calumniator.

552. One of the fathers said, "On one occasion I "was lying down at night, and I thirsted for water to "drink; now there was near me one of the holy men "who lived in a holy manner, and he saw that I took "up the vessel to drink without having made over it

"the [sign of] the Cross. And he said unto me, 'Wait, "'master, wait;' [Page 736] and he made the sign of "the Cross over it, and straightway the Calumniator "fell from the vessel in the form of a flash of fire; "now both he and I saw it. And we wondered at the "great might of our Redeemer, and at the marvellous "symbol of His merit."

A variant [reads]:—One of the fathers said, "I was "lying down one night, and I thirsted for water to "drink. And there was with me a certain widow who "lived a chaste life, both when she was with her hus- "band, and afterwards, and she said unto me, 'Wait, "'master, wait,' and she made the sign of the holy "Cross over the vessel of water, and straightway there "fell from it the Calumniator in the form of a flash of "fire, and both she and I saw him. And we wondered "at the might of the Redeemer, and at the marvellous "symbol of His merit."

These things were indeed told to us by the blessed mouth which is remote from falsehood; therefore it is required of us necessarily to do this [*i. e.*, make the sign of the Cross] for the protection of our life. Now the Enemy used to wage war openly against that widow who did these things, even as I have learned from the chosen ones of our Lord, and one of the holy men who heard [this] from her own mouth spake thus:—The blessed woman said as follows:—One day I went to the house of God, and Satan drew nigh, and said unto me, "Why dost thou pray like a man, and say, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the "Holy Ghost?" And I said unto him, "How then shall "I pray?" Then Satan said unto me, "Thou shouldst "pray in this wise, and say, Glory be to thee, Mary, "mother of Christ." Then I answered and said unto him, "There is dust in thine eyes, Satan. Why should "I forsake the Lord and worship a handmaiden?" And he disappeared from me.

**553.** And the blessed man said unto me also:—

The same old woman said in my presence:—And again I went to the church according to [my] custom, and I entered in and prayed, and then the Enemy came and made blind my eyes, and I could not see, [Page 737] and I called one of the women, and she carried me to my house. And after three days he departed from before my eyes, and he began to go in front of me; then I said unto him, "There is a thing which thou "must do for me. Go thou to where thou didst first "seize upon me," and we went to the church, I and he. And I left him where he had seized me, and went away a short distance, and turning round I looked for him, and I saw him standing like a shadow; then I went a little further, and I turned round again, and I [still] saw him. And I shut the door of the church and went out, and then I opened it again, and went in, and I saw him [still] standing there, and he ceased to practise his wiles upon me. Such were the great things which happened to the blessed old woman. For the monk must not boast himself over the man who is in the world, for in it are mighty men; and if such things as these are to be found in Eve, how much more ought they to be found in the Adam which hath been redeemed by [the second] Adam?

554. One of the fathers said, "Whilst I was sleep-"ing one night, the Enemy came and smote me, and "said unto me, 'Go to the world and work righteous-"'ness; why dost thou shut thyself up like a beast in "'a cave?' And knowing the wickedness of the Enemy "who regarded me with an evil eye, I made the sign "of the Cross, and he fled from me. Then, having "waited a few days, he came and smote me on the "neck in a bantering fashion, saying, 'Now that thou "'hast become a righteous man, go to the world that "'I may not destroy thee;' and when I prayed and "made the sign of the Cross over my face, he departed "from me. And after a short time he came again, "and he took up his seat upon my neck, and then I

"bade my soul to be of good cheer and stood up, and "made the sign of the Cross, the symbol of merit, be- "fore him, and he disappeared again, for he was not "able to stand before me." Now these things took place and happened in this wise in very truth, and we may therefore know and understand the conduct wherein God rejoiceth, and there is, even as this [story sheweth], no reason for fearing the devils and all the evil spirits. Whosoever holdeth in contempt humility, and penitence of the mind, and the subjugation of the body, and remoteness from the care for the things which are seen, [Page 738] falleth into the inclination of the world, and despiseth the good riches of the fear of God, and his hope for the inheritance of holy men is cut off, and for the delights of heaven which neither pass away nor are dissolved. May we, through the grace and mercy of Christ, be held to be worthy of these things! Amen.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE VISION OF THE MIND.

**555.** A brother asked an old man, saying, In what manner ought a monk to dwell in silent contemplation in his cell? The old man said, He should have no remembrance of man whatsoever whilst he is dwelling in the cell.

**556.** B. What kind of labour should the heart perform?

O. M. The perfect labour of monks is for a man to have his gaze directed towards God firmly and continually.

**557.** B. In what way should the mind persecute abominable thoughts?

O. M. The mind is unable to do this of itself, and it hath not the power [to do it], nevertheless when-

soever a thought [of evil] cometh against the soul, it is required of it to flee immediately from the performance thereof, and to take refuge in supplication [to God], and that shall dissolve the thoughts, even as wax [is dissolved] before the fire, for our God is a consuming fire.

558. B. How did the fathers who dwelt in Scete give[1] answers to their enemies?

O. M. That service also was great and excellent, but there was labour therein, and not every man was able to stand firm therein, and there was in it, moreover, wandering of the understanding.

559. B. How?

O. M. When a thought hath come against the soul, and the soul hath, with great difficulty, been able to drive it out, another thought maketh ready to come, and in this manner the soul is occupied [Page 739] the whole day long in a war against the thoughts, and it is unable to occupy itself with the sight[2] of God, and [to enjoy it] continually.

560. B. With what intent, then, should the mind flee towards God?

O. M. If the thought of fornication rush upon thee, seize thy mind and carry it to God immediately, and raise it upwards with strenuousness, and delay not, for to delay is to be on the limit of being brought low.

561. B. If a thought of vain glory rise up in my mind, and it maketh me think that I can be free from the evil passions, is it not necessary that I should contend against it?

O. M. Whensoever thou contendest against it, it will become exceedingly strong against thee, and will act cruelly and sharply, and thou wilt not, as thou imaginest, become strengthened by the Spirit of God; for it is better able to contend against thee than thou art

[1] Read ⟨illegible⟩.

[2] Read ⟨illegible⟩.

able to contend against it, and thou wilt [not] find thyself, apparently, sufficient of thyself to resist the passions of the thoughts. For as it is with the man who hath a spiritual father, that giveth to him his every desire, and who is without any care whatsoever, and who hath, therefore, no judgment with God, so also is it with him that hath committed his soul to God, for it is, henceforward, unnecessary for him in any way whatsoever to fall into care concerning the thoughts, or to allow a thought to enter into his heart. But if it should happen that a thought hath entered, lift it up strenuously towards thy Father, and say, "I myself "know nothing; behold, my Father knoweth." And whilst thou art raising up thy mind, the thought itself will leave it and take to flight halfway, for it cannot ascend upwards with thee, and it dare not stand with thee there. There is no service which is superior to this, for it belongeth to confidence, and it hath no care in all the Church.

562. B. How is it that the fathers who dwelt in Scete made use of answers against their enemies, and pleased God thereby?

O. M. Because they worked in simplicity and in the fear of God, [Page 740] and because of this God helped them, and afterwards the service of the vision of God rose upon them, with His help, because of their works of excellence, and because of the mercy of God, and that old man who taught in this wise said, "Once I went to Scete to visit an old man there who "had become aged in ascetic labours. And having "saluted each other we sat down in silence, and that "old man made [me] no answer whatsoever. Then, "whilst I was sitting down, my mind became occupied "with a vision of God, and that old man continued to "sit there and to make baskets of palm leaves, and "he neither lifted up his gaze to me, nor did he tell "me to eat, and for six whole days I ate nothing "whatsoever. Now that old man was occupied with

"his work of basket making the whole day long, and "when the evening came he soaked some palm leaves "in water, and worked the whole night through. And "on the following day, after the ninth hour, he answered "and said unto me, 'Brother, when hast thou the power "'[to perform this work of the spiritual vision?' And "I answered and said unto him, 'Yea, father, and whence "'hast thou the power[1]] (to work thus)? We have ac- "'customed ourselves to learn this from our youth.' "And that old man said unto me, 'I have never re- "'ceived teaching of this kind from my fathers. But "'as thou seest me now, even so have I been all [my] "'days. A little work, and a little meditation, and a "'little singing of the Psalms, and a little prayer; I have "'cleansed my thoughts according to my power, and I "'resist [as far as I can] the thoughts which rush upon "'me. And in this manner, afterwards, there dawned[2] "'upon me the spirit of visions, as I learned this "'[faculty], and I knew not that any man possessed this "'gift.' Then I answered and said unto him, 'I have "'learned this from my youth up.'"

563. B. How ought a man to see the order of the divine vision?

O. M. The Scriptures have shewn [him how].

564. B. How?

O. M. Daniel saw Him as the Ancient of Days. And EZEKIEL saw Him on the chariot of the CHERUBÎM. And ISAIAH saw Him upon a lofty and [Page 741] glorious throne. And MOSES persisted in being with Him Who cannot be seen, as if he saw Him.

565. B. And how can the mind see that which cannot be seen?

O. M. A king cannot be seen, as far as his exact image is concerned, when he is sitting on the throne.

[1] Adding, ... لم انحا. ولم لم انحا معدس.

[2] Read ويتبع.

**566.** B. And is it right for a man to depict God in this manner?

O. M. And which is the better for a man to depict God in his mind in this manner, or to bow himself down to many abominable thoughts?

**567.** B. Peradventure this is accounted as sin?

O. M. No. Only thou must hold according to what the Scriptures have shewn [thee], and the fulfilment of the matter will come of itself, even as the Apostle said, "Now, as in a miracle, we see in parable, but "then face to face," the meaning of which is as if a man were to say, "When the mind hath been made "perfect, then it will be able to see with ease and "freedom."

**568.** B. And is there no confusion in the mind in respect of this?

O. M. If a man performeth his strife in truth there will be no confusion in the mind, "for," said the old man, "I have passed a whole week of days without a "remembrance of any human thing having entered my "heart." And another old man said, "I was once jour-"neying along the road, and behold, I saw two angels "close to me, one on this side, and one on the other, "and they walked along with me, and I did not look "at them."

**569.** B. Why?

O. M. Because it is written, "Neither angels nor "Powers shall be able to separate me from the love "of God, which is in our Lord Jesus Christ."[1]

**570.** B. Can the mind be occupied with, and stay with the divine vision continually?

O. M. [Although the mind cannot be occupied with and stay with the divine vision continually], still when it is pressed by the thoughts it can fly to God, and it shall not be deprived of the divine vision. But I

[1] Romans VIII. 39.

say unto thee that if the mind be made perfect in this respect, it shall be easier for thee to move mountains[1] than to bring it down[2] from above. For as the blind man who is shut up in darkness, if his eyes be opened and he go forth into the light, will be unwilling for the darkness to overtake [Page 742] him again, so the mind, having begun to see the light of its own person, hateth the darkness, and is unwilling to remember it again. And one of the fathers also said, "I wished to look upon my mind, saying, Perhaps if I "allow my mind to do so it will go and wander about "in the world; but when I set it free it stood still, and "was silent, and did not know where to go. And again, "I lifted it up on high, for it knew that if it departed "and wandered about I had to admonish it; quietness "and prayer make strong this class of service." And the same old man said, "If a man prayeth continually "it will bring correction to the mind immediately."

571. B. How is it possible for a man to pray continually? For the body becometh ill through constant prayer.

572. O. M. The standing up of a man in his prayer [once] is not said to be prayer, but [he must do so] continually.

573. B. How is [prayer to be made] continually?

O. M. Whether thou art eating, or drinking, or even travelling on the road, or if thou art doing some piece of work, thou shalt not let prayer be remote[3] from thy heart.

574. B. But suppose I be talking with some one, how is it possible for me to fulfil the command, "Be ye praying continually?"

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[1] The better reading is ܒܛܘܪ ܛܘܪܐ.

[2] Read ܡܢܚܬ

[3] Read ܡܪܚܩ

O. M. Now concerning this the Apostle spake, "In "[all your] prayers, and in [all your] supplications, pray "ye at all times in the spirit; and when it would be "unseemly for thee to pray, because thou art speaking "with another man, pray thou through supplication."

575. B. What manner of prayer is it necessary for a man to pray?

O. M. The prayer in the Gospel which our Lord taught His disciples.

576. B. What limit ought there to be to prayer?

O. M. No measure hath been laid down to prayer; because He said, "Pray ye[1] at all times, and continually," He did not lay down any measure to prayer. For if the monk only really prayeth when he standeth up in prayer, he who is thus doth not pray with the heart but [Page 743] with the mouth only. Now the old man said, "It is necessary for the man who is thus "to look upon all [men] in the same way, and he must "be remote from all calumny for the love of Christ; "to Whom be glory for ever! Amen."

577. In another manuscript I have found the following:[2]—A certain monk who was a foreigner, and was chaste in his conduct, and who came from the city of Antioch, from the monastery which is called Ḳasyân, went once to pray in Jerusalem, and to see the holy places wherein our Lord Jesus Christ went about, and after he had lived there for a long time, and had worked a way which was full of every excellence, he wished to return to his country in peace. Now he lacked food for the journey and the money which was necessary for his wants, and he knew not what to do; and when he had gone in to pray in the great temple of the Resurrection of our Lord, he prayed, and sat

[1] Read ܩܛܠ.

[2] The following story is translated from Bedjan's edition, p. 986.

down in sorrow, and he was troubled about his departure, and the lack of that which he needed. And having sat down, he dropped into slumber, and slept, and he saw in his dream our Lord Jesus Christ, Who bade him be of good cheer, saying, "Arise, be not "sorrowful, but go in to the steward of My house of the "Resurrection, and say unto him, 'Jesus hath sent me "'unto thee so that thou mayest give me the one "'*dînâr* of which I am in need, and when He cometh "'He will give it [back] to thee for me.'" Now when the monk had awoke from his sleep, he arose, and prayed first and believed the vision which had appeared to him, and he rose up and went to the steward [of the Church] of the Resurrection, as he had been commanded to do, and he spake to the steward, as he had been told in the vision. Then the steward said unto him, "When will Jesus come and "repay me?" And the monk said unto him, "I have "told thee what I have heard from Him, and as for "thee, thou must do what thou wishest." And the steward said unto the monk, "Give me a paper in "thine own handwriting for the *dînâr*, and take [it] and "go;" and the monk sat down and wrote thus: "I, John "the monk, the stranger, from Antioch, a city of Syria, "and from the holy monastery of Ḳâwsyân hereby testify "that I have received from the steward one *dînâr* for "food by the way, and I have, of mine own free will, "set my handwriting thereto saying that when Jesus "cometh He will pay him for me." And after the monk had taken the *dînâr* and departed, the steward saw that same night in a vision of the night, that a man of splendid appearance came and said unto him, "Take "the *dînâr* which thou gavest to that monk, and give "me the written paper which he gave thee." And the steward said in the vision, "My Lord, the monk said "unto me, 'Jesus will come and repay me, and will take "from thee the paper which I have written.'" And the man said to the steward, "I, even I, am Jesus; take thy

"*dînâr*, and give Me the writing which the monk gave "thee. Or, wouldst thou take anything more from him?" Then the steward took the *dînâr* from Him, and he laid it in his hand, and gave Him the written paper, and He tore it up.

Now when the steward awoke from his slumber he found the *dînâr* in his hand, but the written paper had disappeared; and he marvelled, and wondered, and praised God. Then he sent some of his people to bring back the monk wheresoever he might be found, and having gone they found him praying, and they said unto him, "Come with us; behold, the steward of "the Church of the Resurrection seeketh thee." And when the monk heard [this], he feared greatly, and said in his heart, "Peradventure he wisheth to take back "the *dînâr*;" and he went with them being troubled and sorrowful. Now the steward saw him, he said unto him, "For the love of Christ I entreat thee to eat "with me this day," and whilst they were eating, the steward said unto him, "What hast thou done with "the *dînâr*?" and the monk said, "Behold, it is still "with me." The steward said unto him, "Mâr Abbâ, "take thou as many *dînârs* as thou wishest, only give "me the paper which thou didst write [saying] that "Jesus would come and repay me." And the monk said unto him, "My lord, forgive me, but I have re- "ceived nothing else from thee, for that which I did "take was sufficient for me." Then the steward related unto him that which had appeared unto him, saying, "The *dînâr* hath been paid back to me, and the paper "which thou didst write hath been taken by our Lord "Jesus Christ from me;" and the steward entreated the monk, saying, "Take from me, if thou wishest, ten "pounds of gold, only write me [a paper, saying], "'Jesus will come and pay thee for me,' and do thou, "my lord, depart in peace." And the monk said unto him, "Master, verily I say unto thee, thou shalt not "receive from me another jot, and I will not take any-

"thing else from thee." And all those who heard [this story] praised God Who neglected not those who call upon him in truth.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### An Admonition of the Holy Fathers.[1]

577. Be thou an enemy unto all folly and sin. Dejection driveth away the fear [Page 758] of God, captivity [to sin] driveth away the virtues from the soul. There are three excellences which illumine the mind always; a man must not see the vices of his neighbours, and he must do good unto those who do evil to him, and he must bear with gladness all the trials which come upon him. And these produce three other excellences, namely, a man must not look upon the vices of his brother, and this excellence produceth love; and he must bear the trials which come upon him, and this excellence produceth self-denial. There are three excellences of which the mind hath need, and a man should observe them always:—He should lean away from follies, and he should not be lax in his service, and he should make strong his heart. There are three excellences, the which if a man see them with him he knoweth within himself that he is delivered from devils, namely, knowledge whereby he will be able to understand and to discern between thoughts, and the sight of everything before it cometh to pass, and the power of not becoming entangled with evil thoughts of any kind. There are three things which

[1] The Sayings on pp. 744-757 of the Syriac text are merely selections from the Chapters which have been already translated.

gain dominion over the soul until it arriveth at great weakness, captivity [to sin], and dejection, and sickness, and these contend against every man's soul, and from them are produced evil thoughts, and when a man buildeth up they overthrow [what he hath built]. There are three excellences which benefit and strengthen the soul, mercy, the absence of lust, and longsuffering; and besides these three excellences the mind hath need to pray without ceasing continually, and a man must fall down and cry out before God, and hate all evil passions.

578. And he also said:—The fear of God driveth away all evil things, but dejection [*or*, lowness] driveth away the fear of God from a man; the wandering of the thoughts driveth away good works from the soul. There are four things which are good:—Silence, the keeping of the commandments, humility, and tribulations. There are four good things which protect the soul:—Love towards every man, absence of lust, longsuffering, [Page 759], and a man severing from himself wickedness. And the soul hath need of the four following virtues at all seasons:—A man must pray without ceasing, and he should pour himself out before God continually, and he should declare his own defects in his heart, and he should judge no man, and his own mind should be tranquil. The four following things help a young monk:—Doctrine, the repetition of the Psalms at every moment, and he should not be lax in obedience to fasting, and he should esteem himself to be of no account whatsoever. Through four things the soul is corrupted:—For a man to walk about through the city without guarding his eyes, for a man to have anything to do with women, for a man to have friendship with the rich men of the world, and for a man to love empty talk. Of four things fornication is begotten, namely, by eating and by drinking overmuch, by sleeping overmuch and by idleness, by laughter and by silly words, and by the arrangement of the apparel. By

four things the mind is darkened:—by a man hating his neighbour, by hating his brother, by crying out evil things, and by uttering them. By four things is the soul laid waste:—by a man not keeping silent [*or*, tranquil], by loving the works of the world, by trafficking in material things, and by the evilness of the eye. Through four things anger cometh:—By a man giving and taking [*i. e.*, buying and selling] in the world, by doing his own will, by loving to teach, and by thinking in himself that he is a wise man. There are three virtues which a man acquireth by weariness [*or*, exhaustion]:—by mourning always, by observing his sins, and by having his death before his eyes every day. He who taketh care to keep these virtues shall be able to be saved by the mercy of God, and, to speak briefly, these are necessary for the man who seeketh to live:—Faith, and hope, and love, [Page 760], and love of God, and obedience, and humility, and patient endurance, and self-denial, and fasting, and constant prayer, and vigil, and service, and going into exile, and voluntary poverty, and absence of evil passions, and the silence of discretion, and deprivation of various meats. For if a man doth not believe, he can neither hope nor love, nor have affection, nor be obedient; and if he be not obedient, he cannot either be humble, or endure patiently; and if he cannot endure patiently, he cannot practise self-denial, and if he cannot practise self-denial, he cannot draw nigh to fasting. And if he cannot fast, he cannot pray continually, and if he hath no prayer, he cannot keep vigils; and if he keepeth not vigil, service will not be found in him, for he will say and sing the service in a hurried manner. And he who possesseth these things only in a little degree cannot go into exile and become voluntarily poor, and without the love of these things he cannot deprive himself of meats; and a man cannot acquire the silence of discretion when all these things are remote from him. Let us, then, take care to perfect all these

things in ourselves with all our might, through the help of God, to Whom be glory for ever and ever! Amen.

### An exhortation.

**579.** Now therefore I have written down for thee all these things so that thy soul may not become sluggish, and so that thou mayest not become the cause of [others] being like unto thee. And because of this I counsel thee to take the yoke of pleasantness upon thy neck, for it will help thee to sit by thyself in silence, and to withdraw thyself from human intercourse, and from cares about the things of this world which will hinder thee. And make thyself as the dust in [thy] humility towards every man, knowing [at the same time] that there is hope [for thee]. And let not weeping cease from thine eyes [Page 761], for there is the occasion of tears. And make thy cell a hall of judgment of thyself, and a place for striving against devils and evil passions, and let there be depicted therein the kingdom [of heaven], and Gehenna, and death and life, and sinners and the righteous, and the fire which never is quenched, and the glory of the righteous, and the outer darkness, and the gnashing of the teeth, and the light of the righteous, and their joy in the Holy Spirit, and the Passion of our Lord, and the memorial of His Resurrection, and the redemption of creation. And let thy habitation be free from superfluous things, for one of two things will happen unto thee; either through thinking of them thou wilt suffer injury, or in withdrawing thyself from them thy war will be added to and become fiercer. And take heed lest, through [holding in] honour and sparing other folk, thou bring thyself to evil case in the war; whatsoever belongeth to lust and is of the eyes thou shalt not possess, for the wars of thy passions are sufficient for thee. Heal thou and make whole in thy

habitation those in whom God hath pleasure; it is He Who knoweth thy sitting down, and thy coming in, and thy going forth. And in all thy conduct be constant in prayer, especially in the night seasons, for [night] is the acceptable time for prayer, as it is written, "Be thou like unto thy Lord, Who prayed to God continually throughout the night until the rising up of the Sun." When all voices are quiet do thou fill thy mouth with praise, and thy tongue with glorifying, and whilst others are lying like dead men on their biers do thou depict in thyself the waking of the Resurrection. The night which is darkness unto other folk shall be to thee[1] bright as the day, and instead of filling thyself with wine as other men do, fill thou thyself with the love of God; and in the night season, when silver and gold are stolen, do thou steal the kingdom [of heaven] like a thief. In the night season, when sinners perform their evil deeds to their own injury, do thou labour for the benefit of thine own soul, and take care, continually, of all excellences. Then He Who is merciful in His gifts, and rich unto every one who calleth upon Him, will come [Page 762] unto thee quickly and will help thee, and thou shalt smite the Evil One, and shalt bring to nought his crafty acts. And thou shalt make thy mind to shine, and the Lord of All shall place in thee the innocent thoughts of uprightness, and He shall comfort thy mind; then shall the rugged ground become smooth before thee, and the difficult ground shall be as a plain, and thy ship shall anchor in [its] haven. And thou shalt lead beforehand the life which is to come, and thou shalt fulfil the Will of God, according to His Will, both in heaven and on earth; and thy knowledge shall grow and thy joy increase in proportion to thy spiritual conduct; and thou shalt be held to be worthy of the sight

[1] Read ﻟﻪ.

of the righteous by the grace and mercy of Christ our Lord, to Whom, with His Father, and the Holy Ghost, be glory now, and always, and for ever and ever! Amen.

## An Admonition of Abbâ Mâr John.

580. Now thou wilt not be able to find a more excellent way than this:—He who would repent to Christ of his sins and follies must fall upon his face many, many times, [and be sorry for] the sins which he hath committed, and he must make supplication and entreaty to the mercy of God. Moreover, our other fathers have incited [us] to kneel down, and he who continually kneeleth down and prayeth rejoiceth in God. Woe is me, me the man of negligence! Now he who sigheth, and weepeth, and sheddeth tears in prayer, possesseth all excellences together; for if we do not keep watch on and remember always our feebleness, whilst despising ourselves, and holding ourselves in contempt, the devils will lead us astray. Wake thyself up, O my beloved one, and keep in thy remembrance always three moments, and forget them not; the first is the moment of death, with its sorrow, and grief, and trouble, which is immeasurable, that overtaketh every man, when [a man shall stand] before [Page 763] the awful throne of Christ; the second moment is the moment of fear and quaking when men and angels shall rise up, when a man doth not know what command shall come forth concerning him, whether it shall be for life everlasting or for torment everlasting; and the third moment is that when the penalty [*or*, decree of doom] shall come forth upon us, with its repentance of soul which shall last for ever, and shall be with us afterwards in the years which shall have no end. At the [remembrance of] these three moments all men fear and quake; may God in His compassion save us from Gehenna and its endless torments! Amen.

I am an apostle, and I cast out devils, and I perform mighty deeds, but how am I to know that the end of Judas may [not] be mine, and how am I to know that I shall [not] inherit hanging, and be called by our Lord "Satan," and "son of perdition"? If thou seest, moreover, a man who is a murderer, and a thief, and an adulterer, and a shedder of blood, thou mayest think whence I shall know [this]; for if this murderer, at the end, confesseth Christ, he will precede me in the kingdom of heaven, and thou shalt think thus concerning every man. If thou, O man of God, whithersoever thou goest, thinkest these and such like things continually, and if thy humility be in proportion to the greatness of thy power, thou shalt never fall. But if a man be neglectful, even for the twinkling of an eye, of his humility, and if pride be mingled in his negligence, he shall be cut off quickly from the height of the love of God, and he shall fall, even as quickly as a glass vessel full of water, which is suspended by a thread of a spider's web, would fall if that thread were to be severed. Now the conduct of humility is thus. If at the beginning, or in the middle, or at the end, or wheresoever it may be, a man first of all layeth hold upon perfect humility, and upon complete contempt of himself, the devils will be unable to approach him, on the contrary, they will flee before him, like flies before smoke, both they and their thoughts [Page 764]; but if a man [doth not] acquire humility, either at the beginning, or in the middle, or at the end of his career, there is nothing which [can stand up] against the strife and contest. As the holy man EVAGRIUS said, "After "the vanquishing of [all] the other passions, there still "remain two which will wage war against the perfect "man until death, namely, vain glory and pride." And JOHN, the seer of Thebaïs, used to say, "He against "whom the devil of vain glory still fighteth, wandereth "without measure, and is divided [in his mind] to a "boundless degree." The Teacher used to say, "Humi-

"lity possesseth two characteristics which are superior "to the other excellences of the spirit, for it seeth to "what degree it can abase itself to the lowest depth, "and grace also exalteth humility to God, [and] to the "height which is above; and because grace exalteth it "continually towards God, it acquireth faith at all times, "and strengtheneth confidence. And the second charac- "teristic of humility is that it feareth not that which "opposeth it, that is to say, it feareth neither devils, "nor wild animals, nor evil men, even as the holy man "Evagrius said, 'The man who is proud and wrathful "'is a timid man, but the humble man is without fear.' "And he said, 'Humility by itself vanquisheth both "'passions and devils, and the labours of the body, and "'the contests of the mind only serve to strengthen "'humility the more.'" Therefore there is never a time when the monk hath not need of humility. Now it is right for him that dwelleth in silence wishing to arrive speedily at purity of heart, and to take care of [his spiritual] splendour, to guard the three following things:—he must guard his hearing against listening to any word which may strike him and may rouse him up to anger; and he must guard his tongue, not only against rebuking and chiding any man, even though he be a man of no account whatsoever and a man of ignorance, and he must not [attempt] to teach or to admonish. But if a man ask him for a prayer, he must esteem himself to be the servant of him that asketh him, and he must kneel down [Page 765] before the cross and say, "O Lord, provide for my brethren "according to Thy Will, and according to Thy design, "and according as it may be beneficial for them before "Thee, and make me, a sinner, worthy of Thy mercy "through my prayers;" let him pray after this example, and it shall suffice. Do not think in thy mind, which may lead thee astray, that thou wilt be able to acquire even one spiritual excellence, no matter which it may be, without afflictions and troubles, whether with or

without the desire; for no man who feedeth his body daintily on lusts is able to enter through the door, even as the camel cannot go through the narrow hole of the needle.

Now the pleasures of the body come into being because of unbelief, because the wretched body doth not believe in those good things which are promised unto the hungry, and in the woes which are prepared for those who are filled with food and who live delicately. Therefore he, who believeth in the promises and threats, goeth hungry, and he denieth himself, and he watcheth in prayer, and he humbleth himself, and he layeth hold upon abstinence, and restraineth himself from the gratification of his pleasures, and he inheriteth the purity which is promised to those who are blessed. But if he leadeth a life of sluggishness and pleasure, from it he shall inherit the impurities and the punishments which are prepared for him in Gehenna. Now the desire of the Holy Spirit is thus:—Remoteness from the habitation of men, continual quiet, weeping and sorrowful cries, joyful hymns, the singing of the Psalms, and praises, fasting, and abstinence, and vigil, poor apparel, a humble gait, the cloaking of the thoughts of the passions, the hidden prayer of the mind; know ye that such are the things in which those who are in the desire of the spirit wish to walk, and they never wish to perform the lusts of the flesh. And to speak briefly unto you, O my brethren, fasting, and service, and standing up, and vigil, and abstinence from meats, are the constituent parts of a fair rule of life and conduct, and those who perform them will receive a reward from the true God if they perform them in truth, and if there be no alien pretence in their service. But hearken, O my brethren, for this is the true work of the monastic life, the binding of the understanding which is in God, [Page 766] and the suppression of the alien thoughts which enter his heart; and whosoever hath his heart [set] upon God acquireth

for his soul pleasure, and the life which is everlasting. Amen and Amen.

HERE END THE HISTORIES AND THE NARRATIVES OF THE TRIUMPHANT ACTS OF THE HOLY FATHERS AND MONKS WHICH WERE COMPOSED BY THE HOLY AND EXCELLENT PALLADIUS, BISHOP OF THE CITY OF HELENOPOLIS, AND WHICH HE WROTE TO LAUSUS, THE PREFECT. TO GOD BE GLORY, AND HONOUR, AND ADORATION, AND WORSHIP, AND EXALTATION, FOR EVER AND EVER! YEA AND AMEN.

# APPENDIX.[1]

## QUESTIONS OF THE BRETHREN, AND ANSWERS OF THE FATHERS, WHICH ARE EXCEEDINGLY FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

[Page 895]. 1. The brethren said:—There were two brethren who were the sons of a merchant, and their father died, and they divided their inheritance between themselves, and unto each one there came five thousand *dînârs*. And one of the brethren divided his inheritance among the churches, and the monasteries, and the poor, and he himself became a monk, and he chose for himself a life of continual silence, and fasting, and prayer; now the other brother built a monastery for himself, and gathered brethren to him, and he took care of the strangers, and the poor, and the sick, whom he received and relieved. When the two brothers were dead there was questioning among the brethren about them, and they went to ABBÂ PAMBÔ and asked him, "Which manner of life and conduct was the more "excellent and exalted?" And having learned from God, he said unto them, "They are both perfect, and "in my sight they appear to be of equal merit." Explain to us now the old man's words, for how can the man who is destitute, and the man who hath possessions be equal [in merit]? The old man said, "Since the "whole conduct of these brethren was to God, and "since whatsoever they did they did it for God, with "an upright aim, and since the aim of each was the

[1] For the Syriac text see Bedjan's edition, p. 895 ff.

"same, they appeared to be in the old man's opinion "of equal merit before God."

2. The brethren asked ABBÂ NESTÎR, "What rule "of life and conduct should a man follow?"

The old man said, "All rules of conduct are not "alike. ABRAHAM was a lover of strangers, DAVID was "a humble man, ELIJAH loved silence, and [Page 896] "God accepted the work of all of them. Whatsoever "work is of God, if thy soul desireth it, that do, and "God be with thee."

3. The brethren said:—ABBÂ PAMBÔ said, "If there "be three monks in one place, and one of them live "in silence [it is] well, and if another be sick and he "give thanks in his weakness, and if another minister "to men and relieve them, all three of them are in the "same service." Reveal to us now the mind of this holy man.

And ABBÂ PAMBÔ said, "If a man dwell in silence "for God's sake, and not for the sake of vain glory, "or any other human thing; and if another, who is "sick, give thanks to God for his sickness, and he "endure him that ministereth unto him with longsuffer- "ing, he becometh like unto him that is in silence; "and if he who ministereth unto men doeth it not for "a reward of this world, but for God's sake, and if he "constraineth himself in everything, and doeth the will "of those who are ministered unto by him in love and "gladness, he thus becometh like unto him who shutteth "himself up in silence, and like unto him that is sick, "and in this way the work of all three is of equal "merit. For ABBÂ JOSEPH and ABBÂ POEMEN divided "the perfect ascetic life into three classes, and there- "fore ABBÂ NESTÎR said to that brother, 'If thou con- "'duct thyself according to any one of the three thou "'shalt be perfect.' And this is well known from that "which ABBÂ ANTHONY said, 'Many have afflicted them- "'selves with labours and tribulations, and because they "'had not in them the [Page 897] power of discernment,

"'they did not know the way of truth.' And again "he said, 'One man might live in a cell for a hundred "'years, and yet not know how to dwell therein "'[rightly] for one day, because he humbleth not him-"'self, and accounteth not himself a sinner, and a feeble "'man, and ignorant, but he justifieth himself, and "'blameth others; nevertheless it is right that we "'should know that, even though some are sick, and "'others relieve the wants of men and minister unto "'them with an upright aim, those who lead a life of "'silence lead a superior life, and follow a line of con-"'duct which is more excellent than all the rules of "'life which are followed among brethren. And this "'life is superior in the same way that the Spirit of "'God is more exalted than the holy angels, according "'to what we have learned from the history of the "'holy men ABBÂ ARSENIUS and ABBÂ MOSES the "'Ethiopian. For when one of the brethren went to "'the blessed ARSENIUS [to enquire of him] concerning "'the love of a silent life of contemplation, he neither "'set a table for him nor gave him refreshment; then "'he went to the blessed ABBÂ MOSES and he both "'welcomed him and gave him refreshment. And when "'one of the great fathers heard [this], he entreated "'our Lord to reveal to him this matter, saying, 'How "''is it that one fleeth for Thy Name's sake, and "''another welcometh and giveth refreshment for Thy "''Name's sake?' And there appeared unto him on "'the river two ships, in one of which were ABBÂ "'ARSENIUS, and the Spirit of God Who was travelling "'along in silence, and in the other was ABBÂ MOSES, "who was travelling with holy angels that were feeding "'him upon honey, with the comb thereof. And by "'this the fathers understood that the life of silent "'contemplation [Page 898] was as greatly exalted "'above alms and ministrations as was the conduct of "'Matthew the Evangelist above that of ZACCHAEUS "'the taxgatherer.'"

4. The brethren said:—The brethren asked ABBÂ PAMBÔ, saying, "Supposing that a man who liveth in "the world hath a wife and children, and supposing "that he giveth much alms, and setteth free slaves, "and redeemeth those in captivity, and visiteth the "sick, and relieveth those who are afflicted, and ful- "filleth all the things which are proper for him [to "fulfil], is not such a man equal in labour to one of "the three classes of monks, that is, to the man that "dwelleth in silence, or him that is sick, or him that "ministereth unto the poor?"

And the old man said, "Not altogether."

And the brethren said, "Wherefore?"

And the old man said, "Because, although the man "who is in the world leadeth a life of righteousness, "his whole conduct is outside the body, but all the "labour of the monks is inside the body, that is, fast- "ing, and prayer, and vigil, and hunger, and thirst, "and the constraint of the will at every moment, and "wars, both secret and manifest. And it is well known "and manifest that the men, who are in the world and "who are exceedingly excellent in their conduct, are "not equal to the monks in their labours; for our Lord "Jesus Christ surnamed the monks 'sons of light,' and "those who are in the world 'sons of the world'. Now "the monks with their members, and with their thoughts, "and with their bodies, and with their conduct serve "God perfectly with stern labours and afflictions, and "they offer themselves up to God as a living, and "rational, and holy sacrifice, with rational and spiritual "service, and they are crucified unto the world, and "the world is crucified unto them, according to the "word of our Lord, Who said, 'Whosoever wisheth "'[Page 899] to come after Me, let him take up his "'cross, and follow Me,' that is to say, Let him not "fulfil his own will, but let him do My Will only, and "bear tribulations of all kinds. And monks shall leave "father, and mother, and brothers, and sisters, and

"kinsfolk, and country, and in return for these they "shall receive a hundred fold, and shall inherit ever- "lasting life. And to the men who are in the world, "He said, 'Acquire for yourselves friends of the mam- "'mon of unrighteousness, so that when it hath come "'to an end they may receive you into their ever- "'lasting habitations.' For as men who are in the "world receive monks into their houses, so shall the "monks receive those who have lived in the world "into the kingdom of heaven; and by this our Lord "shewed that all the good things of God and His "kingdom belong to the monks who, from their youth "even to their old age, have laboured to God in the "excellent works of the ascetic and monastic life. But "it is right that we should know to what degree the "soul is superior to the body. The life which is led "by the monks in silent contemplation, and the works "thereof, are as much superior to the life which is led "by righteous men in the world, as the life and con- "duct of the angels are superior to those of men. And "the life and conduct of the monks are superior to "those of men who are in the world, because the latter "please God because of their love for men, whilst the "monks do so because of their love for God."

6. The brethren said, "Into how many orders have "the fathers arranged the monastic life?" And the old man said, "Into three orders."

7. The brethren said, "What are they?" And the old man said, "The perfect, those who are half perfect, "and the beginners."

8. The brethren said, "Whence canst thou prove "to us that this is so?" [Page 900] The old man said, "From the words of our Lord in the Gospel. For He "said, 'The sower went forth to sow. And some [seeds] "'fell on the road side, and others fell on the rock, and "'others among the thorns.'[1] Now these three [kinds

[1] St. Matthew XIII. 3 ff.

"of] seed are those who are in the world. And as "concerning the other seed of which He spake, saying "that it fell on good ground, and gave fruit, some "thirty fold, and some sixty fold, and some a hundred "fold, these are the grades of monks, for the seed "which yielded fruit thirty fold is the beginners, and "that which yielded sixty fold is the half-perfect, and "that which yielded one hundred fold is the perfect."

9. The brethren said, "And supposing a man in "the world conducteth himself in a wholly perfect man-"ner, and according to what is right, is not his labour "equal unto that of a beginner?" The old man said, "No."

10. The brethren said, "Why [not]?" The old man said, "Although the monk is little and is a beginner, "he is still more excellent than the man in the world "who keepeth every just [demand] of righteousness."

11. "Why did ABBÂ ANTHONY say unto PAULE, his "disciple, 'Go and dwell in silence that thou mayest "'receive the temptations of devils?'" The old man said, "Because the perfection of the monk ariseth from "spiritual conduct, and spiritual conduct is acquired by "the conduct of the heart, and purity of heart ariseth "from the conduct of the mind, and the conduct of the "mind from prayer which is unceasing, and from strife "with devils; but unceasing prayer, and the contendings "with devils, both in the thoughts and in visions, have "no opportunity for existence without silence and soli-"tariness."

12. [Page 901] The brethren said, "What is the "meaning of that which PAPHNUTIUS and JAMES the LAME "said to MÂR EVAGRIUS, 'Every lapse which taketh "'place through the tongue, or through lust, or through "'an action, or through the whole body, is in propor-"'tion to the measure of pride which a man possesseth?' "Now what is the lapse which cometh through lust? "And what is the lapse which cometh through an action? "And what is the lapse which cometh through the whole

"body? Enlighten us about these [various] kinds of "lapses." The old man said, "The lapse through lust "is the fall which taketh place inwardly through pride, "even as the blessed MACARIUS said, 'Thou shalt not "'be lifted up in thy heart and in thy mind through the "'knowledge of the Scriptures, lest thou fall into a "'spirit of blasphemy in thy mind.' And the lapse "through the tongue resembleth that into which one "of the monks once fell through his pride, and he "reviled the holy man EVAGRIUS and the fathers who "were in the desert of Scete. And the lapse through "an action resembleth that into which another monk "fell when he became lascivious and abominable; and "the lapse through the whole body resembleth that "when, through his pride, one of the brethren was "abandoned to the hands of thieves, and they burned "him with fire."

13. The brethren said:—PALLADIUS said, "Once the "blessed man DIOCLES said, 'The mind which falleth "'from God is either delivered over to the devil of "'wrath, or to the devil of fornication.' And I said "unto him, 'How is it possible for the human mind to "'be with God [Page 902] uninterruptedly?' And he "said, 'In whatsoever work of the fear of God the "'soul [is engaged], provided that the soul hath due "'care, its mind is with God.' What is the meaning "of the action of which the old man spake?"

The old man said, "He calleth [a man's] care con- "cerning God's promises 'action of the fear of God,' "wishing to say thus:—If thou art unable to bind thy "thought continually in various ways to God, though "thou thinkest about His majesty, and His power, and "His grace, and thou prayest to Him without ceasing "and without wandering [in thy prayer, thy mind can- "not be with Him]; but if thou reducest thine under- "standing by means of the constant labour of prayer "and by the thought which is on God, and more par- "ticularly through the war with devils that [accompanieth]

"this work, bring down thy mind by degrees from the "thought which is about God, and from prayer, and "fetter it with the thought which is lower than this, "and meditate on the promises of God, and think upon "His commandments, and the correction of thyself. And "set not free thy mind from spiritual care, and do not "make it wander and think the thought of passibility, "but fetter thy mind to some thought of excellence, "which will make it gain profit. And when it hath "rested somewhat, then raise it up on high, and make "it to labour in the thought which is of God, and in "pure prayer which hath no wandering therein. For "as the growth of the capacity of those who are as yet "in the grade of bodily prayer and the reading [of the "Scriptures] still existeth, even when they are exhausted "by standing up and by the singing of the Psalms, and "they rest their bodies for a little by sitting down and "by meditation upon the reading, and when they have "rested their bodies, and their mind hath become en-"lightened through the reading, they stand up for "service and prayer, so also it is right [Page 903] for "those who have arrived at a correct conduct of the "mind, and who think continually about God, and who "pray to Him without wandering, when they are ex-"hausted by this severe labour, to bring down their "minds from time to time, and to relieve it by means "of thought concerning some profitable subject which "is less exalted than the thought about God. And "this thought must take the place to them of reading, "and they must meditate upon God's promises and "commandments, and upon their straightness which is in "God; and if some abominable thought knock [at the "door of their minds] they must quickly make their "minds to enter into prayer and into the thought which "is upon God. And if there stir in their heart a "thought of passion, as soon as they have refreshed "themselves by means of thinking about some profit-"able subject, they must make their mind to enter into

"the height of prayer, and they must pray without "ceasing, and meditate upon God. And from this we "know that when the soul meditateth with undersanding "upon some profitable subject, or upon some profitable "action, its mind is with God, even as the blessed man "DIOCLES said. Similarly, whensoever a monk thinketh "about the passions of sin, or about deeds connected "with the world, his mind is with Satan."

14. The brethren said, "Why is it that the Divine "Light did not shine in the hearts of all the monks "until a long time after they had been cleansed by "labours and contests? And why is it that the light "of grace did shine upon some men before they went "forth from the world and came to the ascetic life, as "it did in the heart of ABRAHAM ḲINDÔNÂYÂ through "the Divine revelation on the day of his feast, and "straightway [Page 904] he left his feast, and went "forth from the world?" The old man said, "Whenso- "ever this light riseth in its order in the hearts of men, "according to what the fathers say, it cometh in this "wise. First of all Divine Grace maketh a man hot "with the love of God, and he hateth all the glories and "honours of this world; and next he cometh in a state "of poverty to this rule of life, and Divine Grace itself "first giveth him the love of labours, and it maketh "the things which are hard easy to him. And it "protecteth him from the fierce attacks of the war of "devils, so that they may not, whensoever they wish "and will, assault him, but only according to his strength, "and his capacity, and as is convenient for his growth. "And thus after many labours and contests, his heart is "purified with abundant humility, and he shineth with "the light of grace, and he is held to be worthy to "see Christ in a revelation of light. And the fathers "also said, that in proportion as the monk himself "travelleth along the path of ascetic excellences to meet "our Lord by means of labours and contests, so doth "our Lord advance to meet him with light until they

"meet each other, and then the monk remaineth in "our Lord by means of labours, and our Lord remaineth "in him by means of his light, even as ABBÂ ISAIAH "said in his interpretation of that which our Lord said, "'Remain in Me and I in you.' Thus thou seest, O "my brother, that He wisheth us to remain in Him "first of all by the labours of righteousness, and then "He will remain Himself in us in purity and in light. "And the words, 'The monk travelleth along the path "'of ascetic excellences until he seeth Him and is illu-"'mined by Him,' explain the verse, 'My soul thirsteth "'for Thee, the Living God,' *et cetera.*

[Page 905] **15.** The brethren said, "Why is it that "though the holy fathers incite us continually to the labours "of excellence, and to the contending against passions "and devils, ABBÂ ISIDORE restrained ABBÂ MOSES the "Ethiopian from works, and from contests with devils, "saying, 'Rest thee, MOSES, and quarrel not with the "'devils, and seek not to make attacks upon them, for "'there is a measure [*i. e.*, moderation] in everything'? "doth this apply also to works and to the labours of "the ascetic life?"

The old man said, "Because at the beginning ABBÂ "MOSES was ignorant of the rule of the ascetic life, and "because he was healthy of body, he worked overmuch, "and he thought that he would be able to prevail "mightily against devils by the multitude of his works "alone, and that he would be able to vanquish them. "Therefore, because the devils perceived his object, "they attacked him more severely with frequent wars, "both secretly and openly, but ABBÂ ISIDORE, wishing "to teach him the truth, and to make him to acquire "humility, said unto him, 'Without the power of the "'Spirit which our Lord gave us in baptism for the "'fulfilling of His commandments, the which is con-"'firmed in us each day by the taking of His Body "'and Blood, we cannot be purified from the passions, "'and we cannot vanquish devils, and we cannot per-

"'form the works of spiritual excellence;' thereupon "ABBÂ MOSES learned these things, and his thoughts "were humbled, and he partook of the Holy Mysteries, "and the devils were conquered, and they reduced their "war against him, and from that time forward he lived "in rest, and knowledge, and peace. [Page 906] Many "monks have imagined that their passions would be "healed, and that they would acquire soundness of soul "merely by their labours and strenuousness, and there- "fore they were abandoned by grace, and fell from the "truth. For as he who is sick in his body cannot be "healed without the physician and medicines, however "much he may watch and fast during the time he is "taking the medicine, so he who is sick in his soul "through the passions of sin, without Christ, the Phy- "sician of souls, and without the partaking of His Body "and Blood, and the power which is hidden in His "commandments, and the humility which is like unto "His, cannot be healed of his passions, and cannot re- "ceive a perfect cure. Therefore, whosoever fighteth "against the passions and the devils by the command- "ments of our Lord is healed of the sickness of the "passions, and acquireth health of soul, and is delivered "from the crafts of the devils."

16. The brethren said, "With what object did those "two monks say to ABBÂ MACARIUS, 'If thou art not "'able to become a monk like us, sit in thy cell, and "'weep for thy sins, and thus thou shalt be like us?'" The old man said, "Because they knew that, if a man "was able to be a solitary in his body, and a dweller "in silent contemplation, and a worker both in his soul "and in his body, who made himself humble and who "wept each day for his sins, and who cut off from "himself all memories of every kind of passion and "anxious thought, and who meditated only upon God "and upon his own correct behaviour, such a man "was a monk (*or*, solitary) in very truth, even as the "blessed EVAGRIUS said, 'The monk who is remote

"'[Page 907] from the world is he who hath cut off "'from himself all the motions of his passions, and hath "'fastened unto God all the mind of his soul.'"

17. The brethren said, "Why is it that certain of "the Fathers were called MĔSHANNAYÂNÊ (*i. e.*, men who "transferred themselves from one place to another), "since they were recluses, and never departed from "their cells?" The old man said, "Because after much "silent contemplation, and unceasing prayer, and watch-"ing of the mind, they were worthy to depart from "the earth in their minds, and to ascend unto heaven "to CHRIST THE KING. And they did not do this on "occasions only, but continually, for whensoever they "wished, or whensoever they sang the Psalms, or prayed, "or meditated upon God, straightway their mind was "exalted to heaven, and stood before our Lord. But "there were other [kinds of] 'MĔSHANNAYÂNÊ,' that is "to say, those who lived with wild beasts in the de-"serts, such as ABBÂ BESSARION, and others who were "like unto him."

18. The brethren said, "What is [the meaning] of "the fact that when one of the monks saw a brother "in the mountain, he fled from him, and was unable "to bear the smell of the children of men?" The old man said, "The monk fled because he saw that the "brother was carrying silver. And when the brother "saw that the monk fled, he cast off his garments and "pursued him. And when the monk saw that he had "cast off his garments, he waited for him, and wel-"comed him gladly, saying, 'Since thou hast cast off "'the matter which is of this world I have waited for "'thee. I was not able to bear [the sight thereof] "'[Page 908] because I myself am naked.' I looked "beyond my rule of life and saw that he was carrying "a burden upon his shoulder like a man who was in "the world."

19. The brethren said, "Why did the monk not "permit that brother who came to him to dwell in the

"cave by his side, but did say unto him, 'Thou art not "'able to bear up against the attack of devils?'" The old man said, "Because he knew his manner of life "and works, and also that he possessed not the labours "and the strenuousness which were sufficient to make "him strong to resist the fierce assault of the savage "nature of the devils which make war against the "monks. For according to the labour of every man, "and according to his striving, and his rule of life and "strenuousness, and according as he is able to bear, "so much the greater are the ferocity, and the wicked-"ness, and the bitterness, and the craftiness of the "devils who make war against him. Similarly, when "one of the brethren entreated ABBÂ APELLEN to allow "him to live with him in the desert, he said unto him, "'Thou art not able to bear the temptation of the "'devils.' Finally, when the brother urged him [to let "him do so], he commanded him to dwell in a cave "by his side. And the devils came against him in the "night and sought to strangle him, until ABBÂ APELLEN "came, and surrounded the cave with the sign of the "Cross, after which the brother was able to live in the "cave. For not all monks are able to fight against "the devils, but only such as are perfect and humble."

**20.** Why is it that the two Romans who went to ABBÂ MACARIUS, did not, during the whole period of three years which they lived [near him] come to him and ask him, or any other aged man, [Page 909] questions about the thoughts? The old man said, "Because the elder brother was exceedingly wise, and "perfect and humble. Had he gone to ABBÂ MACARIUS, "or to one of the other old men, his perfection would "have been revealed, and he would have [received] "praise throughout Scete from the Fathers, who would "have wondered, saying, 'How is it that a young man "'hath become perfect in three years?' It is, however, "not right for us to make ourselves like unto these "two brethren, and to neglect the doctrine of the old

"men. As for the two brethren, the elder was perfect, "and the younger was humble, and learned from him."

21. The brethren said, "The history of the triumphs "of BESSARION saith that during all the days of his life "he dwelt in waste places, and in the desert and in "the mountains, and among the rocks. Once having "come to a certain monastery, he stood up by the "door like a wandering beggar, and then sat down "weeping and crying out, even as one who had been "rescued from a storm. And when the brethren en- "treated him to go in and rest with them, he said, "'Before I find the possessions of my house which I "'have lost I cannot endure being under a roof; for "'thieves fell upon me on the sea, and a storm reared "'itself up against me, and I have been robbed of the "'riches which I once possessed, and from being a man "'of high estate I am become of no account.' Now what "were the riches which [he inherited] from his parents "and lost? And what does this [story] mean? Who "are [Page 910] parents? What does he refer to by "the words 'sea, and storms, and waves?' Who were "the thieves? Are these words spoken of himself or "of the other persons?" The old man said, "These "things are said of all the monks who are still striving "and contending against passions and devils, and who "are lacking at the present time purity of heart, and "fruits of the spirit, and visions of our Lord, and they "are not spoken of men who are perfect as he was. "The word 'sea' he applieth to the sea of the mind "whereon the monk saileth with works of spiritual "excellence, wherefrom he entereth the haven of "impassibility, even as the blessed MACARIUS saith, "'He who wisheth to cleave the sea of the mind, "'maketh himself longsuffering.' And he calleth temp- "tations 'storms,' and the passions 'waves', and the "'thieves' are devils, and his 'parents' are the Father, "and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, One God, in "Whose image and likeness we are made, even as our

"Creator said, 'Come, let us make man in our image
"'and likeness,' and also as our Lord said, 'Be ye like
"'unto your Father, Who is in heaven.' And he calleth
"the spiritual excellences, which contain likenesses of
"the similitude of our Father, Who is in heaven, and
"which make us heirs of God, and sons of the in-
"heritance of Jesus Christ, by the name of 'riches and
"'possessions of his parents,' and these are faith, and
"hope, and the love of God and man, and joy, and
"rest, and peace, and graciousness, and pleasantness,
"and lowliness, and humility, and longsuffering, and
"patient endurance, and integrity, and simplicity, and
"purity, and mercy, and cleanness of heart, and the
"holy light of the mind, and pure prayer, and the
"divine light which riseth on the heart at the hour of
"prayer, [Page 911] and spiritual prayer, and Divine
"knowledge, and the visions and revelations of our
"Lord. These are the possessions of the soul, some
"of which it acquireth naturally, and some by Divine
"Grace; now those which it acquireth naturally are they
"which the Creator sowed in its nature at the begin-
"ning of its creation, and those which it acquireth by
"Divine Grace are they which are bestowed upon it
"by the baptism in Christ. And these possessions are
"lost to a man through pleasures, and honours, and
"lusts, and benefits, but they are found and acquired,
"and the soul waxeth rich in them, through tribulations,
"and revilings, and oppression, and hardships. Now
"although ABBÂ BESSARION, and men who were as per-
"fect as he was, possessed these things, other men lack
"them and are strangers unto them. [And as regards
"the words] 'He once came to a certain monastery,
"'and sat down outside the door like a wandering
"'beggar,' [they mean that] he saw clearly with the
"secret eye of the mind that the greater number of
"the monks were destitute of this spiritual possession,
"and of the spiritual excellences and gifts which have
"been already mentioned. And being incited thereto

"by the law of affection and of brotherly love, he cried "out and wept on their behalf, as if it had been on his "own, and he made supplication to the loving-kindness "of God that He would make them worthy of the "riches of His love, and of the possession of His "Grace."

**22.** The brethren said, "What were the nine spiritual "excellences which that holy man possessed, and what "did he lack?" The old man said, "[Page 912] Al- "though they are not written down I think that they "were as follows:—1. Voluntary poverty. 2. Abstinence. "3. Constant evening fasting. 4. Vigil. 5. The recital "of the whole of the Book of the Psalms seven times "during the night and day. 6. The reading of the "Holy Books between times. 7. Lowliness. 8. Humi- "lity. 9. Love of man. These are the nine spiritual "excellences which he possessed, and by means of "them he vanquished all passions. By poverty he over- "came the love of money. By abstinence he con- "quered unbridled appetite and gluttony. By fasting "he overcame the passion of the love of the belly. "By vigil he vanquished sleep. By the recital of the "Psalms he did away idleness. By reading he kept "away the converse of evil. By lowliness he dispelled "wrath and anger. By humility he overcame vain "glory and pride. By love of man he conquered "hatred, and spite, and enmity. Now the spiritual ex- "cellence which he lacked, and which is the tenth, was "the constant fervour of the love of God, which is in "our Lord Jesus Christ, and this can [only] be gathered "together, and stablished and acquired by the secret "prayer of the mind, which is unceasing and wandereth "not, and by the strict and constant suppression of the "thoughts of the passions, and the incitements of devils, "when they first begin to bestir themselves in the "heart. And because among all the works of ascetic "excellence there is none more difficult [to do] than "this, for, even as the blessed MACARIUS said, 'All the

"'fightings and fierce, and crafty, and evil temptations "'of the devils are set in array against it,' the holy "man is not able easily to become perfect [Page 913] "in the love of Christ, which is acquired by the con- "centration of the mind and by deep thought about "God. Therefore the blessed EVAGRIUS said, 'If thou "'canst overcome the wandering of the thoughts, it "'is the end of all ends; and if thou canst make deep "'thought about God have dominion in thee, thou canst "'overcome all passions, and thou shalt be worthy of "'the perfection of the love of Christ.' By the love "of man and by the other virtues a monk may, by "the help of God, vanquish all the passions; but by "the love of Christ he shall conquer the evil passion "of the love of the soul, which is the first of all the "passions, and which embraceth them all, even as "Saint EVAGRIUS said, 'The first of all the passions is "'the thought of the love of the soul, and after it come "'the following eight.' And again he said, 'Conquer "'the strife of the love of the soul which is in thy "'bosom, by that which is towards God.' For until "the monk is worthy of this love, he is unable to ac- "quire exact consolation from the remainder of the "labours of the other spiritual excellences, even though "it be that he obtaineth assistance from them, as ABBÂ "ISAIAH said, 'Although the children of LEAH were a "'help to JACOB, yet he loved JOSEPH most of all, and "'when JOSEPH was born, he wished to leave LABAN "'and to go to his parents,' that is to say, When a "monk hath become worthy, and hath acquired the "perfect love of Christ, which is stablished by silent "contemplation, and the power to pray without ceasing, "and his soul is at all times rejoicing and exulting with "gladness, he will not be content to remain in this "life; but each and every day he will be desiring "eagerly and longing to depart [Page 914] from the "body, and to be with our Lord in Paradise, which "is the habitation of the spirits of just men who have

"become perfect, and the holy country which is exalted "above the passions, and devils, and the striving of "those who cultivate the virtues until the revelation "of our Lord Jesus, Who loveth to make perfect a "man with the never-ending happiness of His love in a "glorious kingdom."

23. The brethren said, "Explain to us the course "of life and labour of the old man [who made] baskets, "[and dropped] small stones into them." The old man said, "The course of life of that old man was one "which was of the mind, and it was stern, and ex- "cellent, and it swiftly brought the monk unto purity "of heart. And as concerning that which he said, 'I "'set two baskets, one on my right hand and one on "'my left, &c.' it doth not [mean] that he sat the whole "day with his baskets round him, but that his two "baskets were set in two places. And he himself was "occupied with service and prayer, and with his toil, "and for every thought, good or bad, which entered "his mind he cast a pebble [into the baskets], that is "to say, the labour is very severe for the man for a "certain time at the beginning, because the devils are "envious at the purity of heart which is acquired by "him, and therefore they afflicted this old man also for "a long time with the multitude of evil thoughts which "were stirring in him, even as he said, 'Many days I "'have eaten nothing, because the good thoughts did "'not outnumber the bad ones.' Now he used to "[Page 915] afflict his body with the labour of much "fasting, so that he might do away the evil thoughts, "because it is not the soul only which feeleth the "labours of the body, its counterpart through its union "with it, but also those devils which wage war against "the soul, and they feel the labours of the body more "than doth the soul. For immediately the devils see "the monk afflicting his body with labours, they become "afraid, and stagger about, because they are more tor- "mented by the labours than is the man who is

"engaged in them. Therefore the blessed EVAGRIUS, "when the demon of fornication assailed him, stripped "off his tunic and stood the whole night long, in the "season of winter, under the open sky, and by these "means he made the demon to suffer pain, and he fled "from him. And again, when the demon of blasphemy "attacked him, he stood naked under the open sky, in "the season of winter, for forty days. And because "the thought of gluttony stirred in the heart of ABBÂ "ZENO, and made him to eat a cucumber by stealth, he "crucified his soul in the sun, during the season of "summer, for five days. In this wise the holy men "were afflicting themselves with labours and tribulations, "and when the devils were stirring up in them the "thoughts of sin, the demons were afflicted and tor- "tured far more than they thereby. Now the demons "were afflicted and tormented by the labours of the "patient endurance of the monks not only in their "minds but in their persons, through the operation of "the holy angels, and by the command of God, even "as, on one occasion, one of the devils was tortured "the whole night in the cell of those two brethren who "were brothers naturally, [Page 916] when he wished "to separate them from each other. For when the "younger brother lighted a lamp the devil threw down "the candlestick, and extinguished the light, whereupon "the [elder] brother smote him [on] the cheek; and "the other brother expressed his contrition, and said, "'My brother, have patience, and I will light the lamp "'[again].' And when God saw the patient endurance "and humility of the young man, He commanded his "angel, and he fettered the devil the whole night long "in their cell; and the devil was tormented therein "until the morning because of that [blow on] the cheek "which he made the one brother to suffer from the "other through his wicked agency; and that wicked "devil was fettered and tortured the whole night long. "And the devils are tortured not only when we afflict

"our bodies with labours, in order that we may not "consent to the will of devils, but also when they stir "up in us evil thoughts; if we constrain ourselves a "little, and cast them from us, at the same time calling "our Lord to our assistance, straightway the holy "angels which cleave unto us will constrain the demons, "and will drive them away from us, and we shall "be full of light, and of fervour, and of gladness. "Even as one of the demons said to ABBÂ PACHOMIUS, "'A certain monk, against whom I wage war, is very "'strenuous, and whensoever I draw nigh unto him to "'sow evil thoughts in him, he betaketh himself to "'prayer, and I, though burning with fire, have to "'depart from his presence blazing(?), even like iron "'which hath been thoroughly well [heated] in the fire.' "Now monks are, at the beginning [of their career] "afflicted [Page 917] for a long time, not only by the "stirring up of the evil thoughts themselves, but also "by their tarrying in the heart; but after a known[1] "time, a man receiveth strength from our Lord, through "their tarrying, and also after a known[1] time their "motion is restrained, and then the monk also hath "rest from strivings, and he is held to be worthy of "purity of heart. For at the beginning of the strivings "the devils stir up evil thoughts in the heart mightily; "sometimes, however, these are destroyed through "prayer at the very beginning of their movement, and "sometimes they remain. And afterwards the mind "becometh strong against them, and doth not permit "them to tarry altogether in the heart, but it is as "yet unable to restrain their violent movement, and "the tribulation [which they cause], even as one of the "old men said, 'I carried on a strife for twenty years "'in order that an evil thought might not enter my "'heart, and until the ninth hour I used to see Satan "'with his bow drawn to shoot an arrow into my

[1] *I. e.*, a considerable time.

"'heart. And when he found no opportunity of doing "'this, he would become dejected and go away ashamed "'each day.' Now the old man [of whom we first "spake] held fast to his rule in respect of the baskets, "and though he was afflicted for a long time by the "motion of evil thoughts, and sometimes even by "their tarrying in his heart, finally he received power "over their tarrying only, for their rising up remained "for a considerable time. And having laboured in "striving for twenty years against the [Page 918] motion "of the thoughts, finally he became strong [enough to "resist them], and he overcame them. And the devils "fled from him, and he arrived at a state of purity, "and at the haven of impassibility, and he was held to "be worthy of revelations."

24. The brethren said, "If the holy men themselves "afflict themselves with labours of tribulation because "of the tarrying of the evil thoughts which bestir them- "selves in them, and if they sin against God though "not consenting to them, why should we toil against "the motion of the devils? For behold, even as the "blessed EVAGRIUS said, 'Whether they fight against "'us or not, the matter is not in our hands.'"[1] The old man said, "The perfection of the monks ariseth "from a spiritual rule of life, and a spiritual rule of "life cometh from purity of heart, and purity of heart "from divine vision; 'Blessed are those who are pure "'in heart, for they shall see God.' When, therefore, "a monk laboureth, and afflicteth himself because of "the motion of evil thoughts, in order to prevent their "remaining for a long time in his heart, and when "after a considerable time his heart becometh pure, "there remaineth disgust only therein, and it vexeth "the mind of the monk, and preventeth his ascent to "God, and cutteth off his journeying to Him, and doth "not allow him to enjoy the vision of glory. Now

[1] Literally, "is not of us."

"when a monk worketh for a considerable time because "of the motion of evil thoughts [in him], God hath "compassion upon his trouble, and not only doth "his heart become cleansed, and his soul pure from "every thought of evil, but he is also held to be "worthy of the sight of our Lord in a revelation of "light, and henceforth, the devils never again dare "[Page 919] to stir up evil thoughts in the heart of "him that hath been esteemed worthy of this great "thing. And should it happen that they dare so to "do, they suffer pain and burn even as he suffereth "who is hot, and who kicketh away with his feet the "piercing goads of iron which glow with heat in the "fire. During the interval between the beginning of "the strife against evil thoughts and [the attainment "of] purity of heart, the devils sometimes vex the "monk, and sometimes are vexed by him, even as the "blessed EVAGRIUS said, 'If those who go down to the "'conflict afflict [others], they are themselves afflicted;' "so the devils afflict us, and they are also afflicted by "us. They afflict us when we receive their evil "thoughts, and they are afflicted by us when we, by "means of prayer and wrath, hide (*i. e.*, suppress) their "thoughts. When, then, we labour and afflict ourselves "for a considerable time in order that their thoughts "may not tarry in us, we also afflict ourselves with "labours and prayer so that they may not vex and "hinder us by [their] violent motion, and afterwards "power is given unto us by our Lord to lift ourselves "up upon the necks of our enemies, and thenceforward "our heart resteth and is at peace, not only from the "perception of their thoughts, but from all the violence "of their motion. And the peace and rest of God "rule over our souls, and we see that there remaineth "only the war which is manifest of the visions of "devils until the time of death merely to terrify us, "so that we may not be exalted [unduly] and destroy "ourselves. And should it happen that the devils stir

"up thoughts in the heart of him that hath been made "perfect, straightway they become extinguished, even "as fire is extinguished when water falleth thereon." [Page 920].

25. The brethren said, "Why do the devils fear "the labours of the monks, even as the Fathers say, "'If thou wishest the devils to be afraid of thee, des- "'pise lusts?'" The old man said, "They are afraid "because of three things. 1. FIRST. Because our "Lord treated with contempt three kinds of passions, "wherein are included and contained all the various "classes of passions, and these are they: the love of "the belly, the love of money, and vain glory. By "means of these the Calumniator fought against our "Redeemer, and through His constancy in the wilder- "ness, and silent contemplation, and fasting, and prayer, "He overcame Satan; therefore all the monks who "travel in His footsteps, and who by means of fasting, "and prayer, and silent contemplation, hide away all "the thoughts of sin, and who perform their labours "in righteousness, our Lord maketh to conquer by "His strength, and He vanquisheth the devils who are "their enemies. And as the demons fear and tremble, "not only by reason of the Crucifixion of Christ, "but even at the sign of the Cross, wheresoever it be "made apparent, whether it be depicted upon a gar- "ment, or whether it be made in the air, so also do "the devils fear and tremble, not only by reason of the "labours of our Lord and His constancy in the wilder- "ness, but also at the existence of the monks in the "wilderness, and at their silent contemplation, and their "fasting, and their prayers, and their patient persistence "in the performance of difficult labours, which take "place for Christ's sake. Therefore on one occasion "ABBÂ MACARIUS said unto PALLADIUS, 'Speak to the "'devils which war against thee with disgust, and "'sluggishness, and despair: if I had no labours of "'spiritual excellence, nevertheless for the sake of Christ

"'I would guard these walls, [Page 921] and His Name
"'would be sufficient for the redemption of my life.'
"2. SECONDLY. The war and contest which the devils
"[wage] against the monks possess both rule and
"system, and they are neither irregular nor unsyste-
"matic. And as when the devils stir up the monks
"by means of evil thoughts of sin, and the monks
"accept them, and consent to them, and let themselves
"be incited to commit sin thereby, straightway their
"souls become dark, and remote from God, and sorely
"afflicted, and ashamed, and guilty, and weak and
"miserable, so when their souls accept not these thoughts,
"and they do not consent to them, and do not allow
"themselves to be incited to sin thereby, but drive
"them away and cast them out as soon as ever they
"begin to have motion [in them], and call upon our
"Lord to help them, straightway all the former things
"which come against the monks, inasmuch as they do
"not acquiesce in their incitings, are hurled upon the
"demons with greatly intensified force, and they become
"ashamed, and tremble, and are destroyed, even as
"the blessed MARK said, 'As he who breaketh into a
"'house which is not his own taketh to flight with fear
"'and trembling as soon as he heareth the voice of
"'the master of the house, so also doth Satan,' &c.
"3. THIRDLY. Because without labours and humility we
"who are rational beings are unable to please God,
"and because without them neither men nor angels
"can enjoy His love and His blessings, therefore also
"the demons and devils, which live wholly in a state
"of pride and laxity, [cannot enjoy them]."

**26.** The brethren said, "Why is it that although
"the Fathers gave the admonition, [Page 922] 'When-
"'soever a demon appeareth unto a man in any form
"'whatsoever, let that man make the sign of the Cross,
"'and pray, and that similitude will disappear,' we see
"that on several occasions the devils still remain, and
"not in appearance only, but also in terrors, which

"remain for a long time, and in many cases in blows "and stripes?" The old man said, "The holy Fathers "gave the admonition because it would apply in the "majority of cases. For since our Redeemer was cru- "cified for us, and since He exposed to disgrace the "Rulers and Dominions, which are evil demons, and "put them to shame openly by His Person, even as it "is written, from that time onwards, whensoever they "have made themselves visible to the adorers of Christ "in divers form [to do them] harm, as soon as a man "hath made mention of the Name of Christ, and hath "signed himself with the sign of the Cross, the devils "have fled straightway, and their forms have disappeared. "And this happeneth not only in the case of holy men, "and perfect men, but also in respect of ordinary men "who possess shortcomings."

27. The brothers said, "Why was the blessed "MARṬÎVÂNÂ, after all the great ascetic practices which "he had acquired, and the gifts of the spirit which he "had received, and after he had burned his fingers for "the sake of the harlot, still afraid of the war of for- "nication, and why, having gone and dwelt in the island "in the sea for thirty years, did he not stay [for] a "season with that woman whom he had brought up from "the sea, but cast himself in the sea being afraid of "the contest?" The [Page 923] old man said, "Because "the whole strength of the demon of fornication was "discharged upon him, and he was, therefore, properly "afraid. For those who have not with them this war "[Page 924] in all its fierceness imagine that they have "overcome it, but let them not boast themselves, and "let them know the truth, that is to say, they have "not vanquished the demon of fornication, and it is only "that he hath not waged war against them with all "his strength, because he hath not been permitted so "to do, and he hath not been permitted to do so be- "cause of their feebleness and laxity. For the war of "fornication which cometh upon a man only attacketh

"him in the degree which he is able to bear. For, "behold, the great and famous Fathers who endured "this war in all its severity for a long time were always "in a state of fear and trepidation, as was also ABBÂ "ARSENIUS, who was a man eighty years old; and when "the noble lady came to him and said, 'Remember me "'in thy prayers,' he did not hesitate to say, 'I will "'pray to God that He may blot the remembrance of "'thee out of my heart.' And by means of this which "he spake, he put to shame the demon of fornication, "and shewed how great was the hatred for this unclean "passion that warreth against the holy men which he "possessed."

[The story of MARṬÎNYÂNÂ and the harlot is as follows:—There was a certain monk who dwelt in the desert, and whose name was MARṬÎNYÂNÂ, and he laboured in great works, and God wrought by his hands many mighty deeds, and he was applauded by all men. Now when Satan, the Evil One, saw that he was greatly applauded, he became bitterly angry, and he wished to distract and to withdraw him from his rule of life and ascetic labours. One day Satan saw that many folk were glorifying him, and he went and dwelt in a certain harlot, and he sent her to the blessed man in order to make him fall. So the harlot took her attire, and placed it in a bag, and went to the holy man, and when she arrived at his abode it was evening; and she knocked at the door and said, "O SAINT "MARṬÎNYÂNÂ, open the door to me, so that the wild "beasts may not eat me." Now the holy man thought that she was a phantom, and he rose up and prayed, and since meanwhile she ceased not to cry out, he rose up from his prayer, and opened the door to her, and said to her, "Whence comest thou to me, O devil?" And she said, "[My] companions have forsaken me on "the road, and I wandered about in the desert, and "have arrived hither;" and he left her [there], and went into the inner cell, and shut the door thereof

between himself and her. And after the old man had laid down to sleep, the harlot arrayed herself in her attire, and put on her ornaments, and then sat down; and when the morning had come, the old man went forth from his cell, and seeing her dressed he said to her, "Whence art thou? What is thy business?" And she said, "I am the daughter of people of high degree, "and my parents are dead, and they have left me "great wealth. I heard that thou wast a great man, "and I have come to thee, and I beg thee to come to "my house, and take me to wife, and we will live on "thy excellence." Then the old man said unto her, "How can I forsake my labour and my rule of life, "and take thee to wife, and fall from my covenant?" And she said unto him, "What sin is there in it? Did "not Adam and all the Fathers take wives, and Noah, "and Abraham, from whose seed Christ hath risen?" Now by repeating these and such like things, she well nigh succeeded in leading the holy man away captive, and he said unto her, "O woman, tarry a little so that "I may see, lest peradventure some one may come "and see us." And having gone up to the roof to look, he woke up in his mind, and he made a flame of fire and stood up in it, and stayed in the fire until he burnt his toes; and when the harlot saw this, she fell down at his feet and wept, saying, "I have sinned "against God and thee," and she revealed unto him the whole truth, [saying], "I repent." And the holy man sent her to a nunnery, and he remained in his cell until his feet were healed of the burning of the fire. And after he was healed of his sickness, he rose up and went and dwelt in an island in the sea, where there were neither women nor men.]

28. The brethren said, "What is the meaning of "that which one of the old men said, 'If thou seest the "wings of ravens flying about thou wilt also see the "'prayer of him that is oppressed in mind being exalted?'" The old man said, "As the ravens which are called

"نحل do not in the course of their flight mount upwards "to the height of heaven like the eagle, but fly close "to the surface of the ground and wheel about [seek-"ing] for their [Page 925] unclean food, so is the mind "of the man who is not fervent in the love of God, "and who is continually in a state of sluggishness and "dejection, for when he standeth up for service or for "prayer, his thought will not be exalted to the height "of the love of Christ, but his mind will wander after "evil passions."

29. The brethren said, "An old man said, 'If thou "'seest a young man who, in his desire, ascendeth unto "'heaven, take hold of his foot and sweep him hence, "'for in this way thou wilt help him;' what is the "meaning of the words, 'who in his desire ascendeth "'unto heaven?'" The old man said, "This resembleth "that which ISAIAH spake, 'If the mind seeketh to ascend "'to the Cross before the feelings cease from feebleness, "'the wrath of God shall come upon him because he "'hath begun to do something which is beyond his "'capacity, without having first of all cured his feelings.' "Now certain of the beginners in the ascetic life are "so silly and bold as to dare to undertake things which "are far above their capacity and their strength; they "do not wish to learn, and they will not be persuaded "by the commands of their Fathers, but, without having "lived the proper period of time in the cœnobium, they "dare to enter the cell, even as it is written concerning "one of the brethren in the Book of Paradise, for im-"mediately he had received the garb of the monk, he "went and shut himself up as a solitary recluse, saying, "'I am a monk of the desert;' and the Fathers went "and brought him out into the monastery [again]. "There are others, too, who seek to shut themselves up "for a week at a time, and [Page 926] it in no wise "helpeth them; and there are others, the children of "this world, who at the beginning of their careers "imitate the exalted rule of life of the Fathers, and

"who imagine that they can imitate the rule of the "mind, that is to say, of the spirit, when as yet they "have not fulfilled the rule of the body. Therefore "their lives and works are not open to the Fathers, "and they will [not] receive correction, but they live "according to their own desire, and they are delivered "over into the hands of the devils who make a mock "of them."

**30.** The brethren said, "One of the brethren asked ABBÂ POEMEN, saying, 'My body is feeble, and I cannot "'lead an ascetic life.' ABBÂ POEMEN said unto him, "'Canst thou lead the ascetic life in thy thought, and "'not permit it to go with deceit to thy neighbour?' "Tell us how the feeble man was able to lead the "ascetic life in his thoughts." The old man said, "This question belongeth closely, both in order and "meaning, to that which a certain brother asked ABBÂ "POEMEN, saying, 'My body is feeble, but my thoughts "'are not.' Now in the former case he spake having "regard to those who were afraid that through pains "and sickness they would become negligent of the "labours of spiritual excellence, and, in a different "manner, that they might fall into pains and sickness "by way of punishment; in the latter case he spake "having regard to those who had toiled for a very "long time in the labours of self-denial, and who had "finally become enfeebled, either through old age, or "through pains and sicknesses, and who were ceasing "from ascetic labours. Now this is what ABBÂ POEMEN "[meant] when he said, 'If thou art not now able, by "'reason of thy weakness, to [Page 927] toil in the "'labours of the body as thou didst formerly, toil in "'the labours of the soul, that is to say, the ruling of "'the thoughts, which is the ruling of the mind; if thou "'art unable to fast from meats, fast from evil thoughts; "'and if thou art no longer able, through the weak-"'ness of the body, to stand up and to recite as many "'Psalms as formerly, make thy mind to stand up be-

"'fore our Lord, and pray before Him vigilantly with "'the prayer which is secret and pure, and be tranquil, "'and humble, and pleasant, and good, and forgiving, "'and merciful; and endure thy sickness and weakness "'with praise, and make no man to be sorry by thy "'tongue; and judge not, and blame not, and condemn "'not thy brother in thy heart. Now these excellences "'may be cultivated in the soul with the labours of the "'mind and not those of the body, and they are not "'impeded by the weakness of the body.'"

31. The brethren said, "Why is it that the monks "are obliged to go round about begging for the meat "and raiment of which they have need, like those who "are in the world, although our Lord promised them, "saying, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and its "'righteousness, and that of which ye have need shall "'be given to you?'"[1] The old man said, "This [say-"ing] is a proof of the wisdom and grace of God "towards those who are in the world, for, in the majority "of cases, the righteousness of the children of this world "consisteth of alms and compassion; but the children "of light are righteous men and monks who, in their "persons, and in their members, and in their thoughts, "serve our Lord. And God hath made the monks to "have need of the children of this world because of "His love, so that they may care each for the other, "and may pray each for the other, that is [Page 928] "to say, the children of the world must care for the "monks, and the monks must pray in love for them. "And as the children of the world make the monks "associates with them in the corporeal things of the "world, the monks must make the children of the world "to be associates with them in the things of heaven, "for our Lord spake to the children of the world, "saying, 'Make ye to yourselves friends of this mam-"mon of iniquity, so that when they have become

[1] St. Matthew VI. 33.

"'perfect they may receive you into their tabernacles "'which are for ever.'[1]"

32. The brethren said, "What is the difference "between [the words], 'I will dwell in you,' and 'I will walk "'in you,' which God spake concerning the righteous? "And what is the meaning of 'dwelling,' and 'walking?'" The old man said, "God dwelleth in the saints through "the constant remembrance with which they remember "Him, as they marvel at Him, and His works; but He "walketh in them by means of His visions and re- "velations [which He sendeth] upon them as they "marvel at His majesty, and rejoice continually in His "love."

33. The brethren said, "With how many, and with "what names is the meditation upon God called?" The old man said, "Its names are six, and they are as fol- "lows:—1. Hope in God. 2. The state of being bound "to our Lord. 3. Continuance with God. 4. Persist- "ence in all the good works of God. 5. Holding fast "to God. 6. Dependence upon God. Hope in God "[meaneth], fix ye your gaze upon Him, and hope in "Him, that is to say, meditate ye upon Him. Being "tied to our Lord [meaneth] that we should be bound "to our Lord, and should fast and pray, until the old "man cometh to an end, both without and within. "[Page 929]. Continuance with God is the state of "being gratified through Him. Persistence [meaneth] "that we should possess persistence in the Lord in all "the good works of God. Holding fast to God "[meaneth], 'Cut off from thyself all cares which are "'not of Him, and let thy mind fasten its gaze upon "'God only.' Dependence upon God [meaneth] 'Hang "'thyself upon God,' to Whom be glory (*or*, praise)! "Amen."

34. The brethren said, "An old man was asked a "question by one of the brethren, who spake thus:—

[1] St. Luke XVI. 9.

"'If I am in a state of admiration of God, and in purity "'of soul, and the time of prayer arriveth, ought I to "'come to prayer or not?' And the old man said, "'What man who possesseth riches will make himself "'poor?' Explain to us the meaning of the words of the "holy man." The old man said, "The holy man calleth "'admiration of God and purity [of soul]' that to which "the blessed MARK gave the name 'meditation upon "'God' and 'atmosphere of freedom.' There are some "brethren whose hearts become pure after labours and "great strivings, and they become worthy of pure "prayer, and their hearts also become illumined from "time to time by the light of Divine Grace, and they "attain to the meditation which is on God, and to the "spiritual understandings which are superior to custom. "The Fathers would not permit the men who attained "to this capacity, when they were standing in the purity "of soul of this nature, and in the atmosphere which "was free from trouble, and when the beater struck "the board, and the season for prayer arrived, to leave "this enjoyable meditation, and to stand up and sing "the Psalms, but they [allowed] them to remain therein "[Page 930] until it had come to an end. For a man "to sing the Psalms and to perform the service could "always be found, but such meditation and such purity "of the understanding, and the atmosphere of freedom "could not at all times be acquired, and a man is neither "able nor hath the power to attain to this state when-"soever he pleaseth, for it is a gift from heaven which "is given by our Lord from time to time to him that "is worthy thereof. For this reason one of the Fathers "gave the following commandment:—If a man enjoyeth "such meditation whilst he be standing up at the ser-"vice, let him not interrupt it until it cometh to an "end, for such meditation filleth the place of the service "of the Psalms. See then that thou drivest not away "from thee the gift of God, and let thy subservience "(*or*, submission) to the same stand firm; but it is right

"to know that certain brethren have not as yet at-
"tained to meditation of this kind. They have thought
"that these words were spoken for every man and
"for men of every kind of capacity, and although their
"minds have been illumined somewhat by the Psalms
"and prayers, they have relaxed the fulfilment of the
"canon of their service, wherein are placed their con-
"solation, and their wages, and their profit, and have
"occupied themselves [with the meditation], but on
"several occasions they have been interrupted in the
"meditation which hath come to them by the devils.
"It is, therefore, not right for the brethren who are
"beginners in the ascetic life to do this, but they should
"commit their life and works and meditation wholly to
"God, and if it should happen that this meditation
"cometh to them, let them reveal the matter to one of
"the old men who is acquainted with such things, so
"that the demons may not lead them astray and work
"their destruction."

35. The brethren said, "By what means did the
"Fathers sing the [Page 931] Psalms of the Holy Spirit
"without wondering [of mind]?" The old man said,
"First of all they accustomed themselves whensoever
"they stood up to sing the service in their cells to
"labour with great care to collect their minds from
"wandering, and to understand the meaning of the
"Psalms, and they took care never to let one word
"(*or*, verse) escape them without their knowing the
"meaning thereof, not as a mere matter of history,
"like the interpreters, and not after the manner of the
"translator, like BASIL and JOHN [CHRYSOSTOM], but
"spiritually, according to the interpretation of the
"Fathers, that is to say, they applied all the Psalms
"to their own lives and works, and to their passions,
"and to their spiritual life, and to the wars which the
"devils waged against them. Each man did thus ac-
"cording to his capacity, whether he was engaged in
"a rule of life for the training of the body, or of the

"soul, or of the spirit, even as it is written, 'Blessed "'are the people who know Thy praises, O Lord,' that "is to say, Blessed is the monk who, whilst glorifying "Thee with praise, collecteth his mind from wandering, "and understandeth clearly the knowledge and meaning "of the Psalms of the spirit, even as it is written, Sing "ye unto God with praise, sing ye unto our King. "When then a man singeth the service in this manner, "and payeth attention to the meaning of the verse, he "acquireth daily the faculty of singing a song mingled "with the meditation of God and with the gaze [which "is fixed] upon Him. And after the time in which he "hath arrived at the spiritual rule of life, immediately "a monk hath begun to sing the Psalms, though one "or two sections of them become too great for him, "he is permitted to sing them with understanding and "with the meditation which is on God, and he refraineth "from the customary Psalms, [Page 932] and he singeth "a song which is superior [to that of] body and flesh, "and which is like unto that of angels, even as the "Fathers say."

36. The brethren said, "By means of what thoughts "of excellence may the children of this world not be "offended by the monks, when they see or hear con- "cerning the stumblings (*or*, lapses) which come upon "them through the frailty of [their] nature, and from "the wars of the devils?" The old man said, "When they "consider and look upon the monks as frail men, who "are clothed with a body which is full of passions, who "although they are monks and are striving to imitate "the life and deeds of angels, yet owing to the weak- "ness of their bodies, and the inclination of their souls, "and the need which cleaveth unto them, and the "strivings of the devils against them, the children of "the world will see that it is quite impossible that the "monks should not be snared, involuntarily, by certain "weaknesses. For behold, some of the perfect men "[mentioned] in the Old and New Testaments were

"caught in snares, against their will, through the frailty "of their nature and the war of the devils, as, for ex- "ample, the blessed and perfect men MOSES, and AARON, "and DAVID, and SAMSON, and HEZEKIAH, and PETER, and "PAUL."

37. The brethren said, "Why do the monks who "have led a life of hard labour become in their old "age silly, and simple, and act in a foolish way like "children and drunken men?" The old man said, "Because all the ascetic excellences which God hath "placed in the nature of their souls, and which appear "in them from their youth up, perish through the re- "laxing of the will, and through the love of the body, "and the war of the devils, and finally through labours "and contendings. Sometimes they receive them from "our Lord as gifts, [Page 933] even as it is written, "'Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye "'shall not enter the kingdom of God,' even as our "Lord said."

38. The brethren said, "What should be the be- "ginning of the fight against sin of the man who hath "cast all impediments out of his soul, and who hath "entered the arena, and where should he begin the "contest?" The old man said, "It is well known unto "every man that in all the contests against sin and its "lusts the labour of fasting is the first thing [to undertake], "and it is so especially in the case of him that fighteth "against the sin which is within him; and the sign of "the enmity against sin and its lusts becometh ap- "parent in those who go down to this invisible conflict "when they begin to fast. And next cometh the rising "up in the night, and whosoever loveth the occupation "of fasting all the days of his life is a friend of chastity. "For as the pleasure of the belly, and the laxity caused "by the sleep which inciteth to a polluted bed, are "the head and chief of all the sins which are in the "world, and of all the abominations thereof, so fasting, 'and strict vigil in the fear of God, with the crucifying

"of the body throughout the night against the pleasure "of sleep, are the foundation of the holy path of God, "and of all the spiritual excellences. For fasting is the "strengthener of all spiritual excellences, it is the be- "ginning and end of the strife, and it is the foremost "of all virtues; and as the enjoyment of the light "cleaveth closely to the eyes which are healthy, so "doth the desire for prayer cleave closely to the fasting "[which is observed] with discernment. For as soon "as a man hath begun to fast, he desireth greatly to "converse with God [Page 934] in his mind. The "body which is fasting cannot continue to lie on [its] "bed the whole night, for fasting naturally inciteth to "wakefulness towards God, not only by day, but also "by night; for the empty body is not fatigued over- "much by its conflict with sleep, even though it be "weak in the senses thereof, for its mind is towards "God in supplication, and it is better for it to cease "from labour through weakness than from the weights "of meats. As long as the seals of fasting lie upon the "mouth of man, his thoughts meditate upon repentance, "and his heart maketh prayers to arise; and mildness "lieth upon his countenance, and abominable motions "are remote from him, and rejoicing never, in the "smallest degree, appeareth in his forehead, for he is "a foe of lusts and of unprofitable converse. The man "who fasted regularly and with understanding, and whom "abominable lust brought into subjection hath never "been seen, for fasting is the abode of all spiritual "excellences, and he who holdeth it in contempt dis- "turbeth them all. Now the first commandment which "God laid down for our nature at the beginning gave "[ADAM] warning concerning the eating of food, and "the head of our race fell through eating, therefore, "at the point where the first corruption took place "[in asceticism], must begin the building of the fear of "God, when they lay down the first course for the "observance of the law. And moreover, when our

"Lord shewed Himself at the Jordan He also began "at this point, for after He was baptized, the Spirit "took Him out into the wilderness, and He fasted for "forty days and forty nights; and all those who travel "in His footsteps lay the [Page 935] beginning of their "strife on this foundation. For who shall treat with "contempt, or hold lightly the armour which hath been "forged by God? If He Who laid down the law "fasted, who is there among those who would keep "the law that hath not need thereof? Immediately "this armour appeareth on a man straightway terror "falleth upon the thoughts of the chief of the rebellion, "that is, Satan; and his power is shattered at the sight "of the arms which our Captain of the host hath "placed in our hands, for as soon as he seeth the "might of this armour on a man he knoweth at once "that he is ready for the contest. What armour is "there which is as strong, or which giveth such bold-"ness in the fight against evil spirits as hunger for "the sake of Christ? For in proportion as a man is "harried and brought low in his body, at the time "when the phalanx of Satan surroundeth him, doth his "heart support itself with confidence, and he who "treateth this with contempt is lax and is a coward "in respect of other spiritual triumphs, because he hath "not upon him the armour whereby the divine athletes "have gained the victory. And at the very beginning "the sign of weakness appeareth in him, and he him-"self giveth the opportunity of defeat to his adversary, "and since he goeth naked into the strife it is evident "that he will emerge therefrom without victory, because "he hath cast away from him the strength which would "stir up in him the divine zeal; for his members are "not clothed with the flame of hunger, that is to say, "fasting. As merchants cannot without labour and "trouble save up riches, so the righteous man without "anguish and labour for the sake of righteousness "cannot expect the crown and the reward" [Page 936].

39. The brethren said, "If a man attaineth unto "purity of heart, what is the sign thereof? And when "will he know himself if the heart is coming to purity?" The old man said, "When he seeth that all men are "fair, and when no man appeareth to him to be un- "clean or polluted; whosoever is thus indeed standeth "in purity. And if this be not the case, how can he "fulfil the word of the Apostle which saith, 'When a "'man standeth wholly in purity, he will think that "'every man is better than he in heart and in truth,' "unless it be that he attaineth to the state of him of "whom it is said, 'He whose eyes are pure seeth not "'wickedness.'"

40. The brethren said, "What is purity? And to "what length doth its limit extend?" The old man said, "In my opinion purity consisteth in oblivion of "the various kinds of knowledge which are beyond "nature, and which nature hath discovered in the world; "and the limit thereof is that a man should be wholly "free from them, so that he may arrive at the state "of natural simplicity and integrity which he possessed "at first, and which somewhat resembleth that of a "child, except in the case of small matters."

41. The brethren said, "Is it possible for a man "to attain to this state?" The old man said, "Yea. "Behold, one of the old men attained to this state to "such a degree that he was in the habit of asking his "disciple continually if he had eaten or not. And on "one occasion one of the saints, who was a very old "man, became too innocent and simple, and attained to "such a state of simplicity and purity that he did not "even know how to keep watch upon himself so that "he might partake of the Mysteries, or whether he had "done so or not, until at length his disciples kept him "in his cell, and took him that he might partake of "the Mysteries, just as if he had been a child. Now "although [Page 937] he was in this state as regards "the things of this world, he was perfect in his soul."

42. The brethren said, "What are the [subjects of] "meditation and conversation which it is meet for a "man to have whilst he is living the life of the recluse "and passing his time in silent contemplation, so that "his understanding may not occupy itself with casual "thoughts?" The old man said, "Dost thou ask con- "cerning meditation, what shall a man have wherewith "to put to death the world in his cell? Hath the man "whose soul is strenuous and watchful any need [to "ask] the question as to what labour he shall occupy "himself with when he is alone? What is there for "the monk to occupy himself with except weeping? "If, then, a monk be unoccupied with weeping, and he "be able to pay attention to [any] other thought, what "is the meditation which hath died out of him? And "if we come to silent meditation, we can also be con- "stant in weeping, and therefore let us beseech our "Lord most earnestly with the mind that He may grant "this unto us."

43. The brethren said, "Since, then, a man is not "sufficient for the constant exercise of this faculty, be- "cause of the frailty (*or*, sickness) of his bodily nature, "it is right that he should have something else besides "this which shall be useful for the consolation of his "mind, so that the passions may not attack him through "the idleness of the understanding." The old man said, "The passions cannot attack the soul of the monk, "whose heart hath been cut off from the world by liv- "ing a solitary ascetic life, unless he hath been negli- "gent of the things which it is proper for him to do; "and this is so especially if he hath, besides the em- "ployment [of reading] the Scriptures, the helpful "thoughts of the man who is occupied with spiritual "excellence. And living alone and in silence will help "this [result] greatly, and he will receive in his mind "the hope of the world which is to come, and the "glory which is laid up for the saints."

44. The brethren said, "One of the old men said,

"'I have toiled for twenty years that [Page 938] I "'might see all men together (*i. e.*, alike).' How can a "man attain to this measure, and when, and by what "means? Give us a demonstration concerning this "matter." The old man said, "It is only the perfect "men who attain to this measure, and according to "what the Fathers say, without contemplation in silence, "and prayer, and great conflicts, and humility, no man "can attain thereto. And there is a similarity to this "demonstration in the case of natural parents, for as "they regard all their children in the same way, and "as they love them all equally, and pity and spare all "of them alike, even though there be among them great "and small, and healthy and sick, and righteous and "sinners, and good-looking and bad-looking, so the "strenuous Fathers, after the labours and the contests "which they have passed through during long periods "of time spent in silent and solitary retirement, regard "all men, both the righteous and the sinners in the "same way, and they love them all alike and without "distinction. And as God maketh the shadow to fall upon "all men, both upon the righteous and upon sinners, "even though He loveth the righteous for their righteous-"ness, yet He sheweth most compassion upon the sinners. "And the coming of our Lord was for the sake of "sinners, for, [saith He], 'I did not come to call the "'righteous' &c."

45. The brethren said, "Why was it, when the "brother, according to the body, of one of the Fathers "who was living the life of a recluse, sent to him, "when he was about to die, to come and see him, that "he would not do so, and that the one brother died "without seeing the other? And what is the meaning "of the words which he spake, 'If I go forth and see "'him my heart will not be pure before God?'" [Page 939] The old man said, "This holy man was living "secluded in a cell, in a habitation of the brethren, "and his brother according to the body was also liv-

"ing, like the other brethren in another cell, and when "the latter became sick unto death, he wished to see "his brother before he died. Now to the holy man, "since he was keeping silence in respect of all the "other brethren, it did not appear to be right to go "forth to his brother according to the body, and not "to go forth afterwards to his spiritual brethren, that "is to say, to those who dwelt in the monastery with "him. Had he gone forth to his brother according to "the body at the season of his death, and had not "gone forth to his brethren in the spirit, he would not "have found freedom of speech with God at the season "of prayer, but his mind would have passed judgment "upon him, and his mind would have been darkened, "as if he had held in contempt and treated his brethren "in the spirit in a dishonourable fashion, and had done "more honour to his brother according to the body "than to them. This is the meaning of what he said, "'I cannot go forth, for if I do, my heart will not be "'pure before God.'"

46. The brethren said, "The sage said, 'Whosoever "'possesseth not the art of labouring, that is, either "'the things which belong to the labour of the spirit, "'whereby he may find consolation from God in his "'inner man in the spirit, or the things which belong "'to the art of human labour, cannot tarry long in his "'cell; whosoever doth not possess one or other of "'these cannot tarry long in his cell.' Explain to us "the words of the old man." The old man said, "[Page 940] The things which belong to the art of "human labour are well known unto every man; but "things which belong to labour of the spirit he calleth "the following:—fasting, vigil, the singing of Psalms "and hymns, the prayers which are said kneeling down, "anguish, weeping, tears, and other labours which are "like unto these. And together with these [there must "be the recital of] the offices for the seven hours [of "the day and night], and the reading of the Holy

"Scriptures and of the [books of] doctrine of the old "men, and these make the monk to acquire patient "endurance, and the ability to live the ascetic life alone "in a cell, and they produce for him joy and spiritual "comfort. If he be a beginner in the ascetic life and "strong, and he toileth in labours, he will acquire con- "solation; and if he be a feeble old man, or sick, he "will labour in the labours of the mind, and will find "joy. For as all the objects which are of gold are "wrought by means of anvil, and a hammer, and a "pair of tongs, so by means of the labour of the body "in a place of silence and seclusion, and the striving "of the mind, are wrought all the fruits of the spirit, "which the Apostle said were love, joy, peace, faith, "humility, graciousness, pleasantness, longsuffering, and "patient endurance."

47. The brethren said, "On one occasion, when "the brethren were sitting down and asking questions "about the thoughts, one of them said, It is not a "great matter if a man seeth thoughts afar off. What "did he want to say? Explain to us the words of the "old men." The old man said, "When the brethren "drew nigh to the Fathers and asked them questions "[wishing] to learn concerning the mode of action and "thought in respect of the wars of the devils, the "Fathers did not persuade those among them who "appeared to possess subtlety of thought, and intelligence "[Page 941], and understanding, and to hate the pas- "sions, and to be fervent in the spirit, to cast out "from themselves straightway the thoughts of the "passions whensoever they stirred in them, and to "make them to depart foolishly, but they ordered them "to tarry with them, and to examine carefully how "they arose, and then to contend against them; for in "proportion as they were trained in the knowledge of "strivings and contendings against the passions and "against devils they would benefit not themselves only, "but many other people also. And in this wise acted

"also EVAGRIUS, that man of understanding, and ABBÂ "POEMEN, and others who were like unto them. There- "fore ABBÂ JOSEPH said to ABBÂ POEMEN, 'When the "'passions rise up in thee, give unto and receive from "'them, and understand carefully their crafty nature, "'and train thyself to contend against them.' Now "there are certain weak and foolish brethren whom "in no way whatsoever doth it benefit to dally with "the rise of the thoughts of the passions which are in "the heart, on the contrary, it is far better for them, "immediately they perceive the motions of the passions, "to cast them forth from them by prayer, and with "anger and hatred. Therefore, when several of the "Fathers were gathered together and were discussing "the conflicts of the thoughts, and whether it was right "to dally with them because of knowledge [concerning "them], or to suppress them by means of prayer "through fear [of them], one of the Fathers said, 'Even "'to understand the thoughts afar off is a great and "'excellent work, but it is a far greater work, and one "'which maketh a man to acquire practice, [Page 942] "'for him to understand the thoughts, and to wage "'war against them. When he hath gained experience "'of their crafty character, then he will suppress them "'and make them to disappear by the power of prayer "'and humility. Now the meaning of this question is "'this. When a man hath laboured in conflict and "'contest against the passions for a long time in "'seclusion, by the grace of our Lord his heart be- "'cometh purified, and rest and peace reign in his "'soul, and he hath relief from tribulation, and he "'rejoiceth in God at all seasons, and the devils have "'no power henceforth to stir up evil thoughts in his "'soul, because his heart is filled with divine thoughts, "'and the understanding of spiritual things, and he is "'never without the mind which is in God, and the "'remembrance of His fear and mercy. And should "'the demons dare to stir up thoughts in him, they

"'will not [succeed] in rousing those which cause anguish "'and which bring to nought spiritual excellences, but "'only those which are of an ordinary nature, and "'which impede the vision, even as EVAGRIUS said.'"

48. The brethren said, "How is it possible for a "man to live in such a way as to be pleasing to God?" The old man said, "It is impossible for a monk to rise "to the height of the love of God, unless he first of "all regard with affection and love man, the image of "God; for this is the end of all the commandments of "our Lord Jesus Christ, even as He Himself said, 'If "'ye love Me, keep My commandments.'"

49. The brethren said, "An old man said, 'If there "'rise up in thy mind a thought about the need of the "'body, and thou castest it out once, and it cometh to "'thee a second time, and thou castest it out, should "'it come a third time, pay no regard to it, for it "'appertaineth to war;' explain to us [Page 943] these "words." The old man said, "If whilst thou art in "seclusion, and art engaged in spiritual labour, and "Satan, being envious of thee, and wishing to drive "thee out of the cell, or to impede thy spiritual pro- "gress, stir up in thee one of the thoughts which goad "a man into sin, either to eat before the proper time, "or to lie down and sleep, or to visit some one, or "to do something else; and if he sheweth thee thy "power of discretion [saying], 'It is unseemly for thee "'to do this thing;' or again, should some evil devil "constrain thee, and hinder thee, and wishing to make "thee to cease from thy labour, should mock and scoff "at thee; then stand thou up quickly, and bestir thyself "boldly, and bow thy knee before our Lord, and pray, "and ask, and entreat for help, and mercy, and pro- "tection. For that brother who soaked palm fibres in "water, and who sat down to plait ropes and mats, "was engaged in a similar war, and a demon roused "up in him the thought to go and visit one of the "brethren; and he cast the thought from him twice,

"and thrice. Now finally, because he did not under-
"stand that the war was of the Evil One, who sought
"to stop [his work] and drive him out of his cell, he
"was overcome by the war, and he left the palm leaves
"soaking in the water, and ran and hurried out in great
"haste. At length the matter was revealed unto one
"of the holy men who was a neighbour of his, and he
"cried out to him, saying, 'Captive, Captive,' and made
"him to come back to his cell, and afterwards the devils
"cried out with a loud voice, saying, 'Ye have over-
"'come us, O monks.' For the demons are so wicked,
"and they are so envious of the monks when they
"remain constantly in seclusion for our Lord's sake,
"[Page 944] that on several occasions they have, in
"an irregular manner, driven them out of their cells,
"as if for a good object, but [their] object was not a
"good one."

50. The brethren said, "Why was it that ABBÂ
"AMMON was not able to overcome the passion of wrath
"for fourteen years, although he said unto us, that he
"had entreated God, with anguish and tears, both by
"day and by night unceasingly, to give him the victory
"over it?" The old man said, "That passion probably
"overcame him to an excessive degree through the
"natural constitution of his body, but it is quite certain
"that the passions and the devils waged war against
"him like a mighty man and a warrior. For the devils
"made war upon the Fathers with intense fierceness
"and violence, upon each man according to his capacity,
"and in proportion to their power to triumph, through
"longsuffering, that is to say, through patient and per-
"sistent endurance, the battle against them was pro-
"tracted."

51. The brethren said, "ABBÂ DOROTHEUS said,
"'Our lack of ability to distinguish between matters
"'will permit us to acquire great excellence in the
"'virtues;' explain to us what the old man [intended]
"to say." The old man said, "He wished to say as

"follows:—Because of our lack of ability to distinguish "between matters we do not make progress in the "virtues, and our heart is not quickly purified, and we "do not ascend to perfection, because we do not labour "with the knowledge and power of discernment which "it is right [for us to have]; but [we progress] pain- "fully, and [only] for the sake of vain glory, and as "the result of chance circumstances, and without dis- "cretion. And, as it cometh, this resembleth that which "the blessed EVAGRIUS spake, saying, 'As it is not the "'material foods themselves which nourish the body, "'but the power which is in them, so it is not matters "'themselves which make [Page 945] the soul to grow, "'but the power of discernment which [cometh] from "'them.' And he also said, 'As the feeding, and health, "'and growth of the body do not come through the "'actual materials of [our] foods, for these are cast "'out of the body in the draught, but from the hidden "'power which is in them, so also the nourishment and "'the growth of the soul take place through the fear "'of God. And the healthy state thereof which ariseth "'through impassibility, and the perfection thereof which "'is in righteousness, do not exist through the labours "'of the body only, but from the deeds and acts which "'[are performed] with knowledge, that is to say, with "'a straight object, and from the action of the mind "'which hateth passions, and from the prayer which is "'joined to humility, and from the mind which is in "'God.'"

52. The brethren said, "ABBÂ ARSENIUS said unto "one of the brethren, 'Lead the ascetic life with all the "'strength that thou hast, and the hidden labour which "'is within, and which is performed for God's sake, "'shall vanquish thine external passions;' to what doth "he give the name of 'passions'?" The old man said, "In this case ARSENIUS calleth the labours of the body "'passions'. For labours are also called by the name "of 'passions', because they constrain those who toil,

"and make them feel pain, even as ABBÂ MACARIUS said, "'Constrain thy soul with pains and labours of every "'kind in ascetic excellence.' And this is what ABBÂ "ARSENIUS said to that brother, Labour with all thy "might in the work of righteousness, and toil with the "labours of the mind more than with all the various "kinds of work of the body. For the labours of the "body only incite and gratify the passions of the body, "but the labours of the mind, that is to say, the thought "which is in God, and prayer without ceasing, and "the suppression of the thought[s] with humility, [Page "946] liberate [a man] from all the passions, and they "vanquish devils, and purify the heart, and make per- "fect love, and make him worthy of the revelations of "the spirit."

53. The brethren said, "What is the meaning of "that which ABBÂ BENJAMIN said, 'Had MOSES not been "'gathering the sheep into the fold he would not have "'seen Him that was in the bush?'" The old man said, "What he said was this:—As the blessed MOSES, "who was held worthy of the vision in the bush, first "gathered together the sheep which he was tending "into one company lest, when going to see that wonder- "ful sight, his mind should be perturbed through anxiety "about the sheep which were [wandering] in the desert, "so also is it with the monk, for if he wisheth and "desireth the purity of heart which looketh upon God "in the revelation of light, it is right that first of all "he should abandon every earthly possession, and his "feelings, and his passions, and he should live in "seclusion always, and should collect his mind and free "it from all wandering and straying, and should have "one object only to gaze upon, that, is God. In this "manner he will become worthy of purity of heart, and "he will enjoy visions and revelations concerning Him."

54. The brethren said, "HIERONYMUS said that the "blessed EVAGRIUS commanded the brethren who were "with him not to drink their fill of water, and said,

"'There are always demons in the places wherein there "'is water;' what opinion is this?" The old man said, "The blessed EVAGRIUS interpreted these words spiri- "tually, as being suitable to our mode of life, and he "said that which our Lord said, 'The demon goeth "'round about in the places wherein there is no water, "'that he may seek for rest, and he findeth it not;' "[Page 947] which saying maketh us to understand "that when the unclean devil of fornication wageth war "against the monk, if the monk afflicteth himself by "eating food sparingly, and especially by drinking water "sparingly, Satan will never be able to injure him by "means of this passion. And the devil will never be "gratified at the fulfilment of this passion by him, for "there is nothing which will dry up the arteries, and "prevent the accident of the night, and make a monk "to possess chaste and quiet thoughts by day, so much "as the restraining of the belly by thirst. Some fast "the whole day until the evening, and some fast for "[several] nights at a time, yet when they break their "fast and eat a little food, because they drink much "water, they benefit in no wise by their fasting and "by the sparing use of food which they practise because "of the war of lust. For the drinking of much water "filleth the arteries [of the monk] with [excessive] "moisture, and Satan findeth an occasion for exciting "him by means of thoughts in the daytime, and he "trippeth him up by means of dreams by night, and "he depriveth him of the light of purity. Therefore, "in another place, ABBÂ EVAGRIUS admonisheth the "monk, saying, 'If thou wishest for chastity make little "thy food, and restrain thyself in the drinking of water, "and then impassibility of heart shall rise upon thee, "and thou shalt see in thy prayer a mind which emitteth "light like unto a star."

55. The brethren said, "In how many ways doth "Divine Grace call the brethren unto the life of the "solitary ascetic?" The old man said, "In very many

"and different ways. Sometimes Divine Grace moveth "a man suddenly, even as it moved ABBÂ MOSES, the "Ethiopian, and sometimes by the hearing of the Scrip- "tures, as in the cases of the blessed [Page 948] MÂR "ANTHONY and MÂR SIMON STYLITES, and at others by "the doctrine of the word, as in the cases of SERAPION, "and ABBÂ BESSARION, and others who were like them. "Concerning these three ways whereby Divine Grace "calleth to those who would repent, I would say that "Divine Grace moveth the conscience of a monk in "the manner which is pleasing to God, and that through "these even evil-doers have repented and pleased God. "And there is, moreover, the departure from this world "by the hands of angels, by terrors, and sicknesses, "and afflictions, even as that which took place in re- "spect of the blessed EVAGRIUS; and sometimes God "Himself calleth from heaven and taketh a man out "of the world, as in the cases of PAUL, and ABBÂ "ARSENIUS."

56. The brethren said, "Wherefore is it that the "beginning of the doctrine of the old men is laid down "in the books from the choice (*or*, election) of ABBÂ "ARSENIUS, and on [his] coming forth from the world "into a monastery, and from a monastery of the brethren "in to the seclusion which is in a cell?" The old man said, "Because he was called by God to the monastery, "and from the monastery to the cell, and because it is "certain that these two calls were according to the "Will of God, well was it that the beginning of the "doctrine of the old men [was derived] from the history "of this holy man."

57. The brethren said, "Explain unto us these two "calls of ABBÂ ARSENIUS. What is the meaning of that "which was said in the first call, 'Flee from the children "'of men and thou shalt live,' and what is the signifi- "cation of that which was said at the second call, "'Flee, keep silence and live a life of contemplation in "'silence, for these are the principal things which keep

"'a man from sinning?'" The old man said, [Page 949] "The meaning of 'Flee from the children of men, "'and thou shalt live,' is this:—If thou wishest to be "delivered from the death which is in sin, and to live "the perfect life which is in righteousness, leave thy "possessions, and family, and country, and depart into "exile, that is, to the desert and mountains to the holy "men; and cultivate with them My commandments, and "thou shalt live a life of grace. And the meaning of "'Flee, keep silence, and live a life of contemplation "'in silence' is this:—Since when thou wast in the "world thou wast drawn towards anxieties about the "affairs thereof, I have made thee to come out from "the world, and I have sent thee to the habitation "of monks, so that after a short time of dwelling in "the cœnobium thou mayest be drawn, first to the "cultivation of My commandments openly, and secondly "to contemplation in silence. And now that thou art "trained in the former sufficiently, thou mayest flee, that "is to say, get thee forth from the monastery of the "brethren, and enter into thy cell, just as thou didst "go forth from the world, and didst enter into the "monastery. And the meaning of 'Keep silence, and lead "'a life of contemplation in silence', is:—Having entered "into thy cell to contemplate in silence, thou shalt not "give the multitude an opportunity of coming in to thee, "and talking to thee unnecessarily, except on matters "which relate to spiritual excellence; if thou dost not "do this thou wilt benefit by sitting in silent con-"templation. For through the sight, and the hearing, "and the converse of the multitude who shall come in "to thee, the captivity of wandering thoughts will carry "thee off, and thy silence and thy contemplation will "be disturbed. But do not imagine that the mere fact "of having left the brethren in the monastery, or not "bringing other men into thy cell to be disturbed by "them will be sufficient to make thy mind to be com-"posed, or to enable thee to meditate upon God, and

"to correct thyself, unless thou dost take good heed "[Page 950] not to occupy thy mind with them in any "way whatsoever when they are remote from thee. "For until a man arriveth at a state of impassibility, "and overcometh by striving both the passions and the "devils, whensoever a monk remembereth any man in "his cell, he remembereth him in connexion with some "passion, that is to say, with desire [*or*, lust], or with "anger, or with vain glory. And if it should happen "that the mind wandereth in respect of ordinary things "[*or*, means], unless he cutteth them off from him, his "wandering inclineth through absolute necessity, towards "a remembrance which is allied to some passion. And "it is also thus in the case of a neophyte, for whenso- "ever during his contemplation in silence he remembered "women he falleth into the lust of fornication; and "whensoever he remembereth men, he is either wroth "with them in his thoughts, and he maketh accusations "against them, and blameth them, and condemneth "them, or he demandeth from them vain glory, and he "inclineth to passibility. Therefore when ABBÂ MACA- "RIUS was asked, 'What is the right way for a brother, "who is a neophyte, to live in his cell?' he said, 'Let "'no monk when he is in his cell have any remem- "'brance whatsoever of any man, for he cannot profit "'in any way in restraining his feelings from the con- "'versation of men, except he take care to withhold "'his thoughts from secret intercourse with them.' This "is the meaning of the words, "Flee, keep silence, and "contemplate in silence.'"

58. The brethren said, "What is the meaning of "the words which one of the old men spake, saying, "'He who dwelleth with men, because of the commotion "'of worldly affairs is unable to see his sins; but if he "'dwell in the silent repose of the desert he will be "'able to see God in a pure manner?'" The old man said, "The excellences which are [Page 951] cultivated "in the world, and to which our Lord, speaking in

"the Gospel, ascribed blessing, are loving-kindness, "peace-making, and the other commandments which "are like unto them, and it is quite possible for such "virtues to be cultivated in the world by certain "strenuous persons. But the purity of heart which "seeth God, and to which our Lord ascribed blessing, "saying, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall "'see God,' cannot be acquired without dwelling in the "desert, and solitary and silent contemplation, and the "monk must acquire it in the following way. First of "all a man must go forth from the world, and dwell "in a monastery, and after his training in the monas- "tery and having gone into his cell, he must die through "contemplation in silence, and through the other labours "of his body, and through striving against the passions, "and through conflict with devils. Then through the "tranquillity of mind [which he will acquire] in silent "contemplation, he will remember his sins, and when "he hateth his passions, and hath petitioned for the "remission of his sins, and hath suppressed his thoughts, "and hath become constant in pure prayer, and hath "cleansed his heart from odious thoughts, then shall he "be worthy to see in his heart, even as in a polished "mirror, the light of the revelation of our Lord [shine] "upon it, even as the Fathers say. Well, then, did "that holy old man say to those brethren, Visit the "sick, reconcile the men of wrath, for he who cul- "tivateth spiritual excellences in the world cannot, by "reason of the commotion of the affairs thereof, see "his sins; but if he continue in silent contemplation "and prayer he shall see God."

59. The brethren said, "What is [the meaning of] "that which ABBÂ SISOES said to [Page 952] ABBÂ "AMMÔN, 'Freedom of my thoughts in the desert is "'sufficient for me?'" The old man said, "SISOES was "a great and a perfect old man, and he dwelt all "the days of his life in the remote desert, and after "he had become old, and was exceedingly feeble, the

"Fathers brought him to the monastery of the brethren, "who used to go in and visit him each day, for the "sake of some profitable discourse and helpful prayer. "And because he was unaccustomed to feel comfort- "able in the presence of many folks, his mind began "to wander about in remembering the brethren, and "to meditate upon many things, and he was unable to "find that dominant freedom for the continuous, secret "prayer of the mind, which is superior to every in- "fluence that would make it decline, and is free from "every [other] attraction, and he was, therefore, rightly "grieved. Now one day, ABBÂ AMMÔN went to visit "him, and he saw that he was sorry about his coming "from the desert, and he said unto him, 'Father, it is "'not right for thee to be sorrowful because thou hast "'drawn nigh to the place where the brethren dwell, "'for thy body hath become feeble, and thou art unable "'to perform those works wherein thou wert wont to "'labour in the desert.' Now when ABBÂ SISOES heard "these things, he looked at ABBÂ AMMÔN sternly, and "he answered him with indignation, saying, 'What "'sayest thou to me, AMMÔN? Was not the freedom "'of the thoughts which I had in the desert sufficient "'to take the place for me of all labours? And as "'regards thyself also, O AMMÔN, who art conscious of "'the life and acts of the freedom of the mind, and "'who art not subject unto [Page 953] the constraint "'of wandering and disturbance of the mind, and who "'art not impeded by old age and infirmity, tell me "'what thou art able to do in the desert at thy great "'age? Even if I be unequal to the labours of the "'body, because I have become infirm through old age, "'I am better able to perform the labours of the mind "'than I was in the time of my early manhood. Or, "'perhaps in thy opinion the clear shining of the mind, "'which a monk acquireth by a life of contemplation "'in silence, and the constant intercourse with God, "'and the prayer which is without ceasing, and the

"'remembrance of Christ, and the constant gazing upon "'Him, and the exultation of the soul in Him, and the "'favour of His love, and the affection for His com- "'mandments, and the desire for His good things, and "'the meditation upon His glory, and the thought about "'His excellence and His Majesty, and the admiration "'of His humility, are matters which are small and "'contemptible? All these labours of the mind, and "'many others which are like unto them, neither old "'age nor infirmity impedes, but they are prevented, "'and brought low, and, by degrees, are destroyed, "'by converse with the children of men, and by see- "'ing many people, and by care about worldly affairs.'"

60. The brethren said, "They used to say that "when the service in the church was over, ABBÂ "MACARIUS used to flee to his cell, and that the brethren "said, 'He hath a devil, but he doeth the work of God.' "Now who were those who said that he had a devil? "And what was the work of God which he used to do?" The old man said, "Those who said that he had a "devil were the lazy brethren. [Page 954] Whensoever "Satan seeth the monks who are leading a life of "spiritual excellence in the monastery, the devils stir "up the lazy brethren to wage war against them, by "means of abuse, and revilings, and backbiting, and "calumny, and by means of the trials which they "bring upon them. Now the work of God which ABBÂ "SISOES did when he fled [to his cell] was this:— "Prayer accompanied by weeping and tears, according "to the exhortation of ABBÂ ISAIAH, who said, 'When "'the congregation is dismissed, or when thou risest "'up after eating, sit not down to talk with any man, "'either concerning the affairs of the world, or con- "'cerning matters of spiritual excellence; but go thou "'into thy cell, and weep for thy sins, even as ABBÂ "'MACARIUS the Alexandrian said unto the brethren who "'were with him, Brethren, flee. And the brethren "'said, Father, how can we flee more than [in coming]

"'to the desert? And he laid his hand upon his mouth,
"'and said unto them, Flee ye in this manner; and
"'straightway every man fled to his cell, and held his
"'peace.'"

61. The brethren said, "ABBÂ ANTHONY said, 'As
"'a fish dieth when it is lifted up out of the water,
"'so doth the monk [die] if he remain long outside
"'his cell;' explain these words to us." The old man said, "Because the remembrance of God is, in our Lord "Jesus Christ, the life of the soul, which the Fathers "call the 'repository of life,' and 'the breath of the life "'of the soul and of the mind,' when the monk tarrieth "in the cities, and in the sight and converse of the "children of men, he dieth in respect of the breath of "life which is in God, that is to say, he forgetteth "God, and the love of Christ groweth cold in his heart, "the love which he hath acquired by many labours, "[Page 955] and he forgetteth his virtues, and he be-"cometh lax in respect of [his] liking for tribulations, and "he loveth pleasures, and hath an affection for lusts, "and the sincerity of his heart is troubled, through the "disturbance which entereth into his senses, that is, "seeing, and speaking, and hearing, which are indeed "the strength of the soul; and it happeneth also that "he falleth into great passions, wherefrom may Christ "God save us! Amen."

62. The brethren said, "The excellent man HIE-"RONYMUS said in the history of the triumphs of the "blessed ISIDORE, the archimandrite, that he had in "his monastery one thousand monks, and that they all "lived within the gate of his habitation, and that none "of them ever went outside it until the day of his "death, except two brethren who only set out there-"from to sell their handi-work, and who brought in "only such things as were required for their absolute "needs. How is it that in an assembly of our early "Fathers, that is, a congregation containing one thousand "brethren, two men only were sufficient [to provide

"for] their ministrations? In our generation if there "was a congregation of five and fifty monks, only five "would lead a life of ascetic excellence in seclusion, and "the [other] fifty would be going out and coming in "ceaselessly and without rest to supply them with what "they needed." The old man said, "Concerning the "love for labours, and the watch which the early Fathers "kept [on themselves], and concerning the love of "pleasure, and the laxity of ourselves who belong to "a later time, if it be right to tell the truth, we "ought to speak most concerning the laxity and ignor- "ance of the governors of monasteries. In former times "the brethren who lived lives of contemplation and "seclusion and loved spiritual repose [Page 956] were "many, and those who went out on to the high roads, and "entered the cities, and performed outside labours were "few; but in our days, in a congregation which, as ye "have said, containeth five and fifty monks, five will "lead a life of spiritual repose inside the monastery, "and the other fifty will toil ceaselessly in the works "which are outside it, and during the whole time they "will complain and blame the five who are inside, be- "cause they do not go out and serve even as do they. "And through the words of these foolish and insolent "men all the spiritual excellences which are cultivated "in the monastery will perish and come to an end. "And, according to what I say, if the Fathers set the "life of contemplation in silence against the whole of "the labour of the ascetic life, and if it be more ex- "cellent than it all, who would blame him that loveth "spiritual contemplation and repose, and the quiet of "the cell?"

**63.** The brethren said, "On one occasion a con- "gregation of monks assembled on the great festival "of the Resurrection, and there were gathered together "in the monastery all the Fathers, and all the recluses, "and other monks, and all the old men in the con- "gregation were asked, Which is the mightiest and

"most severe war which can come upon monks? And "they all agreed that no war is harder or more cruel "than that which maketh a man to leave his cell and "depart, and that when that war is fought down, all "other contests may be easily reduced. Explain to us "the meaning of these words." The old man said, "Constant spiritual repose in a cell hath hope closely "bound up in it, but going out therefrom is united to "despair. As long as a man liveth in spiritual repose, "and loveth the quiet of the cell, little by little he "goeth forward, [Page 957] one step at a time, accord-"ing to the order of succession; and he hath hope "that in our Lord he will vanquish each of the passions, "and that through his repose and labours he will ac-"quire spiritual excellences and the grace of Christ. "But if the life becometh tedious to him, and he go "forth and leave his cell, and wander about, he will "neither vanquish the passions, nor acquire spiritual "virtues, but he will incline to despair, and to utter "destruction. Therefore the Fathers have well said "that no war is more cruel than the war of wandering."

64. The brethren said, "ABBÂ THEODORE and ABBÂ "LÛḲÎ passed fifty years in being harassed by their "thoughts which urged them vexatiously to change "[their] place [of living]; and they said, When the "winter cometh we will change. And when the winter "had come, they said, We will change in the summer; "and thus they continued to do until the end of their "lives. Reveal to us if it was the devils who were "urging these famous Fathers to go forth from their "cells for a period of fifty years, that is, until their "death." The old man said, "The devils urged the "great Fathers to wander and to go forth from their "spiritual repose because they well knew the benefit "which accrued to them therefrom, and these holy "Fathers were urged by the devils also, but did not "leave their cells. To-day, however, in this gene-"ration, the same devils harass the monks, and drive

"them out of their cells, by this war of departure, and "therefore the great Fathers who have felt this war "of wandering and of departure have said, [Page 958] "'There is no war which is more cruel to the monk "'than this; may Christ help us and deliver us from it.'"

65. The brethren said, "ABBÂ ANTHONY used to "say, 'He who dwelleth in the desert is free from "'three wars, that is, from speaking, hearing, and see-"'ing;' explain these words to us." The old man said, "The old man did not speak [thus] because the "strife of him that dwelt in spiritual repose in the "desert was less fierce than that of him that wandered "about and mingled with men, but that he might shew "how much more hard and laborious was the war of "devils which taketh place in the heart of those who "dwell in spiritual repose than that which cometh in "the heart of those who dwell with brethren. And "because of this the fathers pursued after a life of "contemplation in silence, lest when the wars of speak-"ing, and seeing, and hearing were added unto that "which was already in their heart, they would fall by "reason of their severity, even as actually happened "on one occasion, for a woman came to the monks "who were living a life of silent contemplation, and "there was added to the war which was already in "their hearts the wars of seeing, and hearing, and "speaking, and they would have been vanquished by "the severity thereof had it not been that the grace "of our Lord supported them. That the war which "taketh place in the senses of the soul against the "monks who live a life of silent contemplation is "mightier and fiercer than that which taketh place "in the senses of the body, is well known from the "words which the blessed EVAGRIUS spake, saying, "Against the monks who lead a life of silent con-"templation the devils in person wage war, but against "those who lead a life of spiritual excellence in a "general assembly of brethren, the devils only stir up

"and incite the lazy brethren; [Page 959] but the war "which ariseth from the sight, and the hearing, and "the speech is much less fierce than that which is "waged against the monks who dwell in silent solitude."

**66.** The brethren said, "What is the meaning of "that which ABBÂ ANTHONY said, 'A monk's cell is the "'furnace of Babylon, and it is also a pillar of light?'" The old man said, "There are two things peculiar to "the cell; the one warmeth and setteth on fire, and the "other giveth light and rejoicing. To neophytes it is "oppressive and troublesome, by reason of the many "wars and the dejection which are therein, but it re-"joiceth the perfect and maketh them glad, with purity "of heart, and impassibility, and revelations of light; "and it is even thus with those who begin to live in "silent contemplation, for although at the beginning "they are for a considerable time afflicted by the "wars of the passions, and by devils, they are never "forsaken by the help of Divine Grace. For our Lord "Himself, the Son of God, JESUS CHRIST, cometh to "them secretly, and He becometh to them a helper "and a companion, and after they have overcome both "passions and devils, according to systematic order, "He maketh them worthy of the happiness which is "in His perfect love, and the revelation of His glorious "light."

**67.** The brethren said, "ABBÂ MOSES the Ethiopian "was on one occasion reviled by certain men, and the "brethren asked him, saying, 'Wast not thou troubled "'in thy heart, O father, when thou wast reviled?' "And he said unto them, 'Although I was troubled, "'yet I said nothing.' What is the meaning of the "words, 'Although I was troubled [Page 960] I spake "'not?'" The old man said, "The perfection of monks "consisteth of two parts, that is to say, of impas-"sibility of the senses of the body, and of im-"passibility of the senses of the soul. Impassibility of "the body taketh place when a man who is reviled

"restraineth himself for God's sake and speaketh not,
"even though he be troubled; but impassibility of the
"soul taketh place when a man is abused and reviled,
"and yet is not angry in his heart when he is abused,
"even like JOHN COLOBOS. For on one occasion when
"the brethren were sitting with him, a man passed by
"and upbraided him, but he was not angry, and his
"countenance changed not; then the brethren asked
"him, saying, 'Art thou not secretly troubled in thy
"'heart, O father, being reviled in this fashion?'
"And he answered and said unto them, 'I am not
"'troubled inwardly, for inwardly I am just as tranquil
"'as ye see that I am outwardly;' and this is perfect
"impassibility. Now at that time ABBÂ MOSES had not
"arrived at this state of perfection, and he confessed
"that although outwardly he was undisturbed, yet he
"was waging a contest in his heart, and he maintained
"silence and was not angry outwardly; and even this
"was a spiritual excellence, although it would have
"been a more perfect thing had he not been angry
"either inwardly or outwardly. And the blessed NILUS
"made a comparison of these two measures of excellence
"in the cases of the blessed men MOSES and AARON.
"The act of covering the breast and heart with the
"priestly tunic which AARON performed when he went
"into the Holy of Holies representeth the state of a
"man [Page 961] who, though angry in his heart, sup-
"presseth his wrath by striving and prayer; and the
"state of a man not being angry at all in the heart,
"because he hath been exalted to perfection by [his]
"victory over the passions and the devils, NILUS com-
"pared to that which is said of the blessed MOSES,
"saying, 'MOSES took the breast for an offering, because
"'the soul dwelleth in the heart, and the heart in the
"'breast.' And SOLOMON said, 'Remove anger from
"'thy heart,' and concerning AARON the Book saith,
"'He was covering his breast with the ephod and tunic,'
"and this teacheth us monks that it is meet for us to

"cover over the wrath which is in the heart with "gentle, and humble, and tranquil thoughts, and that "we should not allow it to ascend to the opening of "our throat, and that the odiousness and abomination "thereof shall be revealed by the tongue."

**68.** The brethren said, "Why is it that, although "all the fathers used to admonish the brethren to ask "the old men questions continually, and to learn from "them, and to reveal to them their thoughts, and to "live according to their directions, one of the old men "said to one of the brethren, 'Go, sit in thy cell, and "'thy cell shall teach thee everything?'" The old man said, "There is no contradiction in these words of "the Fathers, and what the old man said hath an ob-"ject, the meaning of which is well known. The old "man who admonished the brother that he should learn "like a beginner was great and famous, and to that "brother who asked him the question he spake thus:— "In the early days when thou goest to thy cell, [Page "962] lay hold upon the habits (*or*, orders) of the "neophytes, and live according to them for a consider-"able period, that is to say, with fasting, and vigil, "and reading, and reciting the offices, and all the "other things, until at length, after the lapse of time, "the life of contemplation in silence shall give thee "the order which befitteth thy seclusion, and will add "those things which are seemly, and will diminish those "which are not. This is the meaning of that which "was said by the holy man, 'Sit in thy cell, and it "'shall teach thee everything.'"

**69.** The brethren said, "One of the old men used "to say, 'A man shall have no care, and he shall con-"'template in silence, and shall cover up himself; three "'meditations shall teach purity.' What is the meaning "of these three words?" The old man said, "'A man "'shall have no care' means that he shall not care "concerning the shortcomings of others, and that all "his anxiety shall be concerning his own shortcomings.

"And, 'He shall contemplate in silence' means that he "shall not speak even concerning matters of spiritual "excellence if it will trouble any man or condemn him. "And 'He shall cover up himself' meaneth that he shall "not reveal his life and deeds, but, as far as possible, "he shall be unknown and unhonoured. Now by these "things is established the purity of heart which seeth "God in a revelation of light."

70. The brethren said, "How is it possible for a "monk to die every day for the love of Christ, even "as the blessed PAUL said, 'I swear by your boasting, "'my brethren, that, in our Lord Jesus Christ, I die "'daily, and the world is dead unto me, and I am "'crucified unto the world, [Page 963] and the world "'is crucified unto me, and I live, yet not I, but "'Christ liveth in me?" The old man said, "A man "[can do this] if he contemplate in silence at all seasons, "and perform the other works of the body, I mean "fasting, and vigil, and the recital of the books of the "Psalms, and prayers, and genuflexions, and groanings, "and pain, and weeping, and tears, and sighs, and the "reading of the Holy Scriptures. And he must espe- "cially take care concerning the works of the mind, "that is, the constant remembrance of God, and medi- "tation upon Him and His blessings, and upon His "commandments and His threatenings; and his gaze "must be always on our Lord, and his prayer must "be without ceasing and without wandering, and the "odiousness of the passions must be away from the "heart, and he must suppress with keenness the thoughts "of the devils which arise at their prompting. And "he must possess that excellence which is the first "and most important of all the spiritual virtues, and "of all the labours of the ascetic life of the mind, "that is to say, death in respect of all the anxieties "and cares of this world. And a monk must have no "care, and no anxiety, and he must not think about "anything, or seek anything, or desire anything, or

"lust for anything, except for the time when he will "attain to the perfect love of God in our Lord Jesus "Christ. And he must fulfil at all times the command "of the blessed PAUL, and his admonition to us wherein "he said, 'Love ye your Lord, rejoice in your hope, "'pray without ceasing, be fervent in spirit, endure "'your tribulations, be not anxious about anything, "'cast all your care upon the Lord; and let all your "'prayers, and all your requests, and all your petitions "'be made known unto God, to Whom be glory for "'ever and ever! Amen.'" [Page 964].

71. The brethren said, "How can love be acquired "by men of understanding?" The old man said, "True "and pure love is the way of life, and the haven of "promises, and the treasure of faith, and it sheweth "[the way of] the kingdom, and it is the expositor of the "judgment, and the preacher concerning what is hidden."

72. The brethren said, "We do not know the power "of the word." The old man said, "If a man doth "not love God he will not believe in Him, and His "promises are not certain to him, and he feareth not "His judgment, and he goeth not after Him; but, be- "cause love is not in him, so that he may flee from "iniquity, and wait for the life which hath been pro- "mised, he is always performing the work of sin. And "he doeth this because His judgment is raised too far "above his eyes. Therefore let us run after love, "wherein the holy fathers were rich, for it is able to "reward its nature, and its God, and this is its praise."

73. The brethren said, "In what way doth wisdom "live in a man?" The old man said, "Now when a "man hath gone forth to follow God with a sincere "mind, Grace taketh up its abode in him, and his life "and deeds are strengthened in the Spirit, and he hath "taken a hatred to the world, for he perceiveth that new "spiritual life which is in the new man, and which is "exalted above the impurity of human life, and in his "mind he thinketh upon the humility of the life and

"works which are to come, and which are [more] ex-
"cellent than those here."

74. The brethren said, "By what is love made
"known?" [Page 965] The old man said, "By the
"fulfilment of work, and by spiritual meditation, and by
"the knowledge of faith."

75. The brethren said, "What are works?" The
old man said, "The keeping of the commandments of
"God in the purity of the inner man, together with
"the [performance of] labours by the outer man."

76. The brethren said, "Is every man who is desti-
"tute of works also destitute of love?" The old man
said, "It is impossible for the man who is in God
"not to love, and it is impossible that he who loveth
"should not work; and it is incredible that he who
"teacheth and doth not work is indeed a believer, for
"his tongue is the enemy of his actions, and although
"he speaketh life he is in subjection unto death."

77. The brethren said, "And is he who is in this
"state destitute of reward?" The old man said, "The
"man who speaketh the things of the spirit, and who
"performeth the things of the body is not destitute of
"reward, and that which he needeth is fulfilled for
"him: but he is deprived of the crown of light, be-
"cause he desireth not that the rule of the spirit shall
"have dominion over him."

78. The brethren said, "Fasting and prayer: what
"are they?" The old man said, "Fasting is the sub-
"jugation of the body, and prayer is converse with
"God, vigil is the war with Satan, abstinence is the
"being weaned from meats, standing up is the humility
"of the primitive man, genuflexion is the bowing down
"before the Judge, tears are [Page 966] the remem-
"brance of sins, nakedness is our captivity through
"transgression, and [reciting the] service is constant
"supplication and the praising of God."

79. The brethren said, "Are these things able to
"redeem the soul?" The old man said, "When the

"things which are within agree with the things which "are without, and the humility which is manifest ap- "peareth in the hidden works which are within, in very "truth a man is redeemed from the heaviness of the body."

80. The brethren said, "And what is internal hu- "mility?" The old man said, "It is humility of love, "peace, concord, purity, restfulness, gentleness, subjec- "tion, faith, remoteness from envy, [and it is] the soul "which lacketh the fervour of anger, and is remote "from the lust of arrogance, and is separated from "vain glory, and is filled with patient endurance like "the great deep, and whose motion is drawn after the "knowledge of the spirit, and before whose eyes is "depicted the departure from the body, and the great "marvel of the Resurrection, and the call to judgment, "which [shall come] after the quickening, and its "standing before the awful throne of God, and the "being redeemed."

81. The brethren said, "Is it possible for a man "to fast and not to be redeemed?" The old man said, "There is a fasting which is a matter of habit, and an- "other which is of desire, and another is of constraint, "and another which is of the sight, and another which "is of vain glory, and another of tribulation, and an- "other of repentance, and another of spiritual love; "and although each one of them is the same outside "the mind, yet in the word of knowledge they are "distinct. Now although the manner of each in respect "of the body is the same, yet each should be under- "taken with thorough purpose, and a man should journey "straightly [Page 967] along the way of love, and "should bear his burden with spiritual patience, and "he should not rejoice in his honour."

82. The brethren said, "Who is the true [monk]?" The old man said, "He who maketh his word mani- "fest in deed, and endureth his pain patiently; with "such a man new life is found, and the knowledge of "the spirit dwelleth in him."

83. The brethren said, "Who is he that liveth "purely?" The old man said, "He who is free from "the delights of the body, and who rejoiceth in the "love of his neighbours in the love of God; for in "proportion as need hath rule over the soul is spiritual "repose produced [therein]."

84. The brethren said, "With what can we vanquish "lust?" The old man said, "With the remembrance "of the good things of the spirit; for, if the desire for "the good things which are to come doth not abrogate "the lust for the delights of this world, a man cannot "overcome at all. Except the merchant's ship be laden "with manifold hope it will not be able to endure the "storms, and will sail on the path of tribulation."

85. The brethren said, "In what way doth a man "go forth from the world?" The old man said, "He "doeth this when he forsaketh the gratification of all "his lust, and when, so far as it lieth in his power, he "runneth to fulfil the commandments; the man who doth "not do this will fall."

86. The brethren said, "Through what did the men "of old triumph over nature?" The old man said, "Through the fervour of their love which was above "nature, and through the death of the man which is "corruptible, and through contempt of arrogance, and "through abatement of the belly, and through the fear "of the judgment, and through the sure and certain "promise; through the desire of these glorious things "[Page 968] the Fathers acquired in the soul a spiritual "body."

87. The brethren said, "How can we vanquish the "passions which afflict us, since they are placed in our "nature?" The old man said, "Through your death "to the world, for except a man burieth himself in the "grave of continence the spiritual Adam can never be "quickened in him. For when a dead man departeth "from this temporary life, he hath no perception of the "world, and all his senses are at rest and they are

"useless. Now if that which appertaineth to thy natural "body thou dost forsake naturally, and thou dost not "do the same voluntarily in respect of thine own per- "son, thou wilt die; but if thy desire dieth through "repentance, [thy] nature will cease from this tempo- "rary life in the death of the spirit, even as the "natural emotions of the body ceased through its na- "tural end."

88. The brethren said, "To what extent is a man "held to be worthy of revelations?" The old man said, "To the same extent as he is held to be worthy to "cast off sin inwardly and outwardly. For when a man "dieth through spiritual slaughter to all the con- "versation of this temporary life, and when he hath "committed his life to the life which is after the "quickening, Divine Grace alighteth upon him, and he "is held to be worthy of divine revelations; for the "impurity of the world is a dark covering to the "soul, and it preventeth it from discerning spiritual "meanings."

89. The brethren said, "Can the man who loveth "money be faithful to the promises?" The old man said, "If he believeth why doth he possess [anything]? "Is our hope fixed upon gold? [Page 969] Or is the "hand of the Lord too short to redeem? He gave us "the Body of our Lord for happiness, and His holy "Blood as a drink unto our redemption; and hath He "kept back from us the loaf of bread and the apparel "which grow old? He who loveth money hath a doubt "in his mind concerning God, and he prepareth [the "means of] life before God giveth them unto him; and, "although in his words he rejoiceth in the promises, "he maketh them to be a lie by his deeds. True is "the word of our Lord, Who said, 'It is as difficult for "'a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God, as "'for a camel to go into the eye of a needle;'[1] to

[1] St. Matthew XIX. 24.

"possess both God and mammon in one abode is im-
"possible. Now those who follow the ascetic life do
"not belong to the things which are seen."

90. The brethren said, "Who is truly the man of "ascetic excellence?" The old man said, "He who "at all times crieth out that he is a sinner, and asketh "mercy from the Lord, whose speech beareth the sense "of discretion, whose feelings bear the excellence of "works, who though silent yet speaketh, and who though "speaking yet holdeth his peace, and whose acts and "deeds bear good fruit to his temporary life and the "manifestation of Christ."

91. The brethren said, "Which is the way of life?" The old man said, "That whereby a man goeth forth "from this world in his entrance into the other; but if "a man forsaketh his childhood of humility, and cometh "to the old age of this world in his love, he revealeth "the way of life. Now the true departure from [Page "970] this world is remoteness therefrom."

92. A brother said, "What shall I do to this world "when it troubleth me?" The old man said, "The "world troubleth thee because the cares thereof are in "thy mind, and love therefor is in thy body, and its "delights are in thy heart. Let the world depart from "thee, and tear out from thee all the roots (*or*, branches) "thereof, and lo, the war thereof will cease from thee. "For as long as thy body seeketh [its] pleasures, and "its lust is of the world, it is impossible for thee to live."

93. The brethren said, "What is pure prayer?" The old man said, "That which is of few words and "is abundant in deeds. For if [thy] actions be not "more than thy petition, thy prayers are mere words "wherein the seed of the hands is not; and if it be "not thus, why do we ask and not receive, since the "mercy of Grace aboundeth. The manner of the penitent "is one thing, and the labour of the humble is another; "the penitent are hirelings, but the humble are sons."

94. The brethren said, "By what is the love of

"money produced?" The old man said, "From lust, "for except a man lusteth he will not possess [money], "and if he doth not possess [money] he will not lust. "When a man lusteth he possesseth [money], and having "acquired it he fulfilleth his lust; and having fulfilled "his lust, he becometh greedy, and having become "greedy he committeth fraud; and having committed "fraud his possessions increase, and when his posses- "sions have increased love becometh little in him. "And when love hath diminished [Page 971] the re- "membrance of God is wanting in the heart, and the "intelligence becometh darkened, and his power of "discernment becometh blinded, and when the power "of discernment hath become blinded, the power of "distinguishing is darkened, and when the power of "distinguishing hath become darkened, the soul goeth "blind. And when the soul hath become blind good- "ness is rooted out therefrom, and wickedness entereth "in, and sin hath dominion; and when sin hath ob- "tained dominion the thought of God is blotted out, "the passions of the body are roused up, and they seek "for the means for working out their needs. And when "they have obtained that which they seek it becometh "necessary for much money to be gathered together, "and when money hath multiplied the pleasure of the "body is fulfilled, and a man eateth, and drinketh, and "committeth adultery and fornication, and he lieth and "acteth fraudulently, and transgresseth the covenant, "and he destroyeth the Law, and despiseth the pro- "mises, and lust is fulfilled, and God is wroth. For if "the lust for the things which are seen be hated in our "sight, we shall not love money, but if we perform the "lust of the flesh it is necessary to love money, because "it belongeth to the flesh and not to the spirit, even as "the Apostle said, 'The flesh hurteth the spirit, and the "'spirit the flesh, and both are opponents each of other.'"[1]

[1] Galatians v. 17.

95. The brethren said, "What kind of prayer is "that which is not acceptable before God?" The old man said, "[The prayer for the] destruction of enemies. "When we ask that evil things [may come] upon those "who do harm to us, and for bodily health, and abund- "ance of possessions, and fertility in respect of children, "these requests are not acceptable before God. [Page "972] If God beareth with us, who are sinners and who "offend him, how much more is it right that we should "bear each with the other? It is, then, not meet that we "should ask for the things which concern the body, "for the wisdom of God provideth everything [neces- "sary]."

96. The brethren said, "What is purity of soul?" The old man said, "Remoteness from anger, and the "error of remembrance of evil things, being weaned "from a bitter disposition, friendliness towards our ene- "mies, peace which is superior to troubling, and sincere "love which is above the world; by means of these "the hidden man is purified, and he putteth on Christ, "and is redeemed."

97. The brethren said, "What is envy?" The old man said, "Hatred towards the virtues of others, "and wickedness towards the good, and a bitter dis- "position towards the innocent, and anger against "those who are prosperous in this world, and the "concealment of the upright acts and deeds of the "penitent, and vexation at the peace of the friends of "God."

98. The brethren said, "In what way ought we to "pray before God?" The old man said, "For the "repentance of sinners, and the finding of the lost, and "the drawing nigh of those who are afar off, and "friendliness towards those who do us harm, and love "towards those who persecute us, and sorrowful care "for those who provoke God to wrath. And if a man "doeth these things truly and with a penitent mind, the "sinners will often gain life, and the living soul will be

"redeemed. Now the prayer which our Lord delivered "to us as to the needs of the body, is one which applieth "to the whole community, [Page 973] and it was not "uttered for the sake of those who are strangers to "the world, and with whom the pleasures of the body "are held in contempt. He in whose habitation (*or*, life) "the kingdom of God and his righteousness are found "lacketh nothing, even when he asketh not."

99. The brethren said, "What is remoteness from "the world?" The old man said, "The thought which "vanquisheth the love of the body, for if the body be "not trodden down by the lust of patient endurance, a "man cannot conquer in the fight."

100. The brethren said, "Can the soul of a man who "is held fast in the love of the things which are seen "be pleasing unto God?" The old man said, "Who is "able to live in chastity when the body is making de- "mands upon him? Or, how can be found the love "of our Lord in the soul which hath its abode with "the things which are seen and are corruptible? No "man can serve two masters, and the soul cannot please "God with spiritual excellence so long as the remem- "brances of corruptible things are in its mind, for the "mind of the flesh is not able to please God; except "the world dieth out of the heart humility cannot live "therein, and except the body be deprived of its lusts, "the soul cannot be purified from thoughts."

101. The brethren said, "Why is the mind disturbed "at the meeting with females?" The old man said, "Because they are employed in the fulfilment of the "lust of nature. When the gaze falleth upon the struc- "ture which [is intended for] the production of children, "and for the pleasure of the body, the poison of olden "time [Page 974] seizeth upon a man, and the law of "his will becometh confused; now the will conquereth "nature, not by the stirring up of the passions, but "by the fulfilment of works. The humble by the "power of our Lord conquer everything by their love

"through the patient endurance of the merit of our "Lord."

102. The brethren said, "Who is the mightier man? "He who is remote from the world, or he who dwel- "leth therein?" The old man said, "The mighty man, "wheresoever he dwelleth, conquereth whether he be "in the world or out of it. Now the Fathers departed "to the desert place which was free from noise and "tumult, because they were afraid that so long as they "abode in the body the passions which afflicted them "would cleave unto them; but those who have com- "pleted the great strife of their contest in the world "[have performed] an act of grace the power whereof "hath worked, and still worketh, for the help and "benefit of the community. And verily their crown "shall be a great one, because into the disturbed "and troubled sea of the world their spiritual ship, "which was on its way to heaven along the straight "path which was full of fear, hath not gone down."

103. The brethren said, "If a man maketh himself "a stranger to the world, is it helpful to his soul?" The old man said, "If it fulfilleth with praise it is "helpful, and if it endureth tribulation in chastity, and "rejoiceth in our Lord, it is beneficial, but it is not, "if it doeth away the good seed and preventeth it from "producing beloved fruit unto God. If it beareth and "is blessed, it hath a reward, but if it lack these things it "becometh a wandering to the mind, and a sight which "is profitless; but best of all these things [Page 975] is "the tranquillity of the mind which is nigh unto God."

104. The brethren said, "Since all the creatures "which God hath made are holy, why were the Fathers "in the habit of making the sign of the blessed Cross "over such of them as they ate as food?" The old man said, "Verily, all God's creatures are pure, through "the Grace of Him that created them, yet, because "sin obtained dominion, everyone of them became pol- "luted; then came the advent of our Lord and ab-

"rogated sin, and righteousness obtained dominion, and "everything became sanctified, whether it was in the "heaven or on the earth. But because the blessed "Fathers knew the harmful disposition of Satan, who "even by means of such things as are used as food "carrieth on a war to our injury, they sealed their foods "with the holy sign of the Great Cross, that they "might bring to nought all the crafts of the Calum- "niator. For one of the old men said, 'On one oc- "'casion, when I was lying down at night, I thirsted "'for water to drink. And there was near me a holy "'man who lived chastely, and he saw me take up a "'vessel of water to drink without having made over "'it the sign of the Cross. And he said unto me, "'Wait, master, wait,' and he made the sign of the "'Cross over it, and straightway there fell from the "'vessel the Calumniator in the form of a flash of fire; "'and both he and I saw this, and we marvelled at "'the great power of the Redeemer, and at the wonder- "'ful sign of His merit.' Another version of the "story reads:—[Page 976] And one of the Fathers said, "'On one occasion I was lying down at night, and I "'thirsted for water to drink. And there was near me "'a certain widow, who led a chaste life, both when "'she was with her husband, and afterwards, and she "'said to me, 'Wait, master, wait,' and she made the "'sign of the Holy Cross over the vessel of water, "'and straightway the Calumniator fell from the vessel "'in the form of a flash of fire; and both she and I "'saw it, and we marvelled at the great power of our "'Redeemer, and at the wonderful sign of His merit.' "These things were indeed spoken by that holy mouth "which was remote from falsehood. Therefore we "must necessarily do this (*i. e.*, make the sign of the "Cross over our food) for the protection of our life. "For against this holy woman, who did these things, "the Enemy waged war openly, according to what I "have learned from a certain saint, a chosen man of

"God, who heard the matter from her own mouth, and "he spake thus:—The blessed woman spake unto me, "saying, One day I went to the house of God, and "Satan drew nigh, and said unto me, Why dost thou "pray like a man, and say, Glory be to the Father, "and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost? And I said "unto him, If I am not to pray thus, how shall I pray? "And the blessed woman said, Satan said unto me, "Pray thus, and say, Glory be unto thee, O Mary, "mother of Christ. Then I answered and said unto "him, [There are] ashes in thine eyes, O Satan. Why "should I forsake the Lord and [Page 977] adore the "mother? And Satan disappeared. And the blessed "man also said unto me, This same old woman said "unto me:—On another occasion I went to church "according to custom, and I knelt down and prayed, "and then the Enemy came and made blind mine eyes, "and I could not see, and I called to one of the women, "and she led me to my house. After three days Satan "departed from before mine eyes, and he began to go "away from before me, and then I said unto him, "There is something which I must make thee do. Go "thou to the place where thou didst seize upon me; "and we went to the church, both he and I, and I left "him where he seized upon me. Then I went away "a short distance, and when I turned and looked at "him I saw that he was standing like a shadow; and "I went on again, and then turned, and still I saw him. "And I shut the door of the temple and went forth, "and then I opened [it again and went in, and I saw "him still standing [there], and at that time his wiles "ceased from me. Such were the great things which "happened to that blessed old woman. For the monk ,'must not boast himself over the man who liveth in "the world, for there are mighty men in the world; "for if such qualities are found in Eve, how much "greater ones should be found in the Adam which is "redeemed by Adam?"

"One of the Fathers said unto me, One night whilst "I was sleeping, the Enemy came and smote me, and "said unto me, Get thee into the world and cultivate "righteousness, for why dost thou shut thyself up like "a beast in caves? And knowing the wickedness of "the Enemy, who was looking at me with an evil eye, "I made the sign of the Cross [Page 978] in his face, "and he fled from me. Then he waited a few days, "and came and smote me on the neck, and said unto "me mockingly, Now thou art a righteous man, rise "up, and get thee into the world, that I may not "destroy thee; and having prayed, and made the sign "of the Cross over my face, he departed from me. "And a little while afterwards he came again, and sat "upon my neck; then I made myself bold, and stood "up, and made the sign of the Cross, the emblem of "merit, before him, and again he disappeared, for he "was unable to resist me. For all these things took "place, and happened in very truth, and we may there- "fore know and understand that there is no rule of "life in which God so much rejoiceth, or which is so "terrible unto the devils and unto all evil spirits, as "the rule of humility, and penitence of mind, and the "subjection of the body, and remoteness from the "things which are seen. Whosoever despiseth these "things will fall into the mire of the world; and who- "soever holdeth in contempt the good riches of the "fear of God, shall have his hope of the inheritance "of the saints cut off, and of the delights of heaven, "which never pass away and never end. May we all "be held worthy of these through the grace and mercy "of our Lord Jesus Christ, the True God, to Whom, "with His Father, and the Holy Spirit, be glory, now, "and always, and for ever and ever! Amen."

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W. DRUGULIN, ORIENTAL-PRINTER, LEIPZIG (GERMANY).

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ܙܟܝܐ. ܒܚܝܢܐ ܕܝ ܕܝܩܪ ܩܛܝܢ ܡܢ ܒܪܫܐ. ܗܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܡܢܗܕܐ.
ܕܡܚܝܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܚܟܝܡ ܕܟ ܣܘ ܙܕ ܬܒܪܐ ܕܒܕܒܪ.
ܡܝܢܐ ܢܬܒ ܩܛܝܢ ܠܟܠ ܕܡܚܝܢ ܟܝ. ܐܝܡܐ ܩܝܢ ܟ
ܒܩܫܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܗܠܟ ܡܢܗܕܐ ܣܕܪ ܬܠܡ
ܣܕܪܐ. ܟܕ ܡܝܐ ܙܕ ܬܒܪܐ ܕܐܣܐ ܒܟܝ ܣܒܪ.
ܡܝܢܐ ܩܝܢ ܒܩܫܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܟܝ ܒܥܝܢܐ. ܗܠܟ
ܐܝܟ ܡܢܗܕܐ ܕܫܐ ܗܢܐ ܡܟܪܟ ܕܡܐ ܫܐܕ ܕܟ ܚܟܝܡ.
ܕܡܐ ܢܐ ܒܝ ܡܚܠܦܐ. ܐܟܕ ܡܝܐ ܡܚܟܟ ܕܟܐܟܫܒ.
ܐܝܡܐ ܡܚܕܐ ܟܚܕ. ܗܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܡܢܗܕܐ. ܕܚܕ ܫܐ ܙܕ
ܟܡ ܒܚܝܢ. ܫܐܕ ܒܟܟܒ ܕܐܒܩܒ ܡܟ ܒܙܐ. ܒܙܟܐ ܐܝܡܐ
ܡܒܚܟ ܕܐܟܙܐ ܣܩܬܐ. ܐܝܡܐ ܫܐ ܟܚܟܝܒ ܒܙܟܐ ܒܐܐ.
ܐܟܕ ܝܡܐ ܡܚܐܟܟ ܒܟ ܟ ܣܩܬܐ ܒܙܐ. ܗܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܝܬܩ
ܕܬܚܠܟ ܒܟ ܒܟܬ. ܒܕܫܐ ܕܐܐ ܟܡܠܡܐ ܙܟܬ. ܒܚܝܢܐ
ܡܒܟܠܟ ܡܒܝܢܐ. ܡܝܬܟܬ ܐܝܡ ܐܢ ܒܪ ܟ ܒܟܬ
ܕܒܙܬܬ. ܐܡܝ ܡܝܡ ܡܝܬܒܟ ܒܡܝܬ. ܐܡ ܕܒܙܬܬ ܬܙ
ܝܡ ܫܐܕ. ܗܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܡܐܟ ܐܡܬܟ ܒܟܬ. ܬܡܐ.
ܐܟܟ ܡܟܙ ܒܕܟ ܙܟܬ. | ܐܫܙ ܟܟ ܒܟ ܙܙ. ܗܐܒ ܙܐܕ. Fol. 3
ܡܟܟ ܡܟܙ ܒܕܟ ܙܟܬ ܕܝܩܪ ܟܚܟܡ ܒܬܬ. ܒܟܟܒܐ ܕܝ ܕܝܩܪ
ܟܡܟܟ ܕܟܙܬ. ܒܐ ܒܙܬ. ܡܟܐ ܒܡܬ ܕܝ ܟܚܬܬ
ܒܬ ܒܐ ܒܟܬ. ܙܕܟ ܐܝܟ ܟܬܬ. ܒܚܒܡܐ. ܐܡܚܒܡܐ
ܡܬܙܬ. ܡܟܚܒܡܐ ܡܬܟܬ. ܙܕܟ ܐܝܟ ܟܬܬ ܕܡܚܙܐ
ܒܟܬ. ܬܡܟ ܟܟܐ ܟܟܬ. ܐܟܟ ܐܝܡ ܙܕ ܟܡ. ܡܟܒܡܐ

ܒܢܝ. ܐܦܝ ܡܢ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܐܢܫ. ܐܦܝ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܦܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ ܘܐܡܝ.

ܟܝ ܕܡܕܡ ܀ ܫܡܕܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܬ ܐܒܐ ܟܢܫܬ. ܕܝܢ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ. ܕܝܢ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܟܢܫܬ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܬ ܐܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܙܠ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܟܢܫܬ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܬ ܐܒܐ

ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ
ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁϥ

ܒܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܒ

ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܒܪܐ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܕܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܕܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ܐܲܒܵܐ ܕܡܲܪ ܡܲܪܝܵܐ ܒܲܪܟ ܫܲܒܚܹ̈ܐ ܘܲܒܥܵܐ ܒܲܥܝ̈ܵܬ ܒܲܪ ܐܲܢܵܫ ܘܲܐܡ ܠܵܐ ܐܲܫܟܲܚ̈ܬ ܠܹܗ ܐܲܝ ܡܹܐ ܕܲܐܡܲܪ

ܩܠ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܗܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐ

ܙܟܝܐ ܒܪܗ. ܘܟܕ ܫܕܐ ܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ. ܬܪܝܨ ܗܘ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܐ ܐܚܝ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܚܝ ܠܝ. ܐܘ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܐ ܐܒܐ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܒܐ ܠܝ. ܐܘ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܒܪ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ

ܠܡܒܕܪܢ. ܡ̈ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܟܣܢܝܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ. ܕܐܝܟ
ܚܕ ܫܐܠ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܕܡ. ܕܫܠ ܐܒܐ ܕܟ ܬܫܒ ܒܝ ܕܐܠ
ܐܒܐ. ܐܠ ܟ ܐܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܟܐ ܐܬܚܫܒ ܕܐܢܫܬܩ.
ܫܐ ܒܝ ܒܘܟ ܒܟܒ ܟܐ ܠܐ. ܟܕ ܐܟܐܟܢ ܟܥܒ ܕܐܒ
ܕܒܟܢ. ܟܕ ܬܫܒ ܐܒܐ ܐܬ ܐܕܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܟ ܐܢ. ܢܐ
ܒܝ ܠܫ ܢܟ ܒܘܟ ܟܟ ܒܫܬܩ. ܒܐ ܐܒ ܫܬ ܐܠ ܒܟ
ܟ. ܟ ܐܬܟ ܠܫ ܒܟܕܐ. ܟܟ ܐܒ ܠܫ ܒܝ ܟܟ ܟܐ.
ܟܕܐ ܕܐܬܟ ܐܢ ܒܢ. ܡ̈ ܢܒ ܠܟ ܒܐ. ܒܝ
ܒܢ ܒܟ ܫܐ ܒܟ ܟܐ ܒܟ ܒܫܬ ܟܟ ܒܟ.
ܐܒ ܒ ܠܟ ܒ ܟܐ ܐܟܟ ܐܒ ܐܬ ܟܟ.
ܟܠ ܒ ܠܟ. ܐܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܟ ܟ

ܟ ܡܕܡ ܫܡܕ. ܐܠ ܐ ܐܡܪ. ܕܟ ܕܡܪ ܕܡܪ ܕܐܢܘܟ. ܠ
ܡ ܫܥܡ ܒܟܟ. ܡܟܫܠ ܒܫ ܢܫ. ܟ: ܒܕ ܡܪ ܫ ܐ ܡ
ܐܬ. ܫܡܪ ܕܠ ܕܢܟ ܒܐ ܒܬܒܟ ܐ ܕܒܕܐ. ܡ
ܟ ܡ ܒܕ ܟ ܟ ܫܟ ܠ. ܕܠ ܟ ܫܟ ܫ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ
ܒ ܕ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܦܘܩܕܢܐ ܕܒܪ̈ܝ. ܕ: ܐܡܪ ܒܪ̈ܝܫ ܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܒܥܐ ܕܢܬܟ ܦܘܩ
ܠܟ ܒܠܟܐ ܕܢܒܕ ܥܠܡܐ. ܕܫܥܐ ܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܡܢܗ ܒܥܐ. ܦܘܢܐ
ܗܘܬ ܐܢܒܕ. ܗ ܡܢ ܙܒܢ ܕܟܬ ܕܟܝ ܒܪ̈ܝ. ܡܫܘ ܠܗܠܝܢ
ܕܢܫܐ ܟܠܟ ܡܢ ܕܢܒܕܘܢ ܠܗܠܝܢ ܕܢܫܐ ܦܘܩ
ܟܠ ܐܡܪ ܕܠ ܡܝ. ܟ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ ܒܥܐ ܒܥܐ ܕܠ ܒܥܐ
ܥܕܐ ܕܥܕܟ. ܐܠ ܗ ܠܡܕܥ ܢܟܝܐ ܕܢܚ ܗܘܐ ܕܟܝ.
ܐܠ ܙܕܩ ܙܢ ܥܒܝܢ ܙܢ. ܒܟ ܠ ܒܥܐ ܐ ܬܗܝ. ܒܕܘ
ܠܢܚ ܕܢܟܘ ܥܒܝܢ ܘܒܬܟܠ ܠܢܚ ܕܟܘ ܠܟ. ܕ: ܐܡܪ
ܗܘܬ ܕܢܟܘ ܙܟܘ ܙܕ ܒܕܘܬ ܕܥܒܕ ܥܒ. ܒܕܘ
ܕܟܘ ܥܒܝ ܙܟܘ ܐܕ ܠܟܕܢ ܥܒ ܢܟ ܠܟ. ܗ: ܐܡܪ
ܗܘܬ ܗܘܐ ܒܝ ܠܟ ܐ: ܐܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ ܒܥܐ. ܕܟܘ
ܘܡܗ ܒܥܐ ܕܟ ܟܘ. ܘ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ ܒܥܐ
ܕܘܒܟ ܠܟ ܟ ܟܘ ܐܗ ܒܕܟ ܟܢܬ. ܙ: ܐܢ ܡܗ ܐܡܪ ܒܥܐ
ܟܢ ܟܗ. ܕܟ ܡܝ ܐܢ ܕܗܘ ܒܡܟ. ܐܠ ܗ ܗܘ
ܟܠ ܐܡ ܒܟܘܒܢ ܕܒܗܟܘܟ. ܚ: ܐܒܐ ܕܡܢ ܐܡ
ܒܟܘܒܗ. ܐܡܪ ܟܗ ܗܘܬ ܟܡܒܟ. ܐܢ ܐܢ ܟ ܐܡ
ܗܘܬ. ܐܡܪ ܟ ܗܘ ܐܡ ܟܡ ܐ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ ܟ ܐܡ Fol. 34
ܗܘ ܐܡ ܒܟܘܒ ܟ ܒܬ ܕܒܗܘ | ܗܒܟ ܒܬ. ܛ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ
ܗܘܬ. ܕܟܡ ܐܢܕܗ ܒܟ ܐܡ ܕܗܟܘ ܐܡ. ܡ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܬ ܐܢ
ܦܟܘܦܟܗ. ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡ ܒܬ ܬܟܬ ܒܟܬ. ܟ ܕܘܒ ܐܢ
ܐܢܟ ܗܐܢ ܕܢܟܡ ܗܒܟ ܐܡ. ܡܒ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܒܟ ܐܢ ܦܟܘܦܟܗ.
ܕܐܢܟܡ ܢܩܦ ܬܒܬ ܐܕܗ ܘܬܢ ܒܢܡ ܐܢ
ܗܟ ܟܦܗ ܟ ܒܟܢ ܒܟܗ ܗܟ ܟ ܐܡ. ܟ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ
ܗܘ ܒܟ ܐ ܗ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܟܟܘܬ ܒܠܫܐ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܫܒܩ. ܕܫܐܠ ܟܐ ܐܚܝ ܐܘ ܚܒܪ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ ܐܘ. ܕܠܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ ܐܚܝ ܐܘ ܚܒܪ ܕܐܬ

ܠܡܫܬܘܬܐ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܥܠ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܫܘܬܐ ܕܐܚܪܢܐ ܒܫܘܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܦܥܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ

ⲙⲡⲣⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲓ

ܐܒܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܒܣܛܐ ܕܙܟܘܬܐ. ܙ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܙܒܢ ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܠܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ
ܠܡܐ ܠܐ ܙܟܝ ܐܢܐ. ܚ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܒܥܝ ܕܐܬܪ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܒܬܪ
ܗܘ ܡܐ. ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܐܢ ܐܟܠ ܠܐ ܙܟܝ ܐܢܐ.
ܐܟܠ ܠܐ ܐܢ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܟܠ
ܐܢ ܐܟܠ ܠܐ ܙܟܝ ܐܢܐ. ܙ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܬܪ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܒܬܪ
ܐܢ ܐܟܠ ܠܐ ܙܟܝ ܐܢܐ. ܚ:

ܒܗܠ. ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܟܠܘ ܢܦܫ ܒܚܒܪܬ ܒܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܗ ܟܬܒ ܕܝܢ ܕܢܬܒ. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ. ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܪܥ. ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ ܘܪܥ.

## ܗܘ ܕܫܐܠ ܠܐܒܗ ܕܒܟ ܥܩܝܒܐ ܐܘ ܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܝܬ

ܐܡܪ ܒܪ ܠܥܙܪ ܐܝܫ ܟܦܪ. ܐܡܪ ܪܒܝ ܝܘܣܐ ܒܪ ܠܘܛ | ܫܒܥ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ. ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܪܥ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ ܘܪܥ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܪܥ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ ܘܪܥ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܪܥ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܠ ܕܐܡ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܬܒ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܛܒ ܘܪܥ

ⲟⲩⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲧⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲉⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ.

ܩܘܠ. ܐܕܟܝ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܡܕܡ ܕܥܠܡܐ. ܐܡܪܘ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܐ ܘܒܪܐ ܘܪܘܚܐ
ܕܩܕܫ ܐܚܕ ܗܘ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܬܝܠܕ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ.
ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܒܛܠܐ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܫܦܝܪܬܐ. Fol. 338
ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ. ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܒܛܠܐ ܘܠܐ
ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܫܦܝܪܬܐ. ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܫܦܝܪܬܐ
ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܒܛܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ. ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ
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ܠܡܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܝ | ܕܟܢܠܡ ܒܡܠܐ ܗܟܝܢܐ ܕܐ ܕܢܟܝܡܐ. 337b.
ܡܟܬܒܐ ܘܠ ܕܫܒܩܢ ܫܢܐ ܐܗܕܐ ܠܡܐܡܪ ܕܠܡܐ ܕܢܟܝܡ
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ܒܝ ܕܢܥܠܡ ܟ ܡܕܡ ܒܟ ܗܘܢܣܝ ܕܦܟܕܢ. ܡܠܟ ܐܠ ܒܟ Fol. 3
ܚܟܝ ܟܡ ܕܢ ܕܢܒܗ. ܘܟܐ ܟܢܚܩܢ ܟܠܡܢ ܢܡܒܢ. ܕܚܒܕ
ܢܟܡܘ ܕܢܣܦܗ ܕܦܟܕܢ. ܡ ܒܕ ܕܦܠܚܗ ܕܢܟܡ
ܘܦܢܚܗ ܕܢܡܗ ܕܦܟܕܢ. ܟ ܫܒܕ ܟ ܡܕܕ. ܐܟܢ ܟܕ
ܡܕܢ. ܒ: ܢܡܢ ܐܠ ܕܣܗܒܗ ܕܒ ܟܠܡܢ. ܗ: ܣܡܢ ܕܐܢ
ܟܣܗܒ ܕܦܟܕܢ. ܡܢܟܕ ܦܟܕܢ ܟ ܕܗܗ ܡܕܗܕܒ ܒ ܟܟ
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ܦܘܩܕܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܒܐܘ ܪܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ. ܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܪܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܒܪܝ ܕܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ

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ܡܥܕܐ ܕܡܠܦܢܐ ܕܡܗܝܡܢ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܩܛܝܢ ܐܢܬ ܕܟܬܒ ܟܠ ܚܛܝܬ
ܠܟܠܡ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܝ ܒܝܫܐ ܕܟܬܒ ܣܥܪ ܕܠܐ ܐܟܠ.
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Fol. 322a. ܐܝ ܩܛܝܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܐ ܡܦܩܕ ܠܡܕܒܚ. ܟܠܐ: ܐܝ
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ܙܬ ܢܘ ܣܩܛܒ ܒ ܕܡܣܛ. ܥܘ: ܠܥܕ ܒ ܙܒܕ. ܒܟ ܒܙܒܒ
ܠܗܒܗܒ ܕܗܥܗܟܗ ܒ. ܙ ܣܙ ܫܒܪ. ܥܣ: ܙܒܕ ܙܒ |
ܟܗܒ. ܕܒܣܟ ܚܒ ܒܙܒܗܣ ܒܟ ܥܗܙ ܟ ܒܕܒ ܟ. Fol. 321b
ܗܢܗ ܒ ܗܒܙ ܙܟܟ ܣܩܛܒ ܙܙ ܒܕܒ ܟ. ܚܒ ܕܙܗܣ ܟ
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ܕܠܡܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܬܘܠܝ ܙܢ ܚܒܪܬܗ ܕܢܫܟ ܙܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܒܝ. ܒܟ ܕܚܕܝܠ ܫ ܐܙܐ. ܟܝ: ܐܫ ܒܝܬ ܠܐ ܠܡܗܒ ܡܝܡܪ ܠܗ. ܕܠܡܐ ܗܒܝܒܗ ܡܟܒܪܐ ܕܡܣ. ܡܝܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܟ. ܚܕܝܠ ܒܝܐ ܐܗܐ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ: ܟܕ: ܡܗܒ ܐܚܝܟ ܕܡܐ ܠܟ ܟܣܝܐ ܕܚܒܪ. ܡܝܡܪ ܕܟ ܚܒܪ ܒܝܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܚܒܪ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ: ܟܗ: ܡܗܒ ܟ ܟܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܙܡܢܗ. ܟܘ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܝܡܪ ܕܡܐ ܐܚܝܟ ܕܡܐ ܠܟ ܟܣܝܐ ܕܚܒܪ. ܡܝܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܟ. ܟܙ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܝܡܪ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ: ܟܚ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܐ ܐܗ ܡ ܚܟܕܒܬ. ܡܝܡܪ ܠܟ. ܟܛ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܐ ܕܗ ܐܒܗܕܐ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ: ܟܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܝܡܪ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ ܡܝܡܪ ܠܟ. ܟܝ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܡ ܗܒܝ ܐܡܪ. ܟ ܡܝܡܪ ܐܡ ܗܒܝ ܐܡܪ. ܟܒ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܝܡܪ ܕܡܐ ܐܟ ܕܡܐ

ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܡܫܟܒ ܒܟܘܠܫܢ. ܟܦ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܒܝܬ ܕܒܕܢܚ
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ܒܫ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܒܫ ܐܡ ܕܐ. ܕܗܠ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܬ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐ
ܐܠ ܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ. ܕܐ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐ | ܐܡ ܐ ܫܒܚ. Fol. 318a.
ܕܗܠ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ. ܕܐ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ.
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ܩܠܝܣܬܐ ܫܬܝ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܟ ܒܥܠ ܟܠ
ܗܘܐ. ܡܢ ܐܘܠ ܐܚܪ ܐܘܣܦܐ ܕܢܫܬܟ. ܕܡܝ: ܒܪܟ ܢܫ ܠܫܢ
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ܒܥܐ ܟܠ ܫܢ ܟܠ ܫܒ. ܡܢ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܫܒ. ܡܢ ܠܢ ܠܫܐ ܢܟܒܝ.
ܡܢ ܟܠ ܫ ܫܢ ܫܒܚ ܐܢܐ. ܕܫ: ܐܦ ܫܢ ܟܠ ܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢ.
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ܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܒܫܥܐ ܕܐ ܝܕܥ ܒܝܬ ܡܐ ܗܘ ܒܪ ܫܢܐ
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ܠܡܡ ܒܡܡܡܐ ܩܡܡܒ | ܡܠܒܡ. ܒܡܡܡ ܐܡ ܕܡ ܡܡܒܒ
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ܐܰܒܳܐ. ܡܶܢ ܟܶܡ ܫܰܠܺܝܛ ܟ ܐܰܚ ܐܰܒܳܐ ܕܰܐ ܐܰܚ ܐܰܒܳܐ.
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ܘܐܙܕܡܪ ܗܢܘܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܬܙܕ ܗܘ ܘܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ Fol. 314a.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܕ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܕ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
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ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ.
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ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ Fol. 314a.
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ

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ܕܠܡܐ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܡܘܫܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܠ ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܟ.
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ܐܟܐܒܗܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ. ܘܐܡܪ ܫܬܝ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܝ. ܐܟܐܒܗܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ
ܡܬܠ. ܐܝܬܝ ܐܢܐ ܣܓܝ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܝ. ܐܝ ܢܬ ܟܣܝܐ ܐܟܐܒܗܐ
ܒܐܦܐ ܠܒ. ܐܝܬܝ ܐܝ ܠܝ ܫܬܝ. ܐܝ ܢܬ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܐ ܟܒܐ
ܒܩܛܟܗ. ܐܝ ܐܢ ܒܐܟܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܝ. ܢܬ. ܘܒܐܦ ܒܟ
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ܒܣܒܐ ܒܝ. ܕܟ: ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܠܝ ܢܬ ܟܘܦ ܒܟ ܢܬ ܢܒܗܘܕ.
ܒܟܒܟ ܐܢ ܠܗܕ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܝ. ܟܐ ܢܬ ܟܘܦ ܒܟ ܢܬ
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ܦܘܫܩ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܣܝܪܐ ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܘܣܒܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܬܫܬܘܩ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܘܣܒܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܐ

ܕܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܡܬܦܣܩ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ. ܕܟܐ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܒܪ ܟܝܠܐ ܠܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ
ܕܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܕ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ. ܘܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܨܠܝ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܨܠܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܨܠܝ.
ܡܛܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܨܠܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ.
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ܟܬܒ ܕܒܟ ܕܥܡܗܢ ܕܐܘܟܝ ܠܐܚܝܢ. ܘܡܟܬܒ ܡܢ ܫܠܡܐ
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ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ. ܕܩܠܝܢ ܗܝ. ܐܦ ܡܢ ܡܬܬܚܒ ܐܢܕܕܝܢ. ܐܠܐ ܟܕ
ܡܝܢ ܚܩܝ ܢܚܕ ܦܚܕ ܘܚܢ ܡܝܢ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܡܢ ܐܢ. ܟܕ ܢܫ
ܐܢ ܡܢ ܕܡܝ. ܫܚܕ ܒܫ ܒܢ ܕܟܕ ܟܡܝ ܕܡܐ
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ܐ ܫ ܐ ܟ ܫ ܫ. ܐ ܫ ܐ ܟ ܫ ܫ. ܐ ܫ ܐ ܟ ܫ ܫ.
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ܒܪܝܟ ܡܝܬ ܡܢ ܒܝ. ܐܦܠ ܡܢ ܫܬܝ. ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܡܒܕܐ ܗܘܐ
ܠܒ ܕܝܢ ܕܠܒܟܟ ܡܒܕ ܠܒ. ܡܕܝ ܐܫܟ ܕܝܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪ
ܐܗܝܢܟܠ ܒܨܡܐ. ܐܗܝܢ ܐܫܟ ܐܗܦܟ ܐܠ ܐܗܐܟ. ܒܡܢ
ܒܫܒܬ. ܒܐܒܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܟܠ ܕܢܐ. ܐܢ ܢܐ ܕܠܒܟܟ ܡܒܕ
ܟܠ. ܢܐ ܕܝ ܡܢ ܐܕܟ ܕܝܐܒܕܒ ܠܐ. ܐܐ ܕܝܟܥܟ
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ܐܝ: ܐܦܠ ܐܢ ܫܐ ܕܝܠܐܗ. ܕܕܒ ܐܢ ܠܒܢܢ ܕܢܒ
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ܗܒ ܠܟܠܗ ܘܠܚܕ ܫܢܐ ܒܪܝܫܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܐܢܫ
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Fol. 307a.

ܒܥܠ ܡܠܝܢ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܒܝܕ ܡܢ ܒܟܠ ܕܒܥܝܢܗ ܬܢܝ
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Fol. 306b. ܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܢܬܒ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܐܠ ܠܐ ܢܫܐܠ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܐܠ ܠܐ ܢܫܐܠ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ

ܡܝܬܝܟ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܗܢܐ ܕܒܪܝܐ ܒܪܬܝ. ܕܒܟܗܢܐ ܒܝܢ ܟܠܗܢ
ܠܥܐ ܐܟܪܐ. ܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܒܬܡ ܠܡܬܟܠ.
ܡܪܟ: ܐܬܚܙܐ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܒܟ ܕܐ ܫܕܐ ܒܝ ܐܥܒܕ.
ܕܥܐ ܕ ܩܠܣ. ܘܒܪܝ ܒܝ ܡܝܬ ܕܥܒܟ ܕܥܐ ܕܘܒܬܢܗ.
ܕܟܡܐ ܕܥ ܒܗܥܒܕܐ ܘܒܪܝ ܕܡ ܒܝ ܐܡܪ ܕܐ ܕ ܒܟܒܝ.
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ܘܒܪܝ ܡܗܝܡ ܒܟܟܟܝ ܕܘܠܫܝ ܒܗܐ. ܘܒܪܝ ܗܘܒ ܘܐܥܒܕ.
ܘܐܢܐ ܕܒܪܝ ܐܠ ܕܥ ܕܪ ܐܡ. ܘܒܪܝ ܟ ܕܝ ܘܠܫ ܗ ܒܟ.
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ܩܒܪ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܟܠܗ. ܡܬܢ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܗ ܕܡܪܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

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ܒܝܚܝܐ. ܐ ܒܝܚ ܐܢܫ. ܙܒܕ ܙܢ ܒܟ ܩܕܡ ܕܙܟܐ.
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ܐܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܗ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ
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Fol. 300ᵃ. ⲧⲛⲛⲟⲩ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ

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ܠܡܟܬ. ܐܡ ܢܫ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܝ ܙܕ. ܐܡܪ ܠܡ ܫܟ.
ܙܟ ܢܫ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܙܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܗ
ܙܟ ܫܢ. ܐܡ ܢܫ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐ
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ⲙⲛⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲉϫⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩϥ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲡⲟⲥⲧⲟⲗⲟⲥ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲩⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲧⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙ

ܗܘܠܐ ܠܡܕ ܒܟܬܐ ܡܬܒ ܟܠ ܢܫܡ. ܗܝ ܕܩܢܐ ܒܪܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܚܠܫܐ.
ܠܚܕܘ ܟܠ ܕܡ ܕܟܢܫ ܠܟܠ ܚܒܪܕܗ. ܗܘܠܟܠ ܩܒܥܕ
ܕܒܟܬܐ ܚܩܠܩܕ ܕܡܫ ܩܠܒܗ. ܚܝܫܟܐ ܥܒܕܗ. ܫܡܪ
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ܕܦܩܟ ܠܥܡܗ. ܐܟܝܣܒ ܕܝܬ. ܐܟܝܣܒ ܐܒܬ. ܐܒܐ
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ܫܦ ܕܒܚ ܒܒܗ ܡܒܝܠ ܒܪܐ ܒܒܝ. ܗܘ ܕܝ ܡܫܝܚ ܒܒܕ ܟܡܐ.
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ܕܒܢܒܗ ܒܕܒܗ ܟܗܒ. ܡܟܟܗ ܚܟܐ ܕܡܥܟܗܒ ܡܗܐ
ܫܬ. ܡܗܒ ܡܥܒܟ ܕܟܗ ܒܙܐܒܟܗ ܒܐ ܥܡܫ: ܒܕܟܗ
ܚܟܐ ܕܡܒ. ܡܒܒܕ ܟܡܐ ܡܫܝ. ܫܐ ܫܐ. ܫ ܫܪ |
ܒܒ. ܡܒܒܕ ܒܐ ܫ ܒ ܫܬ ܒܪ ܕܡܒܕܬ. ܡܡܝ ܒܥܟ Fol. 295b.
ܕܡܝ. ܒܡܐ ܒܕܬ. ܡܒܐܟܒ ܚܟ ܒܐ ܫ ܒ ܒܡ.
ܡ: ܒܒܕ ܡܡ ܒܪ ܒܒܟܐ ܐܟܡܝ ܕܒ ܫܬ. ܕܒܟܡ.
ܡܒܫ ܒ ܡ. ܕܒ ܒܒܕ ܒ ܡܟ. ܒܒܕ ܒ. ܟ ܐܝ ܟܬ.
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ܐܰܒܳܐ ܕܰܚܰܕ ܙܰܒܢ ܕܰܐܡܪ ܠܶܗ ܐܰܒܳܐ ܩܰܕܺܝܫܳܐ ܐܰܒܺܝ ܐܰܢܳܐ ܒܰܥܶܐ ܕܐܶܬܰܪ ܠܶܗ ܠܡܶܐܡܰܪ ܠܶܗ

ܒܥܕ. ܕܢܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܟܠܡܢ. ܡܢ ܕܝ ܕܚܢܝܢܐ ܒܥܐ ܒܥܝܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ
ܥܠܝܢ ܙܒܢ. ܕܟܠܡ ܟܝܐ ܒܥܝܢ ܒܝ ܐܡܥܢܐ. ܐܡܪ:
ܐܢܫ ܒܝܟ ܟܬܒ ܒܝ ܩܛܠ ܘܒܥ ܟܝ. | ܩܛܠ ܙܕܝܩ ܕܝܚܝܕ ܕܝܚܢܝܐ Fol. 294b.
ܙܕ ܡܚܠ ܚܒܝܒ ܕܢܒܝ. ܕܡܝܢ ܙܕ ܐܒܕ ܐܠ ܐܝ ܙܕ
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ܐܢ ܚܒܝܒ ܕܡܝܢ ܟ ܕܝܕ ܟ ܠܝܚܝܕ. ܟܐ ܐܢ ܕܟܝܢ
ܠܕܘܩ ܘܢܒ ܟܐ ܒܩܛܠ ܕܝܢܘ ܩܟܝ ܢܐ ܠܐܘܩܛܠ.
ܐܡܪ: ܙܒܕ ܟ ܙܒ ܐܡܠ. ܕܟ ܢܒܟ ܟ ܟ ܐܡ. ܟܐ ܕܟ
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Fol. 294a. ܩܕܝܫ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܬܪ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܫܬܐ ܐܢܫܝܢ | ܕܢܦܠ ܒܝܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܐܘ ܬܠܬ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܬܪ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܫܬܐ ܐܢܫܝܢ

ܟܡܕܥܡܝܗ. ܘܟܪ ܡܕܝܢܟܐ ܡܢ ܙܟܝܐ. ܡܬܒܥܡܝܢ ܒܙܝܢ ܦܥܡܝܢ Fol. 293b.
ܟܝ ܦܝܠܟܘܣ ܗܘ ܙܟܝܐ ܕܝܢܐ. ܗܕ: ܐܡܪ ܙܟܝ ܙܟܝ ܫܕܢܝܗ.
ܕܝܬܟܝܗ ܚܟܝ ܒܙܟܝ ܕܝܢܐ. ܒܓ ܫܝܢ ܙܟܝ ܘܟܝܠ ܙܟܝ ܡܫܟܚ
ܙܟܝ. ܒܙܒܠܘܢ ܐܠܐ ܒܠܐ ܕܥܕܝ ܠܪ ܫܒܝܕܝܢ ܟܗ ܫܘ
ܠܡܚܫܒ. ܗܕ: ܐܡܪ ܫܒ. ܫܒܟ ܟܡܕܥ ܕܒܥܕ ܕܡܫܟܒ
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ܩܛ. ܕܙܢ ܟܒ ܒܟܪ ܒܟܪ ܒܝܟ ܟܟ ܙܟ. ܡܩܕܢ
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ܢܦܫܐ ܫܦܝܪܐ ܟܠ ܡܝܬ ܢܦܫܐ ܢܒܝܐ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܦܝܪ
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ܡܬܒܢ ܟܬܒ. ܕܝܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܙܩ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ.
ܗܕܟܡ: ܒܪ ܒܪ ܠܐ ܙܕ ܒܡܐ ܡܢܐ ܠܟ. ܕܠܡܢ ܫܦܝ ܙܕ
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ܫܐ. ܫܡܥ ܟܠ ܕܒܡ ܐܡܪ ܒܪܫܐ ܕܫܐ. ܡܢ ܫ ܕܢ
ܟܐ ܒܫܐ. ܐܠ ܫ ܟܐ ܙܐ. ܡܢܕܐ ܐܠ ܫ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ
ܦܢܐ ܒܫܐ ܡܢ ܕܫܐ. ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ ܫ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ. ܡܢ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܗܘ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ

ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܐ ܫܡܥ ܡܬܒܥ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܒܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ. ܗܕܟܝ: ܫܡܥ ܒܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܡܐ ܕܐܒܕ ܠܗ. ܕܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܝܘܡ ܘܝܘܡ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܗ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܫܥܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬܝ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܫܥܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܫܥܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ. ܗܕܟܝ: ܫܡܥ ܒܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܝܘܡ ܘܝܘܡ

ܐܦܬܝ ܗܘ ܡܝܟܠ ܫܡ. ܕܢܒܐ ܗܘ ܒܟܠܗ ܕܒܬ ܒܝܫܐ.
ܘܡܝܟܐܝܠ ܗܘ ܕܢܒܐ. ܘܡܝܟܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܕܢܒܐ ܫܒܩ ܕܡܒܬ.
ܐܘܟ ܗܘ ܟܠܗ ܫܡ. ܘܡܝ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܡܐ. ܘܡܝ ܕܥܒܕ ܟܠܗ ܫܡ
ܕܡܐ. ܕܘܟ ܗܘ ܕܢܒܐ. ܘܡܝ ܘܒܬ ܡܟܬܒ ܐܘܟ
ܗܘ ܟܠܗ ܒܫܡܝܐ. ܕܡܐ ܡܝ ܘܒܬ ܫܡܐ ܒܫ ܟܘܡ ܘܒܬ
ܕܡ ܕܡܝ ܫܩܒܬ ܘܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܒܟܠܗ. ܘܡܝ ܘܝ ܒܫ ܟ
ܒܟ ܟܡ. ܘܫܐ ܒܫ ܟܡ ܥܒܕ ܟܡ. ܘܡܝ ܒܝܒ ܥܒܕ ܒܫ
ܟܡ ܫܒܬ ܒܫܐ ܟܡ. ܕܫܐ ܒܟ ܟܠ ܘܒܬ ܒܐ ܒܐ ܟܕܕ
ܒܫ ܕܢܒܐ ܟ ܫܩܒܬ ܕܢܒܐ ܟܠ. ܘܟ ܕܒܒܗ ܟܕܕ.
ܒܫ ܕܢܒܐ ܟ ܫܩܒܬ ܕܢܒܐ ܟܠ. ܕܘܟ ܒܐ ܕܢܒܐ ܟ ܕܢ
ܒܫ ܘܐ ܫܒܐ ܟܡ. ܕܒܘܟ ܒܟ ܒܐ ܟ ܫܒܐ ܒܟ ܒܝ.
ܘܡܝ ܒܐ ܒܐ ܟ ܘܒܬ ܐ ܒܐ ܟ ܕܢܒܐ ܘܡܝ ܒܝܒ ܥܒܕ ܒܫ
ܟ ܘܡܝ ܕܢ ܒܫ ܟ ܘܡ ܒܫ ܟ ܘܡ ܒܫ ܟ ܘܡ

ܡܢ ܫܠܝܐ. ܐܒܐ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܕܡ ܣܦܪܐ ܒܚܣܝܢ ܥܡܗ ܕܝܘܕܣ.
ܫܡܥܘܢ ܕܡ ܫܡܥ. ܥܡܕ ܒܟܗ ܠܐܗ ܩܒܪ. ܫܒܕ ܠܥܘܢ ܫܡܥ.
ܕܫܒܚܘ ܥܡܗ ܣܦܪܐ ܕܝܘܕܣ. ܐܦܪܝܡ ܟܝ. ܥܡ ܫܡ ܫܐܪ
ܫܒ ܕܥܡܗ ܣܦܪ. ܐܦܕ ܠܥܘܢ ܫܒ ܫܡܥܗܡ. ܫܫܐܕ ܫܥܡ.
ܬܚܝܡ ܫܦܕܐ ܟܝ. ܕܫ ܣܒ ܫܡܟ ܩܕ ܫܒ ܕܥܒܕܟ.
ܕܫܘܡ ܦܝܩܩܗ. ܩܥܩ ܘܚܬ ܥܡ ܒܕܕ. ܣܫܒ ܟܡܒܟ
ܕܟܩܕ ܦܟܫ. ܣܥܒ ܫܘ ܩܘ. ܕܡ ܫܫܐ ܫܡܣܡ ܟܝ
ܥܥܩ. ܗܕܥ: ܐܦܕ ܣܥ ܩܡ ܟ ܫܒ ܗܟܥ. ܕܫ ܝܘ
ܟܥܡ ܕܝܟܗ. ܕ ܫܒ ܟܝ ܒܟ ܫܟ ܩܫ. ܩܫܕ ܩܥ
ܟܘ. ܥܝ ܟܫܕ ܫ ܩ ܡ ܫܟ. ܕ ܕܫ ܣܦܕ
ܩܟ ܟܥ. ܥܕ ܫܩ ܕܝܟܗ ܟ ܣܦ. ܩ ܫ
ܫܩ ܟ ܥܘ. ܗܕܥ ܐ ܣ ܩ ܟ ܕ ܝ ܕ ܕ ܝ ܕ ܕ ܝ ܕ

ܒܫܡܝܐ. ܐܘ ܒܕܝܪ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܢܗܘܐ ܟܠ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܡܪ ܫܘܠ
ܠ ܗܘܐ ܟܕ ܒܥܐ ܒܕܝܪ. ܐܢܐ ܕܝܢ ܒܝܕ ܫܘ ܒܥܐ ܗܘ ܕܒ.
ܗܘ ܟܡ ܟܬܘܒ ܕܝܢ. ܗܕܐ: ܐܝܟ ܚܘ ܟܐ ܐܢ
ܒܗܕܐ. ܐܡܪ ܟܝ. ܐܢ ܐܒܐ ܟ. ܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ
ܠܡܟܬܒ. ܐܒܕ ܟ. ܐܝ ܟܬܒ ܡ ܒܝܕ ܕܢ ܡܫ. ܐܡ
ܐܒ ܐܢ ܟܐ ܢ ܡܫܟ ܐܒܐ ܟ. ܒܐ ܟܠ ܟܬܒ ܢ
ܒܗܕܐ. ܐܒܕ ܟ ܗܕ. ܒܐ ܢ ܒܗܕܐ ܒܥܕ ܟܒ
ܒ ܒܗܒ ܒܝܟ ܟ. ܟܬ ܗܕ ܟ ܐܝ ܟ ܐܢ ܒ
ܒܗܕܐ. ܐܒܕ ܟ ܗܕ. ܟ ܐ ܢ ܟܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܗܲܟܬ̈ܐ. ܐܲܟ̈ܪ̈ܐ ܝܲܒ̈ܝ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܠ ܚܒ̈ܪ ܒ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܝ̈ܗ̈ܘ.
ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܝ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܐ̈ܬ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ. ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ
ܣ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܗ ܒ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܐ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ
ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ ܡ̈ܣ̈ܗ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܐ̈ܬ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܐ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܗ. ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܢ̈ܒ̈ܗ̈ܕ̈ܐ
ܒ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܠ ܟ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܐ̈ܕ̈ܟ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ
ܟ̈ܗ. ܟ̈ܗ̈ܒ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܐ̈ܬ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܢ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܕ̈ܝ
ܐ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ. ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ ܟ̈ܗ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ
ܐ̈ܕ̈ܐ̈ܕ ܐ̈ܬ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ | ܗ̈ܒ̈ܢ. ܕ̈ܐ̈ܬ̈ܢ ܟ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܕ̈ܒ̈ܒ. ܐ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܡ̈ܢ. ܕ̈ܐ̈ܢ̈ Fol. 289b.
ܕ̈ܐ̈ܕ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܢ. ܐ̈ܝ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܒ̈ ܒ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܚ̈ܒ̈ܪ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܐ.
ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܣ̈ܒ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܢ. ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܒ̈ܚ̈ܟ ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ. ܡ̈ ܕ̈ܝ
ܕ̈ܡ̈ܣ̈ܗ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ. ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܒ̈ܚ̈ܟ ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܝ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ
ܐ̈ܟ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ.
ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ.
ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ.
ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ.
ܕ̈ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܐ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ ܕ̈ܗ̈ܢ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܐ̈ܟ.

ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ: ܐ̈ܬ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܟ̈ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ
ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܒ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ.
ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܒ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ.
ܟ̈ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܒ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ.

ܐ̈ܡ̈ܕ: ܐ̈ܬ̈ܒ̈ܕ ܡ̈ܢ ܢ̈ܟ̈ܬ̈ܒ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܢ. ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ
ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܒ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ.
ܟ̈ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܢ. ܢ̈ܒ ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ ܗ̈ܒ̈ܟ̈ܐ ܟ̈ܒ̈ܢ̈ܟ̈ܢ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܟ̈ܢ.

ܐܰܒ ܕܰܐ ܕܰܥܒܰܕ. ܕܰܫܒܺܝܩ ܕܰܚܛܳܐ ܕܰܕܰܐ ܐܰܒܺܝܕ. ܠ
ܒܰܕܰܐ ܒܰܟܺܝܪ ܕܰܚܝܳܐ ܕܰܒܰܪ ܐܰܒܳܐ ܡܰܥܰܒܰܕ ܡܰܫܺܝ. ܗܰܕ ܗܰ:
ܐܰܒܕ ܐܰܒ ܒܰܟ ܕܰܐ ܒܰܥܰܕ ܕܰܐ. ܕܰܒ ܗܰܟ ܒܰܟ ܒ
ܒܰܚܰܕ ܒܰܟ ܒܰܟ ܕܰܐ. ܐܰܒ ܐܰܒܰܕ ܟܰ. ܐܰܟ ܕܰܟ
ܐܰܒܰܕ. ܕܰܟ ܕܰܐ ܐܰܕ ܕܰܐ ܕܰܟ ܒ | ܫܰܟ. ܐܰܒܰܕ ܕܰܐ Fol. 289a.
ܐܰܒ ܟܰ ܐܰ ܒܰ ܕܰ ܒܰ. ܗܰܕ ܗܰ: ܐܰܒ ܐܰ ܒܰ ܒܰ ܒ
ܐܰܒ ܟܰ ܐܰ ܒܰ ܕܰ ܒܰ. ܐܰܒ ܐܰ ܒܰ ܒ ܒ ܒ
ܕܰܒ ܐܰ ܒܰ ܒ ܒ ܒ

هذهـ: أَبَعْدَ إِبَدْ هوهِ. دِهَّدِ ابهِهَ دِجهبِتْ. دِبُهِ إِبكَ
دِكْتِ بِكَ كِيبِتْ دِهُتْ. هَجِبَ أَكَ بِكَتِ كَبَتْ كَهْوِ هَدَتْ. |
Fol. 288b. هِيكَ دِتَّبَكَ حَهَدَتْ تِسَّتْ هَكْبَتْ كَكَبِ. ٥هَجِ هَهِيجِ كَهَ
هَهَهَهَ هَكْبَتْ. كَبِ كَهِبَتْ كَكِيبَتْ دِهُتْ. هَ دِبِ دِيعَهِبِ
هِجِهَبِكَ هِهَهَ بِهَبَّتْ. هَهَ دِهِ تِسَّتْ هَهَ هَهَ. هَجَبَ
أَكَ بِسَبَّتْ دِبِهَهَهَ حَهَدَتْ. دِبَهِجِ هِ سَهَهَ دِبِلَتْ حَبَتْ
هَهَهَ كَبَتْ هَكِبَجَبَتْ دِبِهَهَ كَهِ هَجِبَتْ دِهُتْ. هَهَ
دِبِ كَهِ هَبِلَتْ دِهَجِبَتْ. دِهَبِكِ هَجِلَتْ كَهَ هِ حَكَهَ
هَجَبَهَهِ دِجِبَتْ. هذهـ: جَدِ هَجَهَبِ جَوَبِ بَتِبَ كَهِ إِبَدْ هَجِبَ
إِهَبَدْ كَهَ. هَ جَبَدَتْ هَهَهَبَ أَهِبِ إِبَهَ كِهَهَبَتْ. إِكَ
هَهَهَ هَجَجَهَ. هَ جَبَدَتْ هَهَهَبَ أَهِبِ إِبَهَ كِهَهَبَتْ. إِكَ
هَهَهَ هَجَجَهَ. أَهَجَبِ كِبِ. إِبَهَ كَ جَبَهِ إِبَهَ إِبَدْ. أَهَبَدْ
كَهَ إِبَدْ تَبَتْ هَكْبَتْهِ بِهِ لِ دِهَهَجَبَ بَدْ كِبِ كَهَبَ هَهَهَ.
بَهَجَبَ دِيهَهَكِ هَهَهَجَهَ دِقَجَهَبِ دِبَهَجَ. دِبَكِ جِيَهَكَهَ
هَتَكِ دَهَتَكِ هَهَهَهِ. أَهَجَبِ كِبِ. هَكَ سَبِ هَجِكَ جَجَهَبَ.
إِكَ بَجَهَبِ هَجَهَبَ. أَهَجَ كَهَ هِ. لِ كَ دَهِبَ لِ
دِجِبَهَجَ هَ. كَتَبَ يَسِهَ بَكَهَ. بَهَجَ دِجِهَبَ. بَهَجَهَ هَهَ
دِبِ بَجَبَتْ بَسَّ. هَجَهَ هَكِكَ إِهَجَ كَهَ. دِهَ جَجَتَّبَ هَجَبَ
كَهَجَبَ. جَجَتَّبَ دِبِ بَكِهَ هَهِيكَهَ إِبَهَ. بَجَ هَهَهَ دِبِ
دِيكَ هَجَجَهَ جِهَهَجَ هَجَبَ. هَبِهَ بَجَبَتْ جَكَكِبِ دِيَهَهَ هَجِكَهَ
كَجَبَهَ دِهَهَ دِبِهَهَكَهَ. هذهـ: بَجِكَهَ بَبَهَ كَهَجَبَ
هَأَهَجَبِ كِبِ. دِبَجَبَ بَكَهَ هَجَهَهَجَبَ بَجَهَجَ كَهَكَبَ.
هَهَهَ كَ جَبَهَ كَهَ. بَكَ هَهَجَ كَهَكَهَجَهَ. هَجَبَ هَهَجَبَ
كَهَ. دِبَهَ أَهَجَبَ هَهَ دِكَ جَجَبَكَ هَجَجَهَجَ هَجِبَ هِ بَتَّبَ
هَكَهَكَ. هَجَهَ هَهَ بَتَّبَ دِبِهَ هَبَتَّبَ كَهَ. هذهـ: أَهَجَبَ

ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲟⲟⲩ ⲛⲧⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܐܟ ܐܒܗܝ ܕܟ ܒܥܝ ܡܥܠܝ ܕܝ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐ

ܕܝܥܒܕ ܟܙܟܐ. ܐܡܝ ܐܝܡܕ ܟܡ. ܕܡܝܕܡ ܕܡܒܟܝܡ ܙܕ ܟ
ܒܟ. ܟܟ ܙܡ ܕܡܐܘܟ ܙܟܐ ܗܡ ܕܒܟ ܒܙܝܡ ܙܡܝܙܝ.
ܘܟ ܡܝܕ ܕܒܐ ܙܒ. ܡܝ ܟܡ ܒܡܘܕܡ ܡ ܒܒ. ܐܡ
ܕܝܡ ܙܒ ܕܒܐ ܕܡܘܟ ܟ ܟܝ ܟܝ ܒܐܘܝ. ܙ ܡܝ
ܡܒܒ ܙ ܕ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܡ

هكه هُجد زُكَّة مح جَدنَة دَحصح. صَصَّصهُا جَدبَهُا مح
بَكَّة. فَعدَّة مح كَّنة. ەنجكصهُا مح فَجَة. هذ: زُهَدَه
هَتَّة. ك تَجَة زُكَّة مح حتَّهشَة. لَكَ صَصَّصهُا جَدبَهُا.
ەنبكب دهتَّهُلكُ يەقَم جَحجَة. فَدبهكصب لزَّتَّهُا
زُدَّهُدهضها. هدنة: زُعهزُك هَجَّة زُمجَّة مجحص تَنَد لزَّكَّة.
حَيەهَّة. حجَّكة. حجَّدَّة. حتَّصحة. ەزَهَد هُكب جَح مضَقَّح
حكەدَنَة. زَهَدنَة دح. دَنهه هَجَّتَة دزَّكَه فَجَتَّصَف دك
كەدَنَّة. ەزَّوكه هضَبَّهه جَح مجَدح ك ننَّه. كەهَ هضَ
مح ءَەهَّة. فَتَجَّة هنَبَ مح كەهَّة. ەدَّەحد جَجَلهَ دهعَجَهُ.
ەهَ دَجَّة زُكَّة دهجَهَجد كَمهَ كَ دَنهَة مجلَّ جَكَجَهُا
دَجَك سدَّة. زَمجَد كِمهَ دك مجَ تَنَد دَيسوا فَدَجَهَ تَهَتَّة
دَلَتَة. هَجَد زَكَد بَكَّة. زَك مجَهَدَهَة مح سهَّتَة مەجَتَة.
دهَهسوا جَجَكَهُا مدَّح زُكَّة كَ هَجَة. هذنة: سجَّة مَح
زَوك هَهَ دەهدَسَة. فَكَجَد جَتَّنَه سَنَصَة. ەزَجَب مح ەهدَسَة.
ەزَحتَهِ كَه حدَجَدَّسهَهم. زَنَهَ زَكه زَجَهِ هَهَمَهَ سجَّة
كمجَة. جَوَجَ زَمِ دَجَتَّة كَ سَزَدَ هَهَمَهَ. هذكد: زَهَدَ زَتَ
زَمجَهَسَب. دَجَ جَدَجَب دَزَنَد زَجَهَصَ سَتَّه مَصَّصهَ. ج
مَهدَسَب لزَسِ لزَّكَّة. مَهدَبَ. ەج هَجَجَلَجَ لزَسِ لزَّكَّة
سَجَبَ. هدنة: زَسَ مَح زَجَ لَهَ زَتَ هَزَدَهَة. ەجَب مَجَكَد
ەزَهَدَ هەجدَّة زَجَكَ دك هَجَب كَه. زَهَدَ كَه هَجَّة. جَدَجَد
كَ زَكَة زَجَسَهَ. ەك هَجَتَجَ زَجَهَ كَه. فَجَدَّح دَهدَّة |
Fol. 287a. زَوكَهَ كَج كَجَجَجَهَا. مَ دَجَّة هَهَمَهَ كَجَدَوكَ. كَجَجَدَّح جَجَد
هَهَ جَجَة. ەهَجَجَ زَهَ زَنَهَ كَهَهَ هَ دَهَّة مَجَكَد زَنَهَ.
هذنة: جَزَك زَسَ لزَتَ زَجَهَجَب ەزَهَدَ كَه. دَهَّة زَهَدَ

ܕܢܟܪܘܢ. ܐܦ ܒܝ ܕܩܛܝܪ ܫܘܐ ܒܬܡܗ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܕ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܝ ܕܬܫܬܠܡ ܒܗ ܠܘܬ ܚܒܪܟ. ܐܦ ܒܝ

ܡܫܘܚܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ. ܘܟܕ ܡܫܬܐ ܗܘܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܐܬܐ
ܕܐܕܡܐ. ܡܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܟ. ܡܝܒܕܐ ܐܢ ܡܐ ܫܒܩ.
ܐܟܘܬ ܢܝܪ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܝܬܢܬ. ܕܐ ܡܚܫܒ ܒܝܬ ܗܘܐ
ܫܢ. ܡܫܝܚ ܫܪ ܐܬܟܢܫ ܟܦܪ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ.
ܠܡܟ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܡܒܪܟ ܠܟ. ܡܐܒܐ ܠܐܟܘܬ ܡܫܝܚ
ܫܐ ܟܕ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ. ܒܐ ܒܟܢܫ ܡܐ
ܠܡܟܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܕ: ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܡܐ ܐܢ
ܕܡܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܕܡ ܡܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܟ. ܐܡ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܡܟ
ܫܒܩ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܫܐ ܕܐ ܒܐ ܫܐ ܒܝܬ ܕܡܟܬܐ. ܐܢ
ܟܐ ܫܪ ܕܐܢ. ܗܐ ܟܐ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܟܝܢ ܕܒܝܢܬܐ. ܡܫܒ ܒܫܒ.
ܡܐܒܟ ܡܫܡ ܟܒܐ ܒܐܒ ܫܐ ܒܫܐ. ܐܒܟ ܟ
ܠܡܐ ܐܢ. ܡܟܐ ܫܐ ܕܒܝܫܒܘ ܟܐ ܐܒܐ. ܡܫܟ ܕܒܟܐ
ܒܐ. ܐܟ ܡܐ ܒܫܒ ܡܐܒ ܒܫܟ ܡܫ ܟܒܐ ܕܐܢ
ܫܐ ܫܐ ܡܐ ܒܐ ܡܫ. ܡܐ ܕܒܐ ܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫ
ܕܡܫ ܐܟ ܠܡܐ ܡܐ ܡܫ. ܡܐ ܐܢ ܡܐ ܕܡܫ ܫܐ
ܕܡܫܒܐ. ܡܫ ܕܐܢ ܫ ܡܒܐ ܟܡ ܠܟܡ ܫ. ܡܒܐ
ol. 286a. ܐܒܟ ܟ. ܕܐ ܡܫܡܫ ܫܒܐ. ܡܐ ܡ | ܐܡܟ ܒ.
ܡܐ ܟܐ ܒܟܐ ܕܐܒܟ ܐܒ ܡܫ ܟܡ ܫ. ܡܐ
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ܐܠ ܐܡ ܕܥܒܕܬ. ܕܒܟ ܬܕܥ ܒܥܒܕ ܙܟܝܐ ܒܟܬܐ ܥܡ ܙܕܬ.
ܦܒܟܠ ܒܙܬܬ ܕܡܠܟܐ. ܐܠ ܙܐܬ ܡܥܚܣ ܠܡܒܥܒ ܕܟܣܦܐ
ܡܠܟܐ ܕܙܟܝܐ. ܫܟܐ ܐܘ ܟܣܦ ܫܐ ܕܡܒܥ ܕܫܘܐ ܦܒܟ.
ܟܐ ܒܥܦܙܬܐܒ ܥܡ ܐܒܦܐ. ܐܦܟܐ ܕܥܦܣܒܒ ܒܙܒܐܒ.
ܕܦܒܟ ܙܥܒܫ ܐܒܦܐ. ܐܕܐ ܫܟ ܙܕ. ܕܙܕܐ ܕܙܥܐ
ܙܥܒܕܬ ܟ ܒܥܦܒܟ. ܙܐ ܐ ܒܥܦܒ ܙܐ. ܥܡ ܦܒ
ܙܕܐ ܟ. ܡܙܟ ܟܐ ܫܟ ܟܦܒܟ ܫܐ ܥܙܦܟ ܙܟ.
ܡܙܟ ܟܐ ܟ. ܡܒܟܟ

ܗܘܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ

ܠܡܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܒܝܫܐ ܒܥܒܕ ܐܢܫ ܚܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܡ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܒܪܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ

ܕܒܬܪ ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܦܩ ܠܐ ܢܦܩ ܐܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܦܩ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܢܦܩ ܐܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܦܩ ܗܕܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܦܩ

ⲙⲡⲛ ⲉⲕⲥ ⲛⲁϥⲧ ⲟⲛ ⲧⲛⲧ ⲡⲉⲓⲁ ⲙⲡⲉϫⲟⲕⲁⲓ ⲫⲓⲣⲣⲁϩⲓ. ⲟⲩⲇ
ⲁⲡⲁ ⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲓ. ⲡⲉⲓⲁ ⲛⲧⲙⲛ ⲛⲧⲙⲏⲓ ⲁⲡⲁⲡⲓ ⲛⲥⲉⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲛ. ⲛⲁⲡⲁ ⲙⲟⲩ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲁ. ⲁⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲙⲡⲁⲛⲁⲓ. ⲟⲩⲇ ⲛⲙⲁⲣⲁ
ⲛⲧⲙⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲁⲣⲁⲕⲁ: ⲁⲛⲁⲕ ⲡⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲛⲟⲩ. ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ.
ⲡⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲙⲁⲣⲁ ⲡⲁⲙⲁⲣⲁ. ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲙⲁⲣⲁ
ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ. ⲁⲣⲁⲕⲁ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ. Fol. 283b.
ⲛⲥⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ. ⲛⲁⲡⲁ ⲙⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲥⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ.
ⲛⲁⲡⲁ ⲙⲟ

ܕܡܟܬ ܒܥܝܢ ܗܘܝܬ ܕܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܚܡܐ
ܐܢ ܒܥܠ ܫܘܒܐ ܒܠܒ ܐܢ ܗܘܝܬ. ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ.
ܕܟܗ ܟ ܡܢܐ ܕܚܠܦ ܒܚܠ. ܐܡ ܒܗܟܗ ܡܢ ܫܢܐ
ܒܠܒ. ܐܢܐ ܠܗ ܟܡ ܒܫܐ ܒܟܝ ܐܝܟ. ܐܝܬ ܠܗ.
Fol. 283a. ܕܐ ܒ ܢܐ | ܒܗܟܗ ܒܐ ܒܠܒ ܐܡܪ ܒܠܒ
ܫܟ ܕܡ ܒܟ. ܐܡ ܒܥܝܢ ܚܙܐ ܟܝ. ܐܝܬ ܠܗ.
ܟ ܒܚܫܒ ܒܗܟܗ ܕܟ ܗܘܝܬ ܒ ܡܢ ܒܐ.
ܒܗ ܕܐ ܐ ܒ. ܐܚܕ ܒ ܒܐ. ܐܚ ܐ ܒ.
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ܠ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ

ܗܕܟܪ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܫ ܗܘܐ ܕܠܐ ܢܣܒ ܡܕܡ ܠܡܫܬܐ. ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܠܡܫܬܐ. ܐܦ ܗܟܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܫ ܗܘܐ ܕܠܐ ܢܣܒ

ܙܕ ܕܢܝܟ ܕܒܟ. ܐܟܒܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܡܕ ܒܗ. ܐܒܝܙܐ ܕܐܟܠܐ
ܕܒܟܟ. ܒܐ ܒܫ | ܐܡ ܠܟܒܟ ܐܠܡܒܟ ܕܒܐ ܬܒܐ ܒܟܟ. Fol. 282a.
ܐܒܐ ܒܗ ܐܒ ܒܡܒ ܐܒ ܒܗ ܐܡܟ. ܐܟܒܐ ܒܗ ܐܟܒ
ܟܒܟ ܐܟܬ ܐܡ ܒܗ ܐܒ ܐܡ ܒܗ ܐܒ ܐܡ ܒܗ ܐܒ ܐ
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ܡܙܒܢ ܟܝ. ܥܡ ܒܝܫܐ ܕܒܝܢ ܐܢ ܚܟܝܡ. ܐܡܪ ܟܝ ܫܐ.
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ܕܟ ܒܝ ܫܐܠ ܒܟܪ ܕܒܝܫ. ܡܒܟܪ ܕܫܟ ܕܡ ܕܡܥܒܪ
ܡܐ ܒܙܒܢ. ܡܥܠ ܟܝ ܟܐ ܐܟܪ ܕܥܒܕܘ ܡܒܟܠܘܐ
ܡܐ ܒܠܐ. ܟܐ ܢܐ ܚܒܟܐ. ܒܟ ܟܐ ܒܙܢ. ܡܟܚܢ
ܚܟܘܒ ܚܡܢܐ. ܡܐ ܟܚ ܡܟܟ ܟܝ ܟܚ. ܡܒܙܢ ܚܙܡ
ܕܙܐܟܟ ܟܐ ܚܒܒܐ ܫܐ. ܡܒܚܒ ܡܒܒ. ܟܐ ܫܟ ܢܐ
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ܡܐ ܟܡܐ ܐܡ. ܡܒܟ ܡܐ ܟܡܐ ܡܟ ܒܫܙ ܡܐ
ܡܒܐ. ܡܒܐ ܡܐ ܙܒ ܙܒ ܚܟܒܙ ܒܘܐ. ܡܡܡܟ
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ܦܘܩ ܕܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܥܠ ܡܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ ܗܟܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ ܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ ܗܟܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܢܒܗ ܕܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܘܕܝ. ܐܦ ܗܝ ܫܘܝܐ. ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ
ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܬܒܝ. ܐܠܐ ܒܪ ܒܫܪ ܐܕܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ס :
ܐܢܐ ܒܘܟ ܒܥܒܕ ܗܝܡܢܘܬ ܟܠܗ ܕܒܟ ܒܐܡܬܐ ܕܐܠܝܡܢܘܬ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
ܐܡܪ. ܒܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ
ܕܐܠܝܡܢܘܬ. ܒܥܕ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܐ. ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ
ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܒܐܡܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܒܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܒܐ ܒܐܡܬܐ ܒܥܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ
ܒܐ ܒܐܡܬܐ. ܟܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.
ܐܡܪ ܒܐ ܒܐܡܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ. ס: ܐܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
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ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܕܫܘܢ ܙܢ ܠܟܦ. ܕܠܡ ܠ ܝܕ ܙܬܒܗܦ. ܕܠܡ ܟ ܝܒ
ܝܡܦ. ܕܠܡ ܟ ܡ ܗܕ ܝܒܡܗܦ. ܕܠܡ ܟܗ ܡ ܒ ܒܕܙܟ
ܕܒܠ ܒܩܡܗ. ܗܠ ܒܕ ܝܒ ܒܦܫܒܗ. ܗܫ ܕܝܡܗ
ܩܠܟ ܝܒܗ ܕܣ. ܙܒ ܒܙ ܟ ܫ. ܙܒ ܝܙ ܕܦ
ܗܡ ܟ. ܐ ܕܗܡ ܟ ܗ ܝܗ. ܙܒ ܠܡ. ܝܒ
ܕܟ ܫܘܢ ܙܢ ܠܟܦ ܫ. ܫܘܢ ܙܢ ܠܟܦ ܗ ܕ. ܙ
ܟ. ܝܒ ܕܝ ܫܘܢ ܙܢ ܠܟܦ ܗ ܟ ܗ. ܫܘܢ
ܙ ܟ ܗ ܒ ܝ ܗ. ܫ ܕ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܕ ܫ ܕ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܕ ܫ ܕ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܕ

ܦܫܩܘܢ ܒܟܠܡܐ. ܫܡܐ ܒܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܣܒ ܒܝ ܕܒܛܠܢ
ܐܚܬܢ ܒܝܡ ܣܓܐ ܟܣܝܐ. ܐܠܐ ܬܣܬܟܠ ܣܒ ܕܬܬܕܝ. ܠܡܐ ܕܝ
ܦܠܓܘ ܐܕܡ ܟܬܒ ܗܘ. ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܢܐ ܒܝܬ ܡܩܕܫܐ
ܠܡܐ ܠܐ ܩܡܬ. ܒܝܫܐ ܫܐ ܒܝ ܣܒ. ܐܠ ܩܛܡ ܕܢܬܡ
ܒܟ ܬܓܐ. ܐܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܣܓܐ ܒܢ ܒܝ ܐܠܐ ܒܝܕܐ. ܐܘ ܐܢܐ
ܟܣܒܕܐ: ܐܡܒܟ ܕܝ ܐܚܬ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܠܐ ܐܦܩ.
ܡܐܡܐ ܕܐܠܛ ܕܐܒܘܟ. ܐܟ ܩܠ ܐܒܝ ܐܟܡ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܒܐ.
ܟ ܒܐܠ ܐܠܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܟ ܟ ܐܒܝ ܠܡܗܒ ܐ
ܩ ܕܟܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܡܐܡ ܡܐܡܪ ܒܗ ܟ ܟܟ.
ܠܡܗ. ܟ ܐܦܠ ܒ ܟܐ ܒ ܐܠܡ ܐܠܡ ܐ
ܐ ܩܡ. ܐ ܕܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܫܘܥܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܚܘܟ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܘܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠ

ܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܘܐܟܠ ܠܚܡܐ ܕܫܘܥܒܕܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܟܠܬ ܠܚܡ ܫܘܥܒܕܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ. ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܫܡܥܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ

ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܘܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ: ܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܗܘ ܕܐܬ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܐ ܝܘܡ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܕܬܫܐܠ ܡܢܝ ܡܕܡ ܘܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܒܪܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܗ ܠܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܗ ܠܐܠܗܐ.
ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܝܘܣܦ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐܠܗܐ.
Fol. 277b. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܝܘܣܦ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐܠܗܐ.
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ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܝܘܣܦ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܬ ܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐܠܗܐ.

ܕܒܟ ܫܡܫ ܐܕܡܝܐ: ܐܡ: ܙܒܢ ܐܡ ܙܒܢ ܗܘܐ ܗܘܐ.
ܕܒܟ ܙܒܢ ܕܗܘܐ ܗܘܐ ܒܟ ܙܒܢ ܩܛܝܢ. ܗܠܝܢ ܕܐܡܪ
ܒܟ ܒܟ ܙܒܢ ܕܐ ܙܒܢ ܐܡ ܙܒܢ ܗܘܐ ܗܘ ܙܒܢ ܗܘ. ܟܠ Fol. 277a.
ܫܟܚ ܐܡ ܗܘ ܒܟ ܙܒܢ ܗܘ ܙܒܢ ܗܘ ܙܒܢ ܗܘ ܙܒܢ ܗܘ.
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Fol. 276a. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܓܪܐ ܕܫܒܬܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܐܪ ܒܐܪ. ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܫܒܬܐ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܒܘܩ ܠܗ ܫܒܬܐ. ܘܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܫܒܩ ܠܗ ܫܒܬܐ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܫܒܬܐ

ܒ ܫܬ ܕܝ ܕܝܢ ܕܫܘ ܕ ܕܝ ܕ ܕ ܕ

ܐܰܒ ܕܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܐ ܬܩܛܠ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܚܛܝܬ ܠܡܘܬ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܐ ܬܩܛܠ ܐܦ ܠܐ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲓ

ܕܢܐ. ܐܘܟ ܫܘܝ ܡܕܝ. ܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܕܬܫܥܝ ܕܥܕܢ ܗܢܐ
ܠܗܘܐ. ܗܠܟ: ܐܫ ܡܢ ܐܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܚܝ ܗܘ ܠܥܕܐ ܒܗ
ܐܡܪ ܟܝ. ܚܕ ܐܝܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܗܐ ܘܡܬܠܟ ܡܟܬܒ. ܕܟ
ܗܢ ܕܫܠܡ ܗ. ܗܐ ܗܘܐ ܐܢܐ ܟܝ. ܐܢ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܕܗ
ܐܡܪ ܒܗ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܒܝ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ
ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ
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ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐܦܟ ܒܝܕܗ ܡܨܡܨܐ ܐܢܐ. ܩܒ ܒܡ ܐܟܐ. ܒܗܒܟ ܒܡ ܐܟܐ.
ܟܬܒ ܡܚܟܟ. ܟܬܒ ܒܚܒܕܐܢܗ. ܟܬܒ ܚܚܒܐ ܒܒܦܟ
ܩܐ ܐܢ ܒܦܐ ܕܟ ܒܦܐܢ. ܒܗܗܒܕ ܐܚܟ ܒܗܒܩܚ ܒܒܒܡ
ܟܒܟܗ. ܒܚܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܡܟ ܒܦܟ ܟ. ܒܐܒܩ ܟܬܩܐ
ܐܒܒܦܐ ܒܡ. ܡܚܚ ܟ ܐܢ ܟܒܒ ܐܢ. ܒܐܒܦ
ܐܢ ܒܒܦ ܐܒܒ ܡܚ ܐܢ ܟܒ ܐܢ. ܒܟܐ ܐܟ ܡ ܒܟ
ܐܢ ܒܒ ܟܐ ܐܦ ܐܦ ܟ ܒܒ ܐܢ. ܟ ܡܚ
ܐܢ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܒܫܡܐ ܝܫܘ. ܡܪܝܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܟܠܟܬܟ ܠ ܡܝ ܙܕ. ܝܟ ܐܝ
ܒܝܟܝܐ ܕܝܟܐ ܠܡ ܒܥܕ ܙܕ. ܝܒܕ ܕܝ ܟܗܐ ܩܕܘܒ.
ܝ ܢܟܗ ܫܟ ܟܒܬܡ. ܐܟ ܫܕܝ ܒܗܫܒܕ ܫܒܟ ܟܒܬܒ.
ܐܡܟܒ: ܟܡܒܟܟ ܕܫܒܬܟ ܕܫܡܗ. ܫܬܟ ܙܫܕ ܝܒܕ. ܕܝܡ
ܒܡ ܙܕ ܕܒܕ ܕܡܒܬ ܕܩܒܟ. ܒܡܕܫ ܕܫ ܕܒܡܟ. ܐ
ܕܗܒܗ ܕܗܒ ܒܕܕ. ܡܗ ܕܝܒ ܟܙ ܡܕܟ. ܡܗ ܕܟ
ܝ ܟܒ ܟܒܕ ܒܕ. ܡܡܡ ܝܟ ܐܒܕ ܒܟ. ܟܕ ܕܟܟ ܒܕܒ.
ܕܫ ܕܝ ܐܟ ܟܟ ܫܒܬ ܙܫ ܒܗ ܟܡ. | ܟ ܡܕ ܒܬ Fol. 274a.
ܫܬ ܒܗ. ܝܟ ܒܗܒܬ ܟܡ.

ܐܗܒ ܒܬܟ ܫܗܕ ܕܫ ܒ ܫ ܒ ܕ

ܐܐܒܟ: ܒܗܟ ܫܡ ܝܗܒ ܡܫ ܙ ܕ. ܒܗ
ܫܕ ܝܕ ܕܕ. ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܒ. ܟ ܫ. ܫ ܒ ܟ. ܫ
ܐ ܟ. ܫ. ܡ ܕ. ܫ ܡ ܗ. ܫ ܕ ܡ ܗ.
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ܒܢܝ ܟܘܠܗ ܕܥܡܗ. ܡܢܗܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢ. ܐܠ
ܐܡܪ ܒܐܝ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܢ.
ܕܐܢ ܬܟܠ ܘܐܡ. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܗܢ ܬܟܠ ܒܗ ܕܥܡܗ
ܡܫܬܗ. ܘܠܟܠ ܕܡܫ ܠܟ ܘܐܡ. ܣܘ ܐܡܪ ܒܢܐ ܕܥܡܗ
ܐܒܗ ܠܥܡ ܠܟܠ ܒܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܢ.
ܥܡܗ. ܘܒܢܐ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ.
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ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܚܪܢ ܕ

ܕܡܗܝ ܗܘ ܕܐܫܬܡܥ ܕܫܠܡܐ ܕܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܝܘܣܦ ܒܪ ܐܒܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܟܚ

ܟܦܐ. ܐܦܩܝ ܕܪܒܢ ܥܡܘܪܐ ܒܪ ܦܘܛܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܚܬ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܚܬ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ
ܐܡܪ

ܐܰܒܳܐ ܕܒܪܝܫܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܘ ܟܕܢܝܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܚܟܡܬܐ ܘܡܕܥܐ ܘܡܫܬܘܬܦܢܘܬܐ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܥܠܡܐ ܗܕܐ ܘ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܡܗܝܡܢ. ܕܟܕ ܕܢܫܐ ܒܕܢܚܐ ܒܕܘܟܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ. ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܪܝ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ

ܡܶܠܟ ܩܛܝܢ ܕܢ ܒܕܫܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܠܡܥܒܕ. ܒܫܘ ܐܒ ܟܠܐ
ܘܐܡܪ. ܐܠ ܝܬ ܟܣܝܐ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܢܝ ܕܒܝܬ. ܐ
ܙܐ ܒܝ ܒܢܟ ܒܐ. ܒܕ ܠܡܐ. ܒܢܒܐ ܚܢ ܟ ܒܢܟ ܙܐ.
ܠܡܐ ܕܝ ܡܒܕܒ ܟ ܡܕܒ ܚܠܟ. ܐܡܪ: ܒܫ ܢܝ ܟܠ ܩܛ
ܘܒܕ ܟ. ܕܩܐ ܒܕܒ ܕܡܫܩ ܕܫܡܫܐ ܒܐܡܐ ܕܟܘ.
ܐܠ ܬܚ ܟ ܒ ܡ ܡ ܡܒܕ ܒܐܡܫ. ܐܩܒ ܒܫ ܟܫ ܒܟ.
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ܡܝܗܒ̈ܠܝܢ ܕܒܢܘܟ ܡܢ ܚܝܬ̈ܐ. ܕܝܗܒ ܡܢ ܟܠܗ ܙܒܢ.
ܕܠ ܒܗܠܝܢ ܦܘܡܗ. ܙܒܢ ܟܕ ܡܢ ܗܢܐ ܒܗܠܝܢ ܟ ܡܕܒ.
ܡܗܠ ܕܟܗ ܡܒܢ ܒܟ ܗܟ ܒܢܟ ܙܟ. ܙܠ ܒܠܦܘ ܒܙܒ
ܙܒ. ܦܣܦܗ ܕܒ ܦܠܒ ܟܟ. ܡܗܠ ܕܒܗܙܒ. ܠ ܕܒ ܡܕܒ.
ܐܡܠ: ܐܗ ܗܘ ܫܕ ܒܙ ܕܒܒ ܚܝܟܐ. ܘܒܕ ܟ ܣܚܒ.
ܘ ܫܒ ܟܐ ܙܟܗ. ܗܘ ܕܒ ܡܣܙ. ܦܒ ܟܟ ܡ ܟܒ.
ܦܒܒ ܒܦܡܗ ܕܙܟܗ. ܘܒܕ ܟܒܒ. ܗ ܙܟܗ. ܙܟ
ܒܟܒ ܕܒܗܟܡ ܡܠ ܒܟ ܡܗܠ ܕܒܗܕܡ. ܫܟܟ ܗ
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ܗܟܠܐ ܕܒܪܐ. ܟܡܐ ܕܝ ܐܒܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܫܒܚ. ܗܝܢ
ܒܚܝܐ ܐܢ ܡܐܒܕ ܠ ܒܐܟܠܐ. ܐܒܕ ܟ ܫܒܚ ܐܟܠ ܒܝ.
ܐ ܫܒܚ ܟ ܐܟܠ ܟܡܐ ܐܢ ܒܐ. ܠܐ ܡܢ ܒܝ
ܐܢܐ ܟ. ܐܠ ܐܘܠ ܐܢܐ ܓ ܘܟ ܐܢܐ. ܡܓ ܕܐ ܐܒܕ. ܗܟܠ
ܒܪܒ ܕܐܢ ܐ: ܐܒ: ܡܐ ܗܘ ܒܪܒ ܕܘܫܒܐ ܠܐܢ ܫܟܐ.
ܘܒܫܒܟ ܡܢ ܒ ܒܡܒܕܐ ܒܟܐ ܒܟܐ ܠܐܢ ܐܟܒܗ.
ܡܒܟ ܡܢ ܫܡܒܪ ܟ ܒܐ ܒܐܫܐ ܠܟܟ. ܫܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܐ
ܠܟܐ. ܡܐ ܗܘ ܫܡܒܪ ܟ ܫܟ ܒܓ. ܡܓ ܒܓ ܫ.
ܡܓܟ ܐܐ ܒܐ ܡܟ ܐ: ܐܒ: ܡܐ ܗܘ ܒܪܒ ܕܘܫܒܐ ܒ ܐ
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ܫܒܚܘ ܒܥܘܬܟ ܡܪܝ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܥܒܕܬ. ܘܠ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ ܒܥܘܬܟ ܕܐܬܪ ܠܐ
ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܝ

ⲕⲥⲙ ⲁⲧⲙⲁⲅⲁ ⲙⲡⲗⲟⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱ ⲥⲁⲛⲁ. ⲧⲉ ⲅⲉⲛⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲣⲁ
ⲙⲡ ⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲫⲉⲛⲟⲩⲟ ⲙⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱ ⲥⲁⲛⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ. ⲫⲉⲛⲟⲩⲟ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܐܒܠܝܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܦܪܝܡ

ܡܫܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.
ܐܬܒ. ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.
ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܐܡ ܡܫܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.
ܒܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.
ܡܫܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ.
ܐܬܒ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲧⲟⲩⲁⲓⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ
ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ

ܒܝ ܡܝ ܕܦܩܗ ܒܗ. ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܗܘܐ ܠܗܘ ܐܒܕ ܡܬܟܠܡ.
ܐܡܪ: ܒܪܟ ܐܢܬ ܒܗܡܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܩܘܡ ܒܗ ܐܢܫ. ܐ ܐܢܫ
ܡܢ ܠܐܗ ܡܬܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܗܢܝܗ. ܠܐ ܡܬܒܛܠ ܡܢ ܒܪܟܬܗ.
ܐܢܫ ܒܗ ܫܢܐ. ܕܒܐ ܒܩܠ ܕܡܐ ܫܡܥܗ. ܡܕܒܪ ܒܗ ܗܢܝܗ.
ܐܢܫ ܒܗ ܫܢܐ ܕܒܗܒܗ. ܐ ܕ ܒܐܗܟܗ. ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܒܗܒܗ
ܩܘܡ ܐܒܕ. ܕܒܐ ܒܩܠ ܫܡܥܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ. ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܒܗܒܗ
ܐܒܕ. ܐܒܕ ܒܗ ܕ ܒܐܗܟܗ. ܐܢܫ ܒܗ ܕܒܐ ܒܩܠ
ܫܡܥܢ. ܐܢܫ ܒܗ ܐ ܕ ܒܐܗܟܗ. ܐܢܫ ܒܗ | ܐܢܐ ܩܘܡ. Fol. 266b.
ܒܐ ܒܥܐ ܒܕܐ ܐܒܗܢ. ܟܝ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܕܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ.
ܒܪܟܐ ܗܘ ܐܢܐ ܕܐ ܫܡܥ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ: ܐܢܫ ܫܢܐ. ܐܢܫ ܒ
ܢܫܐ. ܡܢ ܐܢܐ ܦܚܢܐ ܕܦܠܣܘܦܐ ܕܒܗܒܗ ܫܚܫܐ. ܫܢܬܐ
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ܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܦ ܟܠܟ ܒܬܝܒ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ
ܐܢܬ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܡܬܟ ܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܦ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܕܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ
ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܦ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܕܒܬܘܒܐ. ܐܦ ܟܠܟ ܐܡܪ
ܐܢܬ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܡܬܟ ܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܦ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܕܒܬܘܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ
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ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܬܘܒܐ ܐܦ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܕܒܬܘܒܐ. ܐܦ ܟܠܟ ܐܡܪ
ܐܢܬ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܡܬ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܥܒܕ ܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܥܒܕ ܬܥܒܕ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܐܡܪ ܬܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܫܬܩ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܩ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܫܬܩ ܬܫܬܩ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܬܟܠܡ ܠܐ ܬܬܟܠܡ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܬܟܠܡ ܬܬܟܠܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܫܬܩ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܩ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܫܬܩ ܬܫܬܩ

ܕܡܬܒܥ ܒܟ ܒܟܬܒ. ܟܕ ܕܡ ܒܥܒܕ ܢܫ ܐܦ ܒܟܟ ܢܡ ܡܠܐ
ܕܐܡܪ ܐܦ. ܡܝ ܕܡ. ܡܝܘܟ ܘܒܥܒ ܟܡ ܠܢܫ ܐܦ ܟܐܕܒܟ. Fol. 265a.
ܡܣܓܐ ܕܢܕܟܟ ܡܒܕ ܒܟ ܠܟܗ ܒܟܟ ܟܡ ܗܢܟܒܗ ܟܕ ܟܕܟܠ
ܢܒܗ ܘܡ ܡܠ ܒܟ. ܡܒܟܠܟ ܟܗ ܗܕܢ. ܡܒܠܡܐ ܗܬܡܘ ܡܠܐ
ܒܟ ܠܒܕ ܒܟ ܟܟ ܒܟܟܡܘ. ܘܡܘ ܗܬܡܘ ܟܒܢ ܕܢ.
ܐܡܡ: ܐܒܕ ܡܠ ܕܢ ܟܡ. ܕܢܟܟ ܕܢ ܟ ܢܟܟ. ܡܟ
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هَتْا. دِلِ ذَتْ بِلَهْذَ كَبْسِهِ. دِحِحْهِ كَبِ جِ هِحْجِلِ
بِكْتِ. مِ هِحْهِلِهِلِ بِهِبِهِ دِجِدَّا. هِهِلِ: لِلَهْذَ بِهِ مِ
هَتْا. دِهَّا دِلَهْذَ ذَتْ كَبِحِلِ. جِ هِحْجِلِ بِكْتِ دِحِحْهِ
كَبِ هِهِحِبِ تِلِحِلِ. هِهِحِ: لِلَهْ بِهِ هِحْهِ هَبِ لَهْ بِهِهِ.
هِجِ بِهِحِهِ هَّهِ. لِلَهْ لَهْ دِحِحِلِ كَبِ هِنْحِهِلِ. هِكِ هَبِ كَبِ
هِذَكِلِ. لِلَهْ هَجِكِ لَهْ هَتْا بَهِلِ هِحِهِلِهِ كَبِ لَهِهِدَّا.
هَحِتْا هَتْا هَّهِ هِلِهِذَ كَبِ. هِهِ دِلَهْا دِحِهِلِهِ كَبِكَتْ هِهِلِهِ
ذَهَهِ. هِكِهِهِ بِهِلِ ذَهَهِ. لِهِ هَّهِ دِهِهِ لِهِهِ هِهِهِ هِهِهِلِا.
هِحِكِلِ هَّلِ كِ لِهِهِكِهِ دِلِهِهِ كَلِ. حِحِ حِحِحِ هِحِحِ لِلَهْذَ
ذَتْا كَلِ. ذَلِ كِلِ هِهِ لِهِهِكِ كَلِ. وِكِ جِ لِهِهِ لِهِهِ هِحِحِلِهِ
لِلَهِهِ لِهِهِكِهِ كَبِ. هِلِكَهِ هِهِهِلِ حِهِهِلِهِ لِلَهِهِ لِهِهِ هِحِحِلِهِ كَلِ ❖
لِهِهِكِهِ كَبِ كِهِ هِهِ هَتْا هِهِهِلِ هِلِهِذَ. دِهِحِهِ ذَتْا هِلِهِتْا
لِهِهِ هِهِهِ دِلِهِهِ هِهِهِلِ هِهِ هِلِكَهِ. هِهِلِهِ كَهِهِ هِلِهِتْا
دِهِهِا. هِهِلِهِ هِهِهِلِ هِهِهِلِ. هِجِ هِحِهِهِ كَهِهِلِهِ لِهِهِلِ
دِلِهِهِلِهِ دِلِهِهِا. دِهِهِ هِحِهِهِلِ دِهِهِ هِجِهِهِ هِكِهِهِ
هِحِهِهِلِ هِهِهِلِ هِلِهِهِهِلِ دِهِهِلِ. دِلِهِ هِهِهِلِ دِهِهِهِ.
هِهِهِلِ هِهِهِلِ هِلِهِهِهِلِ دِهِهِلِ. هِجِ هِحِهِلِ
دِهِهِهِهِلِ هِهِلِ هِجِهِ دِلِهِ هِهِهِلِ. دِهِهِ هِهِهِلِ
هِهِهِلِ هِهِهِلِ هِلِهِهِهِلِ دِهِهِلِ. هِهِهِ هِلِهِلِ دِلِ. هِلِهِ دِلِهِلِ
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دِلِهِهِلِهِ. هِجِ دِلِهِ لِهِهِ. هِهِلِهِهِ كَبِ | هِلِهِهِ. لِلَهْذَ Fol. 264/
لِهِهِ. لِكِ دِلِ لِلَهْ لِهِهِ هِهِهِلِ لِهِلِ لِجِهِ. هِجِ دِلِهِلِهِهِ
هِهِهِ هِهِلِ. دِلِهِ لِهِهِ دِلِهِهِلِ دِلِهِهِلِ. هِلِهِلِهِهِ

ܒܚܒܝܒܗ. ܐܡܪ ܗܘܐ. ܫܐܠܬܐ ܕܚܕܝܢ ܐܢ ܒܟ ܩܒܠ
ܫܡܫܐ. ܒܚܒܝܒܗ ܕܡܗܝܢ ܠܟ ܟܠ. ܕܠܠܝܢ ܕܡܪ
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ܐܡܪ: ܫܐܠ ܚܒܪ. ܫܐܠ ܓܡܝܪ ܕܥܡܐ ܒܫܐ ܟܠ ܕܫܡܫ.
ܟܒ ܠܐ ܫܐܠ ܐܦ ܓܡܝܪ ܟܘܬܝ ܒܝܬ. ܐܦ ܒܝܬ ܫܐ
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ܗܟܬܙ ܚܒܟ ܙܐ. ܐܒܕ ܫܒܙ. ܘ ܟܬܘ ܟܟܒܕ ܒ ܗܘ ܟܟ.
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ܗܟ: ܐܒ ܕܒ ܗܟ ܒܟ ܕܒ ܒܚ ܕ. ܟ ܕ ܕܒ.
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ܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܢܫܪܐ ܒܟ ܒܢܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܘܚܕܐ. ܒܫܒܝܠ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܟ.
ܥܒܝܕ ܡܢܬ ܐܒܕܐ ܡܝܬܐ ܡܝܬ. ܐܟܐ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܠܒܪܗ ܒܪ ܡܫܝܚ
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ܫܡܗ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܕܡܫܠܝܚ ܗܘ ܠܟ ܒܝܬܟ. ܒܡܢܝܢ ܗܘ ܒܪ ܟ ܐܡ
ܕܟܕܡܝܢ. ܥܒܝܕ ܡܝܬܐ ܗܒܐ ܡܝܬ. ܐܟܣ: ܐܝ ܗܘ ܐܒܐ
ܚܟܝܡ ܟܕ ܢܒܐ ܣܓܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܕ ܢܥܒܕ ܟܒܝܪ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ
ܕܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ. ܐܟܕ: ܫܐܠ ܐܒܐ ܚܟܝܡ ܠܐ ܒܘܫ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܠܐ
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ܟܬܒ ܟܠ ܢܒܐ ܚܟܝܡ ܡܝܬ ܒܫܒܝܠ ܟܠ ܕܒܪ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܚܟܝܡ. ܥܒܝܕ ܫܚܠ ܒܝܫܘ ܒܪܢܫܐ ܕܒܥܝܬ ܠܙܟܘܬܐ. ܐܟ:
ܒܪܟ ܡܫܝܚ ܘܚܕܐ. ܠܒܬܐ ܕܒܥܝܢ. ܒܙܒ ܠܢܫܐ ܣܒ ܘܚܕܐ ܚܒܬ
ܚܒܬܢܐ. ܒܠ ܒܝܫܘ ܒܡܒܝܢ ܕܒܝܒܬ ܡܕܡ ܙܟܘܬܐ. ܐܟܒ: ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܚܟܝܡ ܟܕ ܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܟܠ ܕܒܪ ܐܢܫ. | ܕܒܡ ܗܘ ܐܒܐ Fol. 262b.
ܡܫܟܚ ܟܫܝܛܐ. ܥܒܝܕ ܐܟܠ ܗܘ ܫܬܐ ܚܕܐ. ܐܠܝܢ ܐܢܫ
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ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܐܬܚܫܒ ܒܟ ܡܕܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܟ ܐܢܐ.

ܒܪܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܫܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܝܚ ܠܢ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܀ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܥܬܐ ܕܐܫܬܘܩ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܦ

ܒܪܟ ܙܒܢ ܡܒܛܠܐ ܡܢܒܕ ܠܗ. ܕܫܢ ܙܢ ܟܬܒ ܕܥܒܕ ܓ
ܒܥܒܢܐ ܕܒܪ ܒܟܪ. ܐܒܕ ܠܗ ܫܒܢ. ܟ ܡܐ ܗܘ
ܙܢ. ܕܐܡܪ ܢܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܟ ܒܟܪ. ܙܢ ܕܡ ܫܢ. ܙܢ
ܕܫܬܘ ܙܢ ܒܟܪ ܐܒܕ ܟܕܒ. ܗܟ: ܙܢ ܒܙܘܢ ܙܒܕ.
ܟܐ ܡܒܙܘܢ ܕܙܢ ܕܢܐ ܙܢ ܒܟ. ܟܐ ܒܥܐ ܙܢ ܒܢ
ܠܒܕܫ. ܗܟ: ܒܥܒܙ ܫܒ ܕܙܢ ܕܫܢ ܒܒܟܪ ܒܟܪ
ܒܡܒܡܐ. ܡܙܒܕ. ܒܥܐ ܕܒܐ ܡܒܙܟ ܒܙܟ ܕܗܒܕ ܟ.
ܗܟ: ܙܒܕ ܡܐ ܙܢ ܒ ܫܒ ܕܙܟ ܗܐܒ ܙܒܕ
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ܒܟܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ̇ ܐ̈ܒܐ. ܕܢܗ̇ܘܐ ܕܢܒܝ̈ܐ ܟܬ ܒܝ ܒܟܝ. ܕܡ̈ ܒܝ ܕܐ̈ܡ̈ ܕܢܗ̇ܘܐ ܒܟܒ. ܗܫܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ̇ ܐ̈ܒܐ ܕܡ̈ ܒܝ ܒܟ. ܗܫܐ ܐ̈ܡ̈ ܕܢܗ̇ܘܐ ܒܟ ܐ̈ܡ̈ ܕܢܗ̇ܘܐ. ܕܡ̈ ܒܝ ܕܐ̈ ܒܟ ܐ̈ܡ̈ ܕܢܗ̇ܘܐ. ܐ̈ܡ̈ ܕܢ ܒܟ ܐ

ⲟⲩⲙⲉⲩⲉ ⲙⲡⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲣⲟ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲕⲱⲥ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲡⲉⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲃⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲁⲛⲁⲅⲛⲱⲥⲧⲏⲥ ⲉⲧⲛⲁ. ⲁⲡⲉⲧⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲃⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲃⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲃⲉ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲟⲩⲟ ⲉⲓⲙ ⲫⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲃⲱⲕ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ
ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲙⲁ. ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ. ⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ

ܕܒܗܝܡܬܐ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܫܠܡ ܒܗ. ܐܢܒܪ ܫܠܡ ܒܗ ܫܘܬܦܐ. ܕܫܢ ܐܢ
ܚܕܡ ܒܚܕܐ. ܐܡܪܘ ܟܕ ܒܬܒܐ. ܢܡܐ ܢܟܠ ܠܗ ܣ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ | ܐܡܪܘ. ܐܢܒܪ ܒܢ ܫܢ ܫܕܢ ܕܒܟܐ. ܢܗܘ Fol. 259b.
ܒܟܕܒ ܕܡܕܢ ܐܢܒܪ ܒܗ. ܕܒܚܒ ܬܒܐ ܕܒܐ ܠܗ ܢܗܒܕܒ
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ܢܥܒܕܒ ܕܢܐܒܟ ܒܒܐܒ. ܐܢܣܘ. ܐܒܣ ܒܢ ܐܒܒ ܐܢܣ
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Fol. 259a. ܟܠ ܒܗܕܐ ܡܨܘܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܡ ܫܒܩ ܠܟ ܒܥܒܕ. ܟܠ ܒܝܘ ܠܚܒܪܟ
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ܚܙܘܗܝ ܒܪܟ. ܗܕܐ: ܒܪ ܒܪܟ ܠܒܪ ܡܟܗܢܐ ܡܒܪܟ. ܒܪܘܝ
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ܒܝܟ ܠܡܘܕܒ. ܠܟܗ ܒܚ ܒܢܝ. ܡܒܝ ܐܡ ܒܝܟ ܡܒܫܒܚ
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ܡܒܟ ܐܟ ܡ ܒܟ ܟܬ. ܡܢܟ ܡ ܐܟ ܒܝܟ ܡܟ ܒܚܐ

ܕܒܝܕܗ ܒܝܬ ܙܒܢ ܡܢܗܓܐ ܟܕ ܢܦܠ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܪ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܐܡܪ
ܠܐܒܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܫܘܐ ܙܒܢ. ܡܝ ܐܢ ܡܢܗܓܐ ܡܢ ܒܕܢܙ
ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܙܠ ܗ: ܐܢ ܒܝܫ ܒܝܬ ܟܫܝܛ ܠܒܘܕ ܟܡ. ܕܡܢ
ܒܪܟ ܒܕܢܙ ܕܒܝܗ ܟܠܡܕܡܐ. ܠܒܘܕ ܟܡ. ܕܡܗܐ ܕܒܕܢܙ
ܠܐܒܐ ܒܗܡ. ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܠܒܪ ܕܢܡܗ ܙܒܢ ܟܡܒܕܡ.
ܒܒܝܠ ܟܕܒܗ. ܐܡ: ܐܒܕ ܐܙ ܡܫܝܚ ܕܒܒܡ ܡܢܟ
ܒܠܒܠܗ ܕܐܘܡ ܟܕܠ ܣܒ ܟܡܡܡ. ܘܗܒ ܡܢܟ ܒܡܒܗ
ܕܐܘܡ ܡܘܕܡ ܒܟܡ. ܐܡ: ܐܘܟ ܒܘܒ ܙܒ ܗܘܟܠܡ
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ܐܡ ܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܒܗ ܟܡ ܕܒܘܟ ܙܒ ܗܘܟܠ. ܐܡ: ܐܒܕ ܐܙ
ܡܫܝܚ ܒܘܒ ܟܒܙܗ ܒܙ ܕܒܕ. ܟܗ ܒܙ ܗ ܐܡ ܙܒ ܗܘܟܠ.
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ܐܡ ܙܒ ܗܘܟܠ. ܐܡ: ܐܒܕ ܐܙ ܡܫܝܚ ܒܘܒ ܟܒܙܗ ܒܙ ܕܒܕ.
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ܒܥܐ. ܕܢܫܐ ܕܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܡܢ ܕܒܝܕܗ ܒܪ ܟܠ ܒܪ ܒܪܟ.
ܐܒܗܝܢܗ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܕܝܩܪܐ ܒܟ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.
ܕܐܒܗܘܗܝ ܐܒܐ ܒܟ ܗܘ. ܐܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ ܟܐ. ܐܡܪ: ܐܒܐ
ܫܐܪ ܕܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܒܝܬܗ ܒܟ ܣܒܪܬܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ.
ܐܝܬܝ ܕܟ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܘܗܝ ܕܠܐ ܐܡܪ: ܫܐܠ
ܫܐܪ ܕܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ ܐܢܐ.
ܐܒܗ ܕܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ ܐܢܐ.
ܒܝ ܐܒܗ ܕܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ ܐܢܐ.

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϫⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ.
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ
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ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ.
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ

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ܒܚܕܝܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܣܒܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܫܡܥ ܡܢ ܫܒܥܐ
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ܒܝܬ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܡ ܠܐ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕ

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ܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܒܥܐ ܠ

לכלכה. האס: נאמר מאן אלמאיה נאנה אנתה. ניאך נאך נאנה נאנה ניאך ניך. אמלה נאנה ניכה. נאמר לה נאנה אלה אנה מאנה. לה נאנה מאן לה. מאנה נאנה אנה אנה אנה. נאנה לה נאנה נאנה אנה. נאנה מאנה נאנה נאנה. נאנה מאנה נאנה נאנה. נאנה מאנה נאנה נא

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ܐܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬ
ܠܟ ܐܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܟ ܐܠܐ
ܕܐܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ.

ܟܬܒ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܗܟܝ ܐܡܪ ܬܗܘܐ. ܫܐܠ ܐܚܪܢ
ܕܢܫܬܗ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܟܒ ܒܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܠܐ
ܒܥܐ ܡܫܟܒ ܟܬܒ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܫܟܒ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܟܬܒ ܠܗ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ
ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܒܥܐ ܫܟܒ ܐܢ ܫܟܒ ܠ
ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ

ܘܚܘܕ̈ܐ ܒܥܒܝܕ ܕܘܫܐ ܡܢ ܟܠܟܠ. ܟܕ: ܐܡܪ ܒܒܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܐܒ ܟܠ ܙܒܢ
ܕܐܢܫ ܕܥܡ ܚܒܪܝܗ ܒܫܘܩܐ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕܐ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕ ܐܚܪ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ
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ܠܡܫܕ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕ
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ܒܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܫܕ ܐܚܪ ܘ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲡⲓ ⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܐܒܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܠܗܐ

ܐܕܡ ܕܒ ܟܣܦ ܒܟܬ ܐܒܟ ܠܡܝܕܡ ܐܡܠܟ ܐܡܐ ܠܫܒܚ.
ܐܡܐ ܕܝ ܫܒܚ ܐܡܐ ܕܡ. ܐܡ ܕܝ ܫܒܚ ܟܕ ܝܒ ܐܡܐ
ܐܡܐܒܒܐ ܒܝ ܒܕ. ܕܒܫ ܐܡ ܐܡܐ ܕܒ ܐܡ ܐܡܐ
ܫܒܚ ܕܝܫܒܚ. ܕܒܟܡ ܐܡܐ ܐܡܐ ܐܡܒܟ ܐܡ ܒܟ.
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ܕܢܗܘܝܢ ܒܗܘ ܒܟܠܗ. ܐܬܗܦܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܡܪ ܕܢܬܒ ܠܝ ܡܢ
ܫܘ. ܐܠܐ ܐܙܠ ܒܐ ܒܟ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪܐ. ܐܒܟ ܒܐ ܐܢܐ
ܕܡܝܬ ܒܒܝܬ ܒܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܒܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ
ܙܟܝ. ܒܗܘ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܕܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܢܐ
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ܕܡܬܟܠ ܕܢܫܬ. ܐܡ ܩܪܒܢܐ ܕܢܦܠܚ ܒܗ ܕܢܫܬ ܕܢܥܒܕ
ܟܠܡܕ. ܐܢܙܟܐ ܕܙܟܐ. ܡܢ ܫܟܚ ܕܢܫܐ ܒܗܝܡܬ ܕܢܫܬ
ܕܢܥܒܕ ܒܗ ܕܢܫܐ ܒܗ ܕܢܫܐ. ܡܢ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܕܢܫܐ ܒܗ.
ܐܢܫ ܕܢܫ ܕܢܫ ܒܗ ܕܢܫ ܒܗ ܕܢܫ ܒܗ ܕܢܫ ܒܗ ܕܢܫ ܒܗ.
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ܟܝ ܐܙܠ ܠܡܗܝ. ܡܢ ܟܠ ܢܣ. ܘܡܝ ܐܒܕ ܣܟܬܐ ܕܐܢ ܒܝܕܗ.
ܘܠܐ ܡܥܒܪ ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܦܩܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܝ ܐܦܩܬ. ܘܐܒܕ ܟܝ ܫܒܩ.
ܐܝܟ ܠܟ ܒܟܘܣ. ܘܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܠܐ ܟܝ. ܫܡܥ ܐܒܕ ܟܝ.
ܕܥܒܕܗ ܒܟܠܗ. ܘܐܒܕ ܟܝ ܒܥܒܕܗ ܟܝ ܥܒܕܗ. ܘܐܒܕ
ܫܒܩ. ܐܡܟܬܒ ܐܒܗ ܘܐ ܗܢܒܗ. ܘܠ ܐܒ ܒܥܒܕܗ. ܘܘܡ
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ܒ ܕܐܠܗ ܒܟܬ ܐܡܟܠ ܟ ܟܘ ܫܒܩ. ܕܐܒܕ ܐܟܘ
Fol. 248a. ܗܢܒܗ ܕܘܘ ܐܢ. ܘܡܒ ܟܘܗ | ܒ ܒܥܒܕܒܕ ܟ. ܒܕܐ
ܠܡܘ ܕܡܗ. ܟ: ܐܐ ܠܢܢ ܡ ܐܦܩܬ ܠܟܗ ܐܒ ܡܘܟ
ܕܟܠܟܘ. ܕܒܐܠܟܘܡ ܒܠ ܡܘܟ ܕܐܒܩܢ ܐܐܡ
ܟܘܗ. ܕ ܟ ܕܒܒܘ ܠܐ ܒܥܟ ܟܘ ܟܘ ܒܐ ܕܡ
ܒܘ ܐ ܟ. ܘܕܐ ܕܒܐܠܟܘܡ ܕܘ ܐܒܕ ܠܟܡܒ.
ܡܒ ܠܟ ܒܕ ܕܒܒ ܠܐ ܐܒ. ܡܘ ܘܟ. ܡܒ ܒܥ ܡ ܡܟ.
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ⲙⲡⲉϥ ⲙⲉⲧⲙⲏⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲉ ϩⲏⲧϥ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲛⲁⲁⲕ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲥⲉ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲉ ⲫⲁ ⲡⲓⲙ ⲉⲓⲛⲁ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲉ ⲥⲉ ⲛⲁⲁⲕ
ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲕ ⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲙⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲏ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲁⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉⲛ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓⲙⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲉⲣⲡ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲧⲉⲕ ⲙⲡⲣⲉⲥⲃⲩⲧⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲫⲁ ⲛⲁⲓⲙⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲧⲉⲩⲙⲁⲛⲁⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ

ܒܗ ܕܒܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܬܫܐܠ ܠܝ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܐ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܐܠ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܘܐܢ

ⲉⲡⲉϥϫⲱⲛⲧ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲁⲓ.
ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲁⲓ. Fol. 246
ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲁⲓ.

Fol. 246a. ܡܢܗܘ ܒܗ | ܐܡܪ. ܐܒܐ ܕܟܘܪܣܝ ܕܒܥܐ. ܠܐ ܐܒܕ ܟܣܝܐ ܒܗ ܒܟ ܫܘܐ. ܐܟ ܒܗ ܒܟ ܕܝܠܕܘܬܐ. ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܐܒܕ ܒܟ ܕܝܠܕܘܬܐ. ܟܐ: ܐܒܐ ܕܟܘܪܣܝ ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܢܐ. ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ

ܐܕܘ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܩܕܝܫܝܢ. ܕܠܡܐ ܕܡܫܟܚ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܒܪܚܡܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ. ܐܡܪܝܢ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܫܟܚ ܠܐ. ܟܠ ܚܕ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪܝܢ ܕܡܢ ܕܫܟܚ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܕܐܢܐ. ܚܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪܝܢ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܫܟܚ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܕܐܢܐ. ܚܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪܝܢ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܫܟܚ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܕܐܢܐ. ܚܕ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܚܪ. ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܬܗܘ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܒܟܠ ܝܘܡ ܒܨܠܘܬܟ ܘܒܥܝ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܚܘܫ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܬ ܥܒܕ.

ܫܟܚ ܐܟܣܒܝܬܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܥܠܘܗܝ ܕܟܠܗ ܐܬܪܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐ
ܒܪܝܬܐ. ܐܦܠ ܟܝ ܫܦܝܪ. ܟܒܪܬܐ ܫܟܚ ܒܐܘܟ. ܟܕ: ܐܡ
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ܐܕ ܗܕܐ ܝܐܢ ܕܐ. ܘܗܕܐ ܒܪܟܬܐ ܐܟ ܕܐ. ܕܐ ܫܢ ܕܐ ܐܕ.
ܐܘ ܒܗܒܐ ܟܒܐ ܕܐ. ܘܐܣܒܐ ܒܐܒܟ ܘܒܐ. ܩܟܢ ܕܐ ܡ ܒܟܒܐ
ܕܒܒܐ ܒܗܕܐ ܒܒܟ ܒܡܐ. ܘܫܒ ܕܐ ܟܗ ܒܟܒ ܩܒܐ
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ܒܗܒܟܐ ܕܐ. ܐܘ ܒܗܒܐ ܟܒܐ ܕܐ. ܘܗܟܬܐ ܐܟܒܗ
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ܒ ܟ ܐ. ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܗܘܒ ܡܢܝ ܐܡܪ. ܕܐܢ ܕܢܫܐܠ ܩܕܡ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܢܥܒܕ ܟܬܒ
ܟܬܒܐ. ܩܕܡ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܐܝ ܡܠܬܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܕܢܟܬܒ.
ܟܬ: ܐܡܪ ܩܕܡ ܐܡܪ. ܕܢܫܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܟܬܒ. ܕܢܫܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ
ܬܪܝܢ ܢܥܒܕ ܒܟܬܒ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢܝ. ܕܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܢܥܒܕ
ܟܬܒ ܕܢܫܐ. ܕܡ ܕܐܡ ܗܟܐ ܟܬܒ ܠܐ ܟܬܒܢ. ܟ ܡܢ
ܟܬܒ ܐܡܪ. ܟܬ: ܐܡܪ ܩܕܡ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ.
ܡܬܒܪ ܐܡܪ ܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܟܬܒܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܟܬܒ ܐܢ
ܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܟܬ: ܐܡܪ ܩܕܡ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ
ܟܬܒ 

ܡܝܗܦܥܢ ܡܢ ܡܕܝ ܢܗܪ. ܫܡܥ ܐܢ ܒܟܠ ܒܝܬ ܡܩܠܗ.
ܡܥܒܪ ܡܝܗܦܟܣ. ܡܠ ܡܝܬ ܠܐ ܣܠܝ ܗܝ. ܟܕ: ܐܡܪ
ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܫܬܐ. ܒܢܝ ܒܢܢ ܒܟܬ ܫܟܝܢ ܫܟܝܢܗ. ܫܬܝ ܒܫܐ
ܘܟܫ ܕܡ ܟܡ ܫܟܝ ܒܥܕܟ. ܒܟܢ ܒܢܝ ܠܒܢ
ܒܟܟܡ ܒܟܒܕ ܙܟ. ܟܘ: ܒܢܟ ܒܢ ܟܢ ܟܡ ܡܒ
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ܟ ܫܒ. ܒܟ ܒܢ ܒܢ ܒܡ ܡܟ ܒ. ܟ ܟ
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ܒܝܬ. ܠܐ ܠܐ ܡܐ ܕܒܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܕܝܟܐ ܒܐ ܒܝܬ
ܕܝܟܐ. ܐܢܐ ܒܥܐ ܒܥܐ ܕܐ ܒܝ ܕܝܢ ܒܝ. ܠܐ ܐ ܒܥ
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ܟܗܢܐ ܢܚܘܫܐ ܐܘ ܠܝܫܢܐ. ܡܝܬܐ ܕܝܕܘܥ ܣܟܟܘܣ. ܐܒܐ ܡܢ
ܕܢܝܠ ܘܡܒܫܝܪܐ ܟܣܒܠܒܐ ܕܝܫܢܐ. ܒܥܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܚܝ ܐܝܟ
ܕܒܐ. ܡܕܒܘܐ ܕܢܚܝܐ ܕܟܘܐ ܡܙܐ. ܘܠܟܘ ܕܫܢܐ ܕܒ
ܘܕܩܒܐ. ܥܢ: ܐܒܐ ܗܒܐ. ܕܒ ܒܚܐ ܕܫܐ ܒܚܘ ܟܘܒܘ
ܕܐܟ ܕܗܒܐ ܙܐ. ܒܒܘܕ ܙܐ ܒܒܐ ܙܐ ܒܟܐ ܕܒܒܐ
ܒܒܐ. ܘܒܣܩܐ ܐܘ ܒܒܟ ܐܘ ܒܒܒܕܐ. ܥܢ: ܒܥܒܐ ܒ ܒ
ܒܟ ܐ ܩܒ ܘܐܒ. ܘܐܬܐ ܗܟܐ ܒܒ ܟܐ ܕ.
ܒ ܗܐ ܒܐ ܗܟܐ ܘܒܣܟܐ. ܕܒܒ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܐ.
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ܕܒܝܫܐ ܘܟܕ ܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܢܫܬܒܩ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܒܝܬܐ
ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܕܝ ܕܬܥܒܕ ܥܡ ܐܚܝ
ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ. ܡܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܬܐ
ܐܠܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܝ ܕܐܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܐܦ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬ ܐܠܐ. ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܕܐܬ ܐܠܐ
ܐܢ ܕܝ ܕܐܬ ܐܠܐ. ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܕܐܬ ܐܠܐ
ܐܢ

ܕܒ ܒܫܒ ܟܟ ܒܙܟ ܒܕܒܪ. ܟܡܟ: ܙܒܕ ܫܒܙ ܘܦܒܕܒܘܫ.
ܠ ܫܒܦܒ ܟܦܒܒܟ. ܙܟܠ ܒܕܫܘܫ ܟܙܙ ܒܦܙܒ ܟܦܒ.
ܒܦܒܦܒ ܟܒܒܕ ܟܦ ܫܙܒ. ܒܟܒܘܫ ܟ ܫܙܒ. ܒܒܙܙ ܒܙ
ܫܙ ܟܒܙܟ ܟܫܒܒ. ܟܡܟ: ܙܒܕ ܙܙܕ ܟ ܒܙܙܫ. ܒܙ ܙܙܕ ܟܒܙܟ
ܘܦ ܫܟ ܟ ܒܙܒܕ. ܒܒ ܒܕܒ ܒܙܕ. ܟܫ ܟ ܒܙܒܕ ܫܟ ܘܦ
ܕ ܒܫܒܕ ܒܒܙܒ. ܒܒܙܙ ܒܙ ܙܙܕ ܟܒܙܟ ܒܦܒܒ ܒܒܒ
ܟܒܟ ܒܒ. ܘ ܒܒܒ ܫܒܒ. ܕ ܒܒ ܒܙ ܒܒܫ ܒ ܒܙ ܙܙܕ ܟܒ
ܟ ܒܒܙ. ܟܡܟ: ܒܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܒܟܟ ܟܒܫ. ܙܙܕ
ܙܙܕ ܒ ܙܙܫ. ܒܟܟ ܟܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܟ
ܒ ܒܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܐܲܚܵܐ ܒܲܪ ܟܲܗܢܵܐ. ܘܩܵܕܲܡ ܐܲܒܵܗܵܬܹܗ ܘܐܲܡܹܗ ܐܲܝܟܲܐ ܕܲܐܲܚܲܒܬ
ܘܲܐܲܡܪ. ܐܲܒܵܐ ܫܲܠܝܼܡ ܐܲܢܵܐ ܕܲܝܼܢ ܐܲܡܹܪ ܐܲܢ ܡܲܢ ܕܲܐ ܫܲܒܩ
ܘܐܲܒܵܗܵܬܹܗ ܟܲܐܲܚܲܒܬ. ܐܲܒܲܪ ܟܲܐ ܟܲܐ. ܠܵܐ ܫܲܒܩ ܐܲܢܵܐ
ܕܲܐܲܚܲܒܬ. ܐܲܒܲܪ ܟܲܐ ܐܲܢ. ܘܐܲܒܲܪ ܫܲܒܩ. ܘܐܲܒܲܪ ܫܲܒܩ ܫܲܒ ܠܵܐ
ܕܲܐܲܚܲܒܬ. ܐܲܒܲܪ ܟܲܐ ܐܲܢ. ܘܐܲܒܲܪ ܫܲܒܩ. ܘܐܲܒܲܪ ܫܲܒܩ

ܡܢ ܫܠܡ ܒܛܝܡܬܐ ܢܦܠ. ܐܟ ܡܢ ܣܕܬܐ. ܗܘ ܠܗܕ ܕܟܥܒܕܬܐ
ܕܢܝܠ. ܐܟ ܠܝܬܐ ܕܒܕܢܐ ܡܢ ܒܠܟܙܗܘ ܚܛܝܟ. ܕܒܚܛܝܐ
ܫܠܗ ܢܒܗ. ܕܟܗ ܠܗܐ ܫܠܡ ܕܛܬܐ. ܒܟܠ ܠܙܗܒܝ
ܚܛܐ. ܟܠܗܒܒܗܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܠ ܒܗܦܥܬ. ܬܒܢ ܫܠܡ ܘܚܙܐ
ܟܡܘܠܟܐ ܡܟܝܒ ܟܝܟܣܐ. ܟܠܣ: ܒܙ ܢܒ ܒܗ ܒܘ ܐܢ
ܒܙܐ ܒܒܗܕܐ ܕܒܗܙܐ ܒܫܐ. ܡܝܚܟܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܗ. ܒܟܟ
ܠܝܚܬܬ ܒܟܒܗ. ܒܙ ܠ ܢܒܗ ܒܢܬ ܒܝܬ. ܡܒܘ ܠܗܐ
ܟܡܘܠܟܐ ܒܢܐ. ܗܢܐ ܒܝ ܐܠܒܗܒܙܗ | ܡܡܟܗ. ܒܒܙ Fol. 241
ܫܠܗ ܠܐܠܒܗܒܙܐ. ܗܢܐ ܒܝ ܐܠܒܗܒܙܗ ܒܙܒ ܟܒܙ ܟܗ.
ܡܒܒܙ ܠ ܒܠܐ ܒܒܐ ܠܐܠܒܗܒܙܐ. ܡܒܒ ܟܗ ܒܒ ܒܙ.
ܡܒܒ ܠ ܒܠ ܒܒ ܒܙ. ܡܒ ܒ ܒ 

هَجْنَ. إِنْ كَمْصَهِ مَصْهِنْ نَنْ. حَزْمَنْ وَجِكْنْ وَجِحْلَمَ.
كَلَا: مِن هَوَجِ جَمِ مِن إِيَمْدَ. إِجِوْنْ لِمَدْ جَهَ جَبِهَوَمَ
إِجْهَنْ. كَا مَجِ جِيحَكَ إِجْهَنْ نَسْجَنْ لَجَحَنْ هَهَ جَكَ
حَجَحِكَ إِجَهَحَكَ جَمِ مِن هَجَنْ جَجَنْ. هَجَنْ أَكَلَ
جِيكَجَجَنْ. إِحَوِهِ جَكَ جِجَهَحَكَ نَجَكَ. كَلَا: إِنَ أَكَجَهَمَ
إِيَمَدَ. | جَمَهَ ذَلِكَ وَمَكَجَهَنْ حَجَجِمَ هَجَنْ. وَجَنْ لَهَهَ جَوَجَدَ Fol. 240r.
لَمَدَ مِ إِذَنَ. مَكَ مَكَمَ لَوَجَمَ. مَجَهِ قَجَسَكَ جَمَجَنْ.
مَجَكَجَمَ. هَهَ جَمِ جَمَجَنْ هَجَجَنْ. إِمَ هَهَ جَجَسَهَجَنْ جَكَهَ
إِذَنَ قَجَدَ: هَهَ جَكَ جَيسَوَجَ نَمَ لَمَ. كَلَا: مِن هَوَجِ
إِيَمَدَ. مِكَ مَ بَسَجَنْ سَكَجَنَمَ جَكَ جَسَجَنْ. جَجَلَهَنْ هَجَمَدَ
لَجَلَهَنْ جَهَمَدَ هَ. مَجَهَجَجَمَ مِ نَكَهَ. كَلَا: أَهَجَنْ
هَوَمَ هَجَنْ. جَكَ لَمَجَجَ جَجَجَ بَسَجَنْ جَجَجَ. جَجَ جَجَسَمَمَ
جَجَجَ. إِ مَجَلَ إِكَهَنْ هَوَ هَهَنْ. هَهَ هَنْ جَجَمَجَ جَجَجَ.
كَلَا: جَجَلَ نَنَ مِ إِجَهَمَنْ لَجَنْ مَ وَحَهَنْ جَمِ أَيَمَدَ. إِيَمَدَ
لَ بَسَمِ. هَجَ لَمَحَمَ أَمَ لَمَهَجَلَمَ: أَيَمَدَ لَمَ بَنْ هَهَ
جَلَمِ. إِجَوِهِ جَجَكَ جَهَجَنْ بَجَمَمَ. حَجَمَ إِجَمَ. إِجَجَمَ
هَجَجَنْ بَجَمَمَ. هَجَ إِيَمَدَ لَهَجَنْ هَمَجَلَ. جَجَ جَمِ أَيَ هَجَجَنْ
جَمَهَنْ بَجَمَمَ جَجَكَ. لَ جَلَمَ جَهَمَلَكَ. إِلَ جَجَكَ
هَهَهَمَمَ. هَجَمَ هَمِ لَمَ جَجَمَ. كَلَا: أَيَمَدَ هَمِ إِنَ جَنَ
هَمَلَهَ هَلَهَنْ. جَسَجَنْ هَهَ جَنَجَ لَمَ جَجَكَمَ هَجَهَنْ
وَحَهَنْ. هَنَهَ لَجَنَكَ. مَ جَنَمَ جَجَكَسَجَ. كَلَا: إِهَجَجَ
جَهَجَجَنْ بَهَكَنْ. جَجَسَهَجَ هَمَمَ كَ. هَجَلَهَجَ هَجَ جَهَجَ
جَهَجَ. جَهَمَنْ لَمَ بَجَهَمَ. هَهَ جَجَ جَهَجَ هَهَنْ. أَيَ جَجَهَجَ
جَهَجَ جَهَهَجَ. هَهَ لَمَ جَلَمَجَمَجَنْ هَجَمَدَ مَ جَهَجَنْ. أَكَ

ܩܕܘܫܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܚܘܗܝ ܟܕ ܫܪܝ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܚܘ ܐܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܩܕܘܫܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܚܘ ܐܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܚܘܗܝ ܟܕ ܫܪܝ

ܕܒܟܟ. ܐܟ ܐܢܐ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܐܕܟ. ܗܘ ܡܢ
Fol. 239b. ܐܢ ܡܢ ܕܒܟ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܕܟܟ. ܒܐ ܕܒܟ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܕܒܟ | ܐܢ
ܕܒܟ. ܕܒܟ ܐܢ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ. ܐܢ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ
ܕܒܟ. ܗܘ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ. ܗܘ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ.
ܕܒܟ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ. ܗܘ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܕܒܟ. ܗܘ ܒܐ

ⲡⲁϫⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ. | ϫⲉ ⲁϥϣⲟⲡ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. Fol. 239
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ.

ܕܟܠܐ ܐܬܠܗ ܚܕܐ ܕܝܬܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ. ܐܡ ܕܝܬܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܚܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܚܪܢ ܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ

ܐܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܕܒܗ ܒܪܟ ܢܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܕܟܬܒܘܬܐ. ܐܦ ܒܟܠ
ܒܝܬ ܒܪܢܫ ܗܘ ܕܒ ܫܒܚ ܒܢܒܘܗܝ. ܐܝܟܐ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܕܒܪܟ
ܐܢܫ. ܒܪܟ ܐܢܬ ܠܡܐܠܦ ܫܢ ܠܡܬܚ. ܒܐܦܣ
ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܒ ܫܢ ܣܒܝܢ. ܒܝ ܒܢ ܐܦ ܒܪܢ ܫܢ. ܐܦ ܒܟ
ܒܪܢ ܟܕ ܒܗܝܒ ܠܡܬܚ. ܐܦ ܒܗܐ ܒܟܟ. ܒܟ ܒܟܟ
ܠܐ ܒܪ ܢܥܒܕ ܒܟܟ ܒܟ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܒܟ ܢܥܒܕ ܐܦ ܒܪ ܒܟ
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ܣܒ ܠܐ ܒܐܦ. ܟܕ ܐܦ ܒܐ. ܐܦ ܒܝ ܒܐ ܒܒ ܐܦ.
ܐܦ ܒ ܠܡܬܚ ܒܢ. ܒܒ ܒ ܐܦ ܒܐ. ܐܦ ܒ
ܒ ܒ ܐܦ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ

ܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ

ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܬ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ: ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲃⲁⲕⲟⲩⲙ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ
ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ
ⲛⲓⲇⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲙⲁⲣⲧⲱⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
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ܡܡ ܫܩܠ ܐܐܟܐ ܒܝ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܟܠ. ܒܝ ܟܠ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܟܠ. ܒܝ ܟܠ
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ܐܝܟܐ ܒܟ ܒܟܐ. ܒܚܝܢ ܟܐ ܒܐܝܟܐ ܣܩܛܒ ܚܒ
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ܡܫܬܝܢ ܐܢܐ. ܘܐܫܬܐܠ ܠܟܘܢ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܠܡܫܬܐ | ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘ. Fol. 232b.

ܕܫܡ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܒܗܬ ܕܝܘܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܗ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܡܢ ܕܡܛܠ
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ܙ ܐܐܠ ܙܐ ܒܟܐ ܠܐܒ ܐ. ܐ ܒܟ ܒܟܟ ܐܒ
ܐܐ ܐ. ܟܒ ܐ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܐ ܙܒ ܠܐܒ. ܐ ܐ ܐ
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ܒܗ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ. ܕܟܡܐ ܠܐ ܒܥܠܐ ܗܒܢ. ܒܗ
ܗܒܘ ܒܟܠ ܡܘܠ. ܒܟܬܒܐ ܠܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܒܢ ܕܒܢ.
ܠܐ ܗܒ ܒܟܬܒ ܟܠܗ. ܕܫ: ܝܘܟ ܒܘܟ ܝܕ ܒܗܘܢ ܒ
ܕܒܗ ܟܗܕ ܕܝܢ. ܗܢܐ ܒܗ ܒܟܬ ܪܘܫ ܝܫ.
ܟܒܟ ܕܗܕ ܕܗ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ: ܟܬܝ ܒܟܬ ܒܢ. ܒܗ
ܟܬ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ
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ܢܒܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ. ܫܡܥ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐ ܦܘܩ. ܕܦܘܩ ܬܒܥ
ܟܐ ܒܠܒ. ܐܫܬܒܚ ܒܫܒܚ. ܘܟܕ ܒܥܕ ܕܫܢܐ ܫܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ.
ܕܐܠܟ ܒܟܠ ܫܥܬ ܙܒܢ ܟܡ. ܐܬܒܥ ܫܟܠ ܒܟܠ ܟܡ ܫܬܐ.
ܕܒܙܟܐ ܦܘܡ ܐܡܪܬ ܐܢܐ ܢܫܐܠ. ܐܡܪ ܕܠܐܫܬܐ ܬܒܥ
ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܐܝ ܕܐ ܟܐ. ܐܒܕ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܕܐܡܪ: ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ
ܕܟܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܕܒܐ
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ܡܬܬܚܫܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܠܐ ܬܕܥ

ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܗܘܝ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܗܘܝ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܗܘܝ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܒܪ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܒܪ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܪܒܢ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܐܒܘܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܪܒܢ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܐܒܘܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܒܪܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ
ܫܡܥ ܒܪܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܒܪ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ
ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܒܪ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܐܒܘܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܪܒܢ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܐܒܘܗ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܪܒܢ ܓܡܠܝܐܠ ܐܒܘܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܒܪܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܠܐ

ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲁⲧ ⲉⲡⲉϩⲏ ⲛⲥⲱϫⲛ. ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁ ⲙⲁⲓ. ⲡⲉϩⲏⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉⲛⲓⲥ
ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲧ. ⲟⲩⲟ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲙⲉⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲙⲛⲓⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉ
ⲛⲁⲁⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲉⲧ ⲙⲡ ⲁⲧ. ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲁⲧ.
ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲁⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲉⲧ ⲙⲡ ⲁⲧ.
ⲟⲩⲟ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲁⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲉ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܡܢܘ ܗܘ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ

ܒܡܝܬ ܠܟܕ. ܘܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܝ ܥܠ ܐܢܬܪ ܐܢܫ. ܘܟܠ ܕܡ
ܕܒܝܕ. ܘܐܦ ܒܠܟ ܒܟܠ ܒܫܘܪ. ܒܐ ܕܐܦ ܒܫܘܫ ܫܒܐ ܕܒܐ
ܟܠ ܟܠܐ. ܒܝܕ ܒܫܒ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܐ. ܘܟ ܒܫܒ ܐܦ
ܒܫܒ ܐܦ ܒܫܒ ܐܦ ܒܫܒ ܐܦ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܛܠ ܡܐ ܐܡܪ ܗܟܝܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ

Fol. 227b. ܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܢܫ ܐܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܕ ܠܡܥܒܕ

ܕܒܗܘܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܣ ܠܡܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܥܠ ܕܪܘܚܐ ܛܡܝܐ ܕܡܫܬܠܛ ܥܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܥܠ ܕܪܘܚܐ ܛܡܝܐ ܕܡܫܬܠܛ ܥܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢ

ܟܬܒܘ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܟܘܪܣܝ ܕܝܠܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܐܘ ܐܢܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܘ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܟܬܒ ܠܟ

ܕܒܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܝܫ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܝܫ
ܠܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܫ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܝܫ ܘܚܕ ܛܒ ܘܚܕ ܒܝܫ ܘܚܕ ܛܒ ܘܚܕ ܒܝܫ
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ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܝܫ ܘܚܕ ܛܒ ܘܚܕ ܒܝܫ ܘܚܕ ܛܒ ܘܚܕ ܒܝܫ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܫܡܫ. ܕܟܬ: ܐܝܬ ܡܢ ܟܪܝܗܐ ܫܡ ܕܒܪ ܩܘܕܡ. ܟܡ ܙܩܝ
ܟܒܪ ܐ ܕܒܪ ܩܘܕܡ. ܘܒܪ ܐܝܬ ܟ ܒܪ ܐܢ. ܘܦܩ ܒܪ ܟܐ
ܒܪ ܐܡܪ. ܘܒܪ ܕܒܟ ܩܪܗܐ. ܟܘܢ ܕܡܢ
ܐܝܬ ܟܡ ܟܡ ܙܩܝ. ܟܢ ܡܫ ܙܒ. ܐܒܪ ܒܪ ܟܡ ܐܡܪ.
ܩܘܕܡ. ܡܒܟܠ ܫ ܒܪ. ܘ ܐ ܡܒ ܕܝܟܪܗ. ܘܗܒܟ
ܕܒܕܪܗ. ܐ ܐܢ ܫܐ ܒܪ ܟ ܕܒܕ: ܕܟܬ: ܒܗ
ܐܢ ܒܪ ܫܐ ܟ ܕܒܕ. ܕܟ: ܒܗ ܐ ܒܪ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ
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ܡܠܟܝܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܢܟܪ. ܡܝܬܚܙܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܚܙܝܬܐ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܐܢܐ.
ܕܟܪ: ܐܢܐ ܒܝܕ ܠܐ ܐܒܕܟ ܩܘܡ. ܕܡܒܐ ܐܦ ܡܢ ܕܝܢܟܘ ܙܒܢ ܒܟ
ܐܢܫ ܘܡܐ. ܙܒܢ ܟܡ ܫܒܩ. ܚܙܝܢܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܡܟܟܘܒܐ:
ܕܒܡܡ ܒܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܟܦܐ ܡܐܟܟ ܚܟܡܢ. ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐܢܐ
ܚܟܡܢ. ܡܐ ܒܝܫ ܕܒܝܬ ܝܫ. ܐ ܒܝܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܒܟܘܢ.
ܡܐܟܟ ܚܟܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐܢܐ ܚܟܡܢ. ܒܝܡ ܙܒܢ ܒܝܬ
ܠܡܟܟܒ ܐ ܠܡܒܫܡܐ ܒ ܐܟܐ. ܫܡܝ ܟܠ ܡܐܫܡܐ
ܚܟܡܢ ܒܟ. ܕܟܪ: ܐܢܐ ܗܟܡ ܕܒܟܒܐ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܚܒܘܙܐ.
ܡܐܐ ܒܐܐ ܒܝܡ ܕܝܟܙܐ ܒܝ ܒ ܫܐܐ. ܘܒܫ ܒ ܣܐܐ.
ܒܐ ܕܒܫ. ܒܐ ܒܝ ܕܡܫ ܫܡ. ܡܐܘ ܒܒܐ ܙܒܢ ܟܐ.
ܒ ܒܐ ܡܒܙܐ ܒ ܒܝ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܐܟܠ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ. ܗܘ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܢ ܐܟܠ ܒܣܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܐܟܠ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ.
ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܫ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ
ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܠܒܪܗ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ. ܕܕ: ܒܪ
ܐܢ ܣܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܒܠܒܕ. ܐܡܪ
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ܫܒܬܐ ܒܕ ܕܒܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܒܠܒܕ.
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ܙܕ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ
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ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܫ.
ܙܗ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܪ ܒܣܪ
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ܒܗ ܡܝܢܕ. ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܀ ܟܠܡܐ ܕܢܚ ܘܡܪܕܘܗ ܒܕܒܚܐ. ܘܠ
ܡܚܫܒܬܗ. ܗܕܟܐ ܠܡܐ ܀ ܘܡܪ ܕܢܚ ܒܟܕ ܐܡܪ.
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܀ ܕܘ: ܕܢܚ ܒܚܠܐ ܒܐ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܚܒ ܡܢܐ
ܕܒܕܗ ܡܝܢܕ ܟܗ. ܠܡܢܐ ܚܒ ܐܡܪ ܀ ܘܠ ܚܒ ܠܒܢ. ܕܐ:
ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܡܚܠ ܟܬ ܕܒܐ. ܒܐ ܡܚܡ ܡܢ ܟܬ ܒܚܒܐ
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ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܩܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܢ

ܒܗ ܘܐ ܙܕ ܕܡܝ ܘܐ ܒܝ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܘ ܒܝ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܗ. ܟܕ
ܐ ܐܗܘ ܐܒܒܝ ܒܝ ܡܫܟܚ ܘܐ ܒܝ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܒܒ ܕܒܒ. ܒܫ ܒܝ ܒܗ.
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ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܫܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܩܫܝܫܐ. ܡܢܝ ܕܟܐ ܡܫܬܡܗ ܕܒܟܘܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ. ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
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ܕܒܚܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܗܘ ܕܒܝܬܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܘܡܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܠܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ܒܝܘܡ ܚܕ. ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܝܠܝܐ ܚܕ. ܐܠܐ ܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ܒܝܘܡ ܚܕ. ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܝܠܝܐ ܚܕ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܘܡܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ

## ❖ ܕܒܟ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ❖

ܡܟܟ: ܐܡܪ ܒܘܒ ܐܢܐ ܕܢ ܐܡܐ ܐܟܐܪ. ܕܥܒܕ ܡ
ܕܒܥܝܟܐ ܡܟܒܢܐ ܢܒ ܟ. ܕܢ ܫܐܕܟܝ | ܫܢ ܕܥܒܕ. Fol. 21
ܟ. ܡܐܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܡ ܫܡܫܢܐ ܒ ܫܟܟܢ. ܐܐܒܕ ܟ.
ܐܢ. ܕܢܐ ܢܐ ܐܟܐܪ. ܟܬܒ ܕܥܒܕ ܟ. ܢܐ ܐܟܐܪ.
ܒ ܐܐܟܐ ܟ ܐ: ܢ. ܐܒܕ ܐܐܒܕ ܟ. ܢܐ ܐ ܐܟܐܪ.
ܟܟܢ. ܐܒܕ ܢ. ܢܢ ܐܐܒܕ ܟ. ܟ ܢܒ. ܐܒܕ ܐ
ܟ. ܢܐ ܐ ܐܟܐܪ ܕ. ܢܐܒܕ ܟ. ܟ ܢܒ. ܐ
ܕ. ܐ ܐܐܒܕ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܐܐܒܕ ܟ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܡܦܩ ܠܟܠ ܚܕܝܬ. ܡܟܝܠ ܟܝ ܐܡ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܕܝܢ. ܕܝ ܒܕܒ
ܒܗ ܕܥܒܕ ܟܝ. ܒܕ ܕܝ ܐܝܬ ܡܫܐ | ܐܡ ܒܕ ܡܫܟܒ. Fol. 218a.
ܒܥܝ ܟܝ ܒܗܠܟ ܚܕܝܬ. ܫܒܕ ܒܒ ܒܝܫ ܒܟ ܒܥܝ
ܠܡܚܟ ܡ ܫܠܛ. ܡܒܕܝ ܒܕܫܡ ܠܟܠ. ܕܒܫ ܒܒ
ܟܡ ܫܕܝ ܡܐ ܒܟ ܟܒ ܒܕ ܡܐ ܡܡ: ܒܕ ܒܟ ܡܐ
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ܟܡ ܫܕܝ ܡܐ ܒܟ ܟܒ ܒܕ ܡܐ ܡܡ: ܒܕ ܒܟ ܡܐ
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ܟܡ ܫܕܝ ܡܐ ܒܟ ܟܒ ܒܕ ܡܐ ܡܡ: ܒܕ ܒܟ ܡܐ

ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲱⲡⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ: ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ

ܗܘܐ ܟܝ ܡܟܝ ܐܡܝܢܐ. ܫܡܗ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܙܟܝ ܡܢ ܫܬܝ.
Fol. 217a. ܒܟ ܟܬܒ | ܒܝ ܕܩܟܝ ܫܦܝ. ܡܢ ܒܕܡ ܕܝܢ ܐܦ ܫܦܝ. ܡܢ ܫܢ ܫܦܝ
ܟܝ ܕܘܕܩ. ܐܟܐ ܙܟܐ ܫܦܝ ܟܝ ܫܥܬܫ. ܕܟܒ ܟܝ ܡܒܟ
ܡܢ. ܕܐܟܡ ܒܐ ܐܫܢ ܐܫܢ. ܐܟܒ ܐܡܟ ܡܢ ܒܝ
ܙܟ. ܐܒܟ ܡܢܐܙܫ. ܡܢܫ ܒܢ ܕܢ ܕܢܒܟ. ܡܢܫ ܟܒܟ
ܡܢ ܕܢ ܐܐ ܕܢܐܙ. ܐܒܕ ܟ ܒܐ. ܐܢܐܙܢ ܙܢ ܐܡ.
ܫܢ ܟܐ ܡܢܫ ܐܒ ܟܒ ܐܫ ܟܒ ܐܒ ܟܒ ..
ܐܡ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܟܐ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܐ ܒܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܚܘܗܝ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܢܦܩ ܘܢܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܢ

Fol. 216a. ܕܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ. ܕܢܚܙ ܒܗܕܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܝܠܕܬܟ ܠܡܬܒܥܐ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܚܙ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܠܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܕܢܚܙ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐ ܢܚܙ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܠܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕ

ܗܲܠܹܝ ܡܲܟܟܲܢܝܗ ܕܒܲܪ. ܒܲܪܟܲܐ ܡܲ ܡܕܝܢܲܬܗ. ܕܟܲ ܒܝܲܕ ܒܝܲܕ ܡܕܲܪ
ܕܝܲܪܕܲ ܒܲܪܒܲܪܟܲܢ. ܫܡܫ: ܐܲܡܲܪ ܐܲܒܐ ܒܟܲ ܐܲܬ ܗܲܪܟܲܒ
ܐܲܬ ܫܲܪ ܒܲܪ ܟܲܐ ܒܘܲ ܟܲܐ ܒܝ ܐܲܬ. ܐܲܡܲܪ ܒܲܪ ܟܲܐ ܫܲ
ܕܲܒܟܲܬ ܟܲ ܚܲܝܲܬ ܐܲܡܲܪ ܐܲܢ ܒܝ ܟܲܐ ܕܲܒܲܪ ܟܲ ܐܲܡܲܪ
ܐܲܬ ܒܝ. ܐܲܡܲܪ ܟܲ ܗܲܝ ܡܲܐ ܐܲܬ ܟܲ ܐܲܡܲܪ ܟܲ. ܕܲܒܲܪ
ܕܲܡܲܪ ܐܲܡܲܪ ܟܲ ܚܲܝܲܬ. ܒܲܪ ܐܲܡܲܪ ܟܲ ܗܲܝ ܐܲܬ ܡܲܪ
ܐܲܬ ܟܲ. ܐܲܬ ܐܲܡ ܟܲ ܗܲܝ ܟܲ ܚܲܝܲܬ. ܐܲܡܲܪ ܐܲܬ ܡܲܪ ܟܲ

ܩܕܘܫܐ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܩܪܝܢܝ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܫܡܥ ܠܝ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܟܦܐ ܡܕܝ. ܟܕ ܕܝ ܐܙܠ. ܐܒܝܢܐ ܚܡܝ ܠܦܐ. ܡܢܝ
ܡܢ ܟܐ ܫܝܢ ܡܝܢ ܡܒܝ. ܕܒܘܕ ܟܡ ܟܐܢ ܡܟ
ܕܡܒܕܢ. ܡܐ ܕܝ ܫܝܢ ܒܕܐ ܢܝ ܡܢ ܐܕ. ܕܒܝ ܐܒ
ܡܒܕܝ ܒܝܢ ܕܝܢ. ܡܕ ܕܒܘܟ ܟܐ ܕܒܝ ܕܒܝ
ܫܝܕܝ ܟܒܝ. ܒܝܐ ܚܡܝ. ܡܒܟ ܕܒ ܒܕܒ ܡܢ ܒܡܒ ܐܕ
ܐܝ. ܐܒ ܐܟ ܟ. ܡ: ܕܒ ܒܕܒ ܡܢ ܒܡܒ ܐܕ
ܕܒܝ ܡܒ. ܣܐܡ ܐܐ ܕܒ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ. ܡܐ ܐܢ
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ܐܒܒܗ ܕܒ ܬܒܐ ܐܙܠܐ ܠܡܟܬܒܬܐ. ܡܡܗ: ܐܡܪ ܙܟ
ܙܩܗܡܐ ܕܒ ܗܒܒ ܐܐ ܠܡܩܒ ܒܒ ܫܠܐ. ܙܒܐ: ܐܡܪ
ܙܕܗ. ܕܙܐܕܒܐ ܠܫܐ ܫܕ. ܡܡܗ: ܙܒܐ ܗܒܐ. ܕܙܫܐ
ܫܒܐ ܬܒܕܫܐ ܕܠ ܬܙܠ ܠܙܐ ܒܒܐ ܒܕܒ ܐܒܕ. ܡܡܗ:
ܫܙܠ ܙܐ ܠܗܒ ܐܙ ܐܙܒܐ ܟ. ܙܒܐ ܟܠ ܫܫܐ ܕܒ.
ܕܫ ܕܫܐ ܠܗܒ ܙܐ ܐܙܒܐ ܟ. ܙܒܐ ܟܠ ܫܫܐ ܕܒ.
ܗܒܐ. ܕܙܫ ܒܗܟܠ ܙܕܫܒ ܒܬ ܫܙܠ ܙܕܫ ܐܗܟܠ.
ܕܫܐ ܟ ܫܒܐ ܠܙܕܫ ܐܗܟܠ. ܗ ܕܫܙܠ ܟ ܫܒ
ܠܙܟ. ܠ ܒܟ ܙܫ ܐ ܒ ܫ ܒ ܫ ܒ ܫ

ܒܫܘܡ. ܡܟܣ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܠܐ ܢܬܬܟܝܠ. ܕܟܝ ܡܗܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܫ ܢܬܐ ܡܫܬܡܫ ܒܐܓܪܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ. ܡܟܟ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܠܐ ܢܬܬܟܝܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ. ܡܟܟ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܚܕ ܕܟܬ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܢܫ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܬܬ. ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܬܬ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܢܫ

ܗܘܐ ܕܟܬ ܐܢܐ ܩܕܡ ܡܪܝ. ܡܠܐ: ܟܬܒ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܡܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܠܗ ܕܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗ ܕܝܥܩܘܒ. ܘܫܡܥ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܦܘܡ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܗ ܕܝ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܕ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܠܐ ܡܢ 

ܦܘܩܕܢܐ ܕܐܒܗ̈ܬܢ ܩܕ̈ܝܫܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܓܙܪܬܐ ܕܐܠܟܣܢܕܪܝܐ ܥܠ ܙܟܘܬ̈ܗ̈ܘܢ.
ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܦܘܩܕܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܕܐ. ܐܦ ܕܢܦܠ
ܒܥܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܟܠ. ܕܫܟܚ ܐܢܬ ܙܕܩ ܢܗܘܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܦܣܝ.
ܫܟܚ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܒܟ ܥܕ ܕܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ.
ܐܦ ܫܟܚ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ
ܫܠܝܛ. ܡܬܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܒܥܠ ܛܒ̈ܬ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ
ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܒܥܠ ܛܒ̈ܬ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܗ
ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ
ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܒܥܠ ܛܒ̈ܬ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ
ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ
ܒܥܠ ܛܒ̈ܬ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ
ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܠܝܛ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܒܥܠ ܛܒ̈ܬ ܘܐܢ
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ܒܙܒܢܐ ܓܒ ܐܒܕ. ܕܐܡܪ ܚܕ ܡܐܡܪ. ܙܐ ܡ ܘܒܬܒ ܡܫܐ.
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ܟܬܒܝܢ ܕܫܡܥ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ 

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ܡܢܕܥ ܕܐܢ [ܐ]ܟܬܒܗ ܕܙܟܝܐ ܒܪ ܕܒܪܟܐ ܒܪ. ܐܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܕܐܡܗ ܕܐ ܒܪ ܐܒܐ. ܐܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܡܢܕܥ

ܗܢܛܒܗ ܒܟܢܗ ܚܕ ܐܦܕ. ܕܒܥܕܬ ܚܕܬ ܗܟܝܬ ܗܢ ܟ.
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ܒ ܟܬܗ. ܡ: ܣܐ ܚܣܗܥ ܒܘ ܥܝܟܬ ܒܟ ܐܦ
ܗܒܕܬ. ܣܟܝܟ ܐܕ ܐܟܝܕܒ. ܣܐܒܕ ܟ ܒܥܬ. ܡܒܒ
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ܒܟ. ܣ ܐܒ ܒ ܐܒܗܬ ܡܐ ܐܟ ܒܕ. ܣ ܒ ܐܒ ܐܒܗ
ܟܐ ܐܒܗܒܒ. ܐܟ ܐܒ ܒܒ ܣܐܕ ܣܐ. ܟܒܐ ܣ ܐܒ
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ܒܘܟ ܒܫܘܫܝܐ ܕܒܗܝܡܬܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܢܛܝܪ ܕܒܝܬܗ ܟܕ ܡܬ.
ܒܗܠܝܢ ܒܟ ܒܡܕܝ. ܟܡܐ ܐܟ ܚܒܪܐ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܢܦܫ.
Fol. 204a. ܐܝ ܕܝ ܒܟ ܒܒܐ ܐܝܟ. ܒܐܕ ܕܝ | ܕܒܥܕܒܗ ܚܒܪܘܬܐ
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ܗܘܟܡܬܐ ܕܢܬܩܝ ܟܠܡܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܟ ܩܠܝܠ. ܐܡܪ ܩܘܫ ܠܟܠ ܡܢ ܒܟܠܗ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܢܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܝܕܘܬܗ. ܟܗ: ܐܡܪ ܢܡ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ. ܟ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܒܠܒ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܒܟܠ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ: ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܒܟܠ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪܢ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪܢ ܠܐ

ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܟܫܠ ܡܢ ܕܡ ܒܚܝܢ ܕܙܟܝܬ. ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܟܫܠ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܕܡ ܒܚܝܢ ܕܙܟܝܬ. ܟܕ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܡܢ ܫܬܐ ܡܐܟܠ ܒܚܕ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܕܢܬܐ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ

ܒܟܬܐ. ܢܗܪ ܟܝ ܦܩܕ ܡܝܬ ܕܝܠܕ ܐܠ. ܘܢܒܕ ܟܝ ܕܡܝ.
ܘܠ ܗܕܐ ܠܝܫ ܟܠ. ܘܢܗܫܒ ܚܦܟ ܘܢܒܕ. ܕܒܗ ܒܠܟ
ܬܩܛܐ ܙܘܟ ܙܝ. ܗܗܒ ܢܒܕ ܟܝ ܫܒܚ. ܘܢܕܘ ܕܗܒܗ
ܟܠ ܡܙ ܗܒܕ. ܕܠ ܫܘܗ ܠܝܫ. ܗܗܒ ܗܒܕ ܟܫܒ
ܘܢܒܕ. ܕܒܗ ܒܗ ܙܘܟ ܙܝ. ܗܒܕ ܘܐ ܒܡܟ ܢܒܕ ܚܦܟ.
ܕܟܐ ܒܚܙ ܐܐ ܡܡܙ ܕܙܘܟ. ܗܗܒ ܢܒܕ ܟܫܒ. ܕܒܕ
ܩܡܡ ܙܐ ܟܠ ܡܩܒ ܕܩܒ ܐܘ ܟܠ ܒܚ. ܗܗܒ ܢܒܕ
ܒܫܐ ܟܦܟ. ܢܩܟ ܟܠ ܡܩܒ ܐܘ ܙܘܟ ܙܝ. ܗܗܒ
ܒܩ ܫܟܒ ܡܐ ܘܢܒܕ. ܕܙܙ ܡܡܙ ܒܟܐ ܐܘ. ܐܡ ܫܩ
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ܡܡܙ ܟܒ ܒܝ ܒܚܒ ܒܕ ܡܡ. ܒܢܙ ܘܒ ܢܩܙ. ܘܒܕ ܒܡ
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ܐܡܝܢ ܠܗ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܘ ܠܐ

ܡܕ: ܐܫܬ ܒܗ ܒܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܘ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܐ

ܒܝܫܐ ܕܒܢܝܢܫܐ ܗܕܐ ܕܒܫܥܐ. ܐܟ ܕܥܒܕܘ (sic) ܗܕܐ ܕܒܝܫܐ.
ܣ: ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܕܢܚܬܝܢ ܒܟ ܐܘܟ ܟܣܝܐ. ܒܟ ܟܗܐ ܒܙ ܡܘܒܙ
ܙܘܕܐ ܘܙܒܐ ܟܡ. ܒܙ ܐܙܒ ܒܐ ܡܐ ܐܒܟ ܒܐܘܟ ܙܐ ܟܣܝܐ.
ܐܙܒ ܟܡ ܒܙ ܡܘܒܙ. ܐ ܐܙܒ ܙܐ ܟܐ ܡܒܗܟܒܗ ܒܙܐ ܟ.
ܐܙܒ ܟܡ ܐܢܫ. ܒ ܓܙܒ ܙܐ ܟܐ. ܐܙܒ ܟܡ ܓܐܢ. ܐܒܢ ܘܣܒ
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ܟܗ. ܘܙܒܐ ܙܐ ܟ ܡܐ ܐܒܟܒ. ܐܘܟ ܘ ܐܢܫ ܘ. ܘܙܒܐ
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ܙܕܗܒܗ. ܘܒܟܪ ܕܒܕܟܝ. ܘܐܦܣ ܟܕ ܫܐܠ ܒܗ ܫܒܩ ܒܗ ܟܕ
ܕܡܚܒܪܬܗ ܠܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܟܝ ܐܡܪ
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ܠܐ. ܡ: ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܐܚܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܟܝ
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ܕܒܟܪ̈ܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ. ܕܥܡܝܩ ܐܢܬ ܒܡܗܝܡܢܘܬܟ. ٥ : ܘܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܠܐ ܒܥܝܢ ܐܢܐ ܒܡܗܝܡܢܘܬܝ. ܕܒܝܘܡܐ ܗܘ ܐܢܐ ܒܡܗܝܡܢܘܬܟ. ٥٥
ܒܟܠ ܕܒܟܠ ܕܒܝܘܡܐ ܗܘ. ܒܥܝܢ ܐܢܬ ܒܡܗܝܡܢܘܬܟ. ٥٦ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ
ܐܡܪ ٥٥. ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠ ١٠١ ١٠٢ ١٠٣ ١٠٤ ١٠٥ ١٠٦ ١٠٧ ١٠٨ ١٠٩ ١١٠ ١١١ ١١٢ ١١٣ ١١٤ ١١٥ ١١٦ ١١٧ ١١٨ ١١٩ ١٢٠ ١٢١ ١٢٢ ١٢٣ ١٢٤ ١٢٥ ١٢٦ ١٢٧ ١٢٨ ١٢٩ ١٣٠ ١٣١ ١٣٢ ١٣٣ ١٣٤ ١٣٥ ١٣٦ ١٣٧ ١٣٨ ١٣٩ ١٤٠ ١٤١ ١٤٢ ١٤٣ ١٤٤ ١٤٥ ١٤٦ ١٤٧ ١٤٨ ١٤٩ ١٥٠ ١٥١ ١٥٢ ١٥٣ ١٥٤ ١٥٥ ١٥٦ ١٥٧ ١٥٨ ١٥٩ ١٦٠ ١٦١ ١٦٢ ١٦٣ ١٦٤ ١٦٥ ١٦٦ ١٦٧ ١٦٨ ١٦٩ ١٧٠ ١٧١ ١٧٢ ١٧٣ ١٧٤ ١٧٥ ١٧٦ ١٧٧ ١٧٨ ١٧٩ ١٨٠ ١٨١ ١٨٢ ١٨٣ ١٨٤ ١٨٥ ١٨٦ ١٨٧ ١٨٨ ١٨٩ ١٩٠ ١٩١ ١٩٢ ١٩٣ ١٩٤ ١٩٥ ١٩٦ ١٩٧ ١٩٨ ١٩٩ ٢٠٠ ٢٠١ ٢٠٢ ٢٠٣ ٢٠٤ ٢٠٥ ٢٠٦ ٢٠٧ ٢٠٨ ٢٠٩ ٢١٠ ٢١١ ٢١٢ ٢١٣ ٢١٤ ٢١٥ ٢١٦ ٢١٧ ٢١٨ ٢١٩ ٢٢٠ ٢٢١ ٢٢٢ ٢٢٣ ٢٢٤ ٢٢٥ ٢٢٦ ٢٢٧ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٩ ٢٣٠ ٢٣١ ٢٣٢ ٢٣٣ ٢٣٤ ٢٣٥ ٢٣٦ ٢٣٧ ٢٣٨ ٢٣٩ ٢٤٠ ٢٤١ ٢٤٢ ٢٤٣ ٢٤٤ ٢٤٥ ٢٤٦ ٢٤٧ ٢٤٨ ٢٤٩ ٢٥٠ ٢٥١ ٢٥٢ ٢٥٣ ٢٥٤ ٢٥٥ ٢٥٦ ٢٥٧ ٢٥٨ ٢٥٩ ٢٦٠ ٢٦١ ٢٦٢ ٢٦٣ ٢٦٤ ٢٦٥ ٢٦٦ ٢٦٧ ٢٦٨ ٢٦٩ ٢٧٠ ٢٧١ ٢٧٢ ٢٧٣ ٢٧٤ ٢٧٥ ٢٧٦ ٢٧٧ ٢٧٨ ٢٧٩ ٢٨٠ ٢٨١ ٢٨٢ ٢٨٣ ٢٨٤ ٢٨٥ ٢٨٦ ٢٨٧ ٢٨٨ ٢٨٩ ٢٩٠ ٢٩١ ٢٩٢ ٢٩٣ ٢٩٤ ٢٩٥ ٢٩٦ ٢٩٧ ٢٩٨ ٢٩٩ ٣٠٠ ٣٠١ ٣٠٢ ٣٠٣ ٣٠٤ ٣٠٥ ٣٠٦ ٣٠٧ ٣٠٨ ٣٠٩ ٣١٠ ٣١١ ٣١٢ ٣١٣ ٣١٤ ٣١٥ ٣١٦ ٣١٧ ٣١٨ ٣١٩ ٣٢٠ ٣٢١ ٣٢٢ ٣٢٣ ٣٢٤ ٣٢٥ ٣٢٦ ٣٢٧ ٣٢٨ ٣٢٩ ٣٣٠ ٣٣١ ٣٣٢ ٣٣٣ ٣٣٤ ٣٣٥ ٣٣٦ ٣٣٧ ٣٣٨ ٣٣٩ ٣٤٠ ٣٤١ ٣٤٢ ٣٤٣ ٣٤٤ ٣٤٥ ٣٤٦ ٣٤٧ ٣٤٨ ٣٤٩ ٣٥٠ ٣٥١ ٣٥٢ ٣٥٣ ٣٥٤ ٣٥٥ ٣٥٦ ٣٥٧ ٣٥٨ ٣٥٩ ٣٦٠ ٣٦١ ٣٦٢ ٣٦٣ ٣٦٤ ٣٦٥ ٣٦٦ ٣٦٧ ٣٦٨ ٣٦٩ ٣٧٠ ٣٧١ ٣٧٢ ٣٧٣ ٣٧٤ ٣٧٥ ٣٧٦ ٣٧٧ ٣٧٨ ٣٧٩ ٣٨٠ ٣٨١ ٣٨٢ ٣٨٣ ٣٨٤ ٣٨٥ ٣٨٦ ٣٨٧ ٣٨٨ ٣٨٩ ٣٩٠ ٣٩١ ٣٩٢ ٣٩٣ ٣٩٤ ٣٩٥ ٣٩٦ ٣٩٧ ٣٩٨ ٣٩٩ ٤٠٠ ٤٠١ ٤٠٢ ٤٠٣ ٤٠٤ ٤٠٥ ٤٠٦ ٤٠٧ ٤٠٨ ٤٠٩ ٤١٠ ٤١١ ٤١٢ ٤١٣ ٤١٤ ٤١٥ ٤١٦ ٤١٧ ٤١٨ ٤١٩ ٤٢٠ ٤٢١ ٤٢٢ ٤٢٣ ٤٢٤ ٤٢٥ ٤٢٦ ٤٢٧ ٤٢٨ ٤٢٩ ٤٣٠ ٤٣١ ٤٣٢ ٤٣٣ ٤٣٤ ٤٣٥ ٤٣٦ ٤٣٧ ٤٣٨ ٤٣٩ ٤٤٠ ٤٤١ ٤٤٢ ٤٤٣ ٤٤٤ ٤٤٥ ٤٤٦ ٤٤٧ ٤٤٨ ٤٤٩ ٤٥٠ ٤٥١ ٤٥٢ ٤٥٣ ٤٥٤ ٤٥٥ ٤٥٦ ٤٥٧ ٤٥٨ ٤٥٩ ٤٦٠ ٤٦١ ٤٦٢ ٤٦٣ ٤٦٤ ٤٦٥ ٤٦٦ ٤٦٧ ٤٦٨ ٤٦٩ ٤٧٠ ٤٧١ ٤٧٢ ٤٧٣ ٤٧٤ ٤٧٥ ٤٧٦ ٤٧٧ ٤٧٨ ٤٧٩ ٤٨٠ ٤٨١ ٤٨٢ ٤٨٣ ٤٨٤ ٤٨٥ ٤٨٦ ٤٨٧ ٤٨٨ ٤٨٩ ٤٩٠ ٤٩١ ٤٩٢ ٤٩٣ ٤٩٤ ٤٩٥ ٤٩٦ ٤٩٧ ٤٩٨ ٤٩٩ ٥٠٠ ٥٠١ ٥٠٢ ٥٠٣ ٥٠٤ ٥٠٥ ٥٠٦ ٥٠٧ ٥٠٨ ٥٠٩ ٥١٠ ٥١١ ٥١٢ ٥١٣ ٥١٤ ٥١٥ ٥١٦ ٥١٧ ٥١٨ ٥١٩ ٥٢٠ ٥٢١ ٥٢٢ ٥٢٣ ٥٢٤ ٥٢٥ ٥٢٦ ٥٢٧ ٥٢٨ ٥٢٩ ٥٣٠ ٥٣١ ٥٣٢ ٥٣٣ ٥٣٤ ٥٣٥ ٥٣٦ ٥٣٧ ٥٣٨ ٥٣٩ ٥٤٠ ٥٤١ ٥٤٢ ٥٤٣ ٥٤٤ ٥٤٥ ٥٤٦ ٥٤٧ ٥٤٨ ٥٤٩ ٥٥٠ ٥٥١ ٥٥٢ ٥٥٣ ٥٥٤ ٥٥٥ ٥٥٦ ٥٥٧ ٥٥٨ ٥٥٩ ٥٦٠ ٥٦١ ٥٦٢ ٥٦٣ ٥٦٤ ٥٦٥ ٥٦٦ ٥٦٧ ٥٦٨ ٥٦٩ ٥٧٠ ٥٧١ ٥٧٢ ٥٧٣ ٥٧٤ ٥٧٥ ٥٧٦ ٥٧٧ ٥٧٨ ٥٧٩ ٥٨٠ ٥٨١ ٥٨٢ ٥٨٣ ٥٨٤ ٥٨٥ ٥٨٦ ٥٨٧ ٥٨٨ ٥٨٩ ٥٩٠ ٥٩١ ٥٩٢ ٥٩٣ ٥٩٤ ٥٩٥ ٥٩٦ ٥٩٧ ٥٩٨ ٥٩٩ ٦٠٠ ٦٠١ ٦٠٢ ٦٠٣ ٦٠٤ ٦٠٥ ٦٠٦ ٦٠٧ ٦٠٨ ٦٠٩ ٦١٠ ٦١١ ٦١٢ ٦١٣ ٦١٤ ٦١٥ ٦١٦ ٦١٧ ٦١٨ ٦١٩ ٦٢٠ ٦٢١ ٦٢٢ ٦٢٣ ٦٢٤ ٦٢٥ ٦٢٦ ٦٢٧ ٦٢٨ ٦٢٩ ٦٣٠ ٦٣١ ٦٣٢ ٦٣٣ ٦٣٤ ٦٣٥ ٦٣٦ ٦٣٧ ٦٣٨ ٦٣٩ ٦٤٠ ٦٤١ ٦٤٢ ٦٤٣ ٦٤٤ ٦٤٥ ٦٤٦ ٦٤٧ ٦٤٨ ٦٤٩ ٦٥٠ ٦٥١ ٦٥٢ ٦٥٣ ٦٥٤ ٦٥٥ ٦٥٦ ٦٥٧ ٦٥٨ ٦٥٩ ٦٦٠ ٦٦١ ٦٦٢ ٦٦٣ ٦٦٤ ٦٦٥ ٦٦٦ ٦٦٧ ٦٦٨ ٦٦٩ ٦٧٠ ٦٧١ ٦٧٢ ٦٧٣ ٦٧٤ ٦٧٥ ٦٧٦ ٦٧٧ ٦٧٨ ٦٧٩ ٦٨٠ ٦٨١ ٦٨٢ ٦٨٣ ٦٨٤ ٦٨٥ ٦٨٦ ٦٨٧ ٦٨٨ ٦٨٩ ٦٩٠ ٦٩١ ٦٩٢ ٦٩٣ ٦٩٤ ٦٩٥ ٦٩٦ ٦٩٧ ٦٩٨ ٦٩٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ ٧٠٣ ٧٠٤ ٧٠٥ ٧٠٦ ٧٠٧ ٧٠٨ ٧٠٩ ٧١٠ ٧١١ ٧١٢ ٧١٣ ٧١٤ ٧١٥ ٧١٦ ٧١٧ ٧١٨ ٧١٩ ٧٢٠ ٧٢١ ٧٢٢ ٧٢٣ ٧٢٤ ٧٢٥ ٧٢٦ ٧٢٧ ٧٢٨ ٧٢٩ ٧٣٠ ٧٣١ ٧٣٢ ٧٣٣ ٧٣٤ ٧٣٥ ٧٣٦ ٧٣٧ ٧٣٨ ٧٣٩ ٧٤٠ ٧٤١ ٧٤٢ ٧٤٣ ٧٤٤ ٧٤٥ ٧٤٦ ٧٤٧ ٧٤٨ ٧٤٩ ٧٥٠ ٧٥١ ٧٥٢ ٧٥٣ ٧٥٤ ٧٥٥ ٧٥٦ ٧٥٧ ٧٥٨ ٧٥٩ ٧٦٠ ٧٦١ ٧٦٢ ٧٦٣ ٧٦٤ ٧٦٥ ٧٦٦ ٧٦٧ ٧٦٨ ٧٦٩ ٧٧٠ ٧٧١ ٧٧٢ ٧٧٣ ٧٧٤ ٧٧٥ ٧٧٦ ٧٧٧ ٧٧٨ ٧٧٩ ٧٨٠ ٧٨١ ٧٨٢ ٧٨٣ ٧٨٤ ٧٨٥ ٧٨٦ ٧٨٧ ٧٨٨ ٧٨٩ ٧٩٠ ٧٩١ ٧٩٢ ٧٩٣ ٧٩٤ ٧٩٥ ٧٩٦ ٧٩٧ ٧٩٨ ٧٩٩ ٨٠٠ ٨٠١ ٨٠٢ ٨٠٣ ٨٠٤ ٨٠٥ ٨٠٦ ٨٠٧ ٨٠٨ ٨٠٩ ٨١٠ ٨١١ ٨١٢ ٨١٣ ٨١٤ ٨١٥ ٨١٦ ٨١٧ ٨١٨ ٨١٩ ٨٢٠ ٨٢١ ٨٢٢ ٨٢٣ ٨٢٤ ٨٢٥ ٨٢٦ ٨٢٧ ٨٢٨ ٨٢٩ ٨٣٠ ٨٣١ ٨٣٢ ٨٣٣ ٨٣٤ ٨٣٥ ٨٣٦ ٨٣٧ ٨٣٨ ٨٣٩ ٨٤٠ ٨٤١ ٨٤٢ ٨٤٣ ٨٤٤ ٨٤٥ ٨٤٦ ٨٤٧ ٨٤٨ ٨٤٩ ٨٥٠ ٨٥١ ٨٥٢ ٨٥٣ ٨٥٤ ٨٥٥ ٨٥٦ ٨٥٧ ٨٥٨ ٨٥٩ ٨٦٠ ٨٦١ ٨٦٢ ٨٦٣ ٨٦٤ ٨٦٥ ٨٦٦ ٨٦٧ ٨٦٨ ٨٦٩ ٨٧٠ ٨٧١ ٨٧٢ ٨٧٣ ٨٧٤ ٨٧٥ ٨٧٦ ٨٧٧ ٨٧٨ ٨٧٩ ٨٨٠ ٨٨١ ٨٨٢ ٨٨٣ ٨٨٤ ٨٨٥ ٨٨٦ ٨٨٧ ٨٨٨ ٨٨٩ ٨٩٠ ٨٩١ ٨٩٢ ٨٩٣ ٨٩٤ ٨٩٥ ٨٩٦ ٨٩٧ ٨٩٨ ٨٩٩ ٩٠٠ ٩٠١ ٩٠٢ ٩٠٣ ٩٠٤ ٩٠٥ ٩٠٦ ٩٠٧ ٩٠٨ ٩٠٩ ٩١٠ ٩١١ ٩١٢ ٩١٣ ٩١٤ ٩١٥ ٩١٦ ٩١٧ ٩١٨ ٩١٩ ٩٢٠ ٩٢١ ٩٢٢ ٩٢٣ ٩٢٤ ٩٢٥ ٩٢٦ ٩٢٧ ٩٢٨ ٩٢٩ ٩٣٠ ٩٣١ ٩٣٢ ٩٣٣ ٩٣٤ ٩٣٥ ٩٣٦ ٩٣٧ ٩٣٨ ٩٣٩ ٩٤٠ ٩٤١ ٩٤٢ ٩٤٣ ٩٤٤ ٩٤٥ ٩٤٦ ٩٤٧ ٩٤٨ ٩٤٩ ٩٥٠ ٩٥١ ٩٥٢ ٩٥٣ ٩٥٤ ٩٥٥ ٩٥٦ ٩٥٧ ٩٥٨ ٩٥٩ ٩٦٠ ٩٦١ ٩٦٢ ٩٦٣ ٩٦٤ ٩٦٥ ٩٦٦ ٩٦٧ ٩٦٨ ٩٦٩ ٩٧٠ ٩٧١ ٩٧٢ ٩٧٣ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٥ ٩٧٦ ٩٧٧ ٩٧٨ ٩٧٩ ٩٨٠ ٩٨١ ٩٨٢ ٩٨٣ ٩٨٤ ٩٨٥ ٩٨٦ ٩٨٧ ٩٨٨ ٩٨٩ ٩٩٠ ٩٩١ ٩٩٢ ٩٩٣ ٩٩٤ ٩٩٥ ٩٩٦ ٩٩٧ ٩٩٨ ٩٩٩ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠١ ١٠٠٢ ١٠٠٣ ١٠٠٤ ١٠٠٥ ١٠٠٦ ١٠٠٧ ١٠٠٨ ١٠٠٩ ١٠١٠ ١٠١١ ١٠١٢ ١٠١٣ ١٠١٤ ١٠١٥ ١٠١٦ ١٠١٧ ١٠١٨ ١٠١٩ ١٠٢٠ ١٠٢١ ١٠٢٢ ١٠٢٣ ١٠٢٤ ١٠٢٥ ١٠٢٦ ١٠٢٧ ١٠٢٨ ١٠٢٩ ١٠٣٠ ١٠٣١ ١٠٣٢ ١٠٣٣ ١٠٣٤ ١٠٣٥ ١٠٣٦ ١٠٣٧ ١٠٣٨ ١٠٣٩ ١٠٤٠ ١٠٤١ ١٠٤٢ ١٠٤٣ ١٠٤٤ ١٠٤٥ ١٠٤٦ ١٠٤٧ ١٠٤٨ ١٠٤٩ ١٠٥٠ ١٠٥١ ١٠٥٢ ١٠٥٣ ١٠٥٤ ١٠٥٥ ١٠٥٦ ١٠٥٧ ١٠٥٨ ١٠٥٩ ١٠٦٠ ١٠٦١ ١٠٦٢ ١٠٦٣ ١٠٦٤ ١٠٦٥ ١٠٦٦ ١٠٦٧ ١٠٦٨ ١٠٦٩ ١٠٧٠ ١٠٧١ ١٠٧٢ ١٠٧٣ ١٠٧٤ ١٠٧٥ ١٠٧٦ ١٠٧٧ ١٠٧٨ ١٠٧٩ ١٠٨٠ ١٠٨١ ١٠٨٢ ١٠٨٣ ١٠٨٤ ١٠٨٥ ١٠٨٦ ١٠٨٧ ١٠٨٨ ١٠٨٩ ١٠٩٠ ١٠٩١ ١٠٩٢ ١٠٩٣ ١٠٩٤ ١٠٩٥ ١٠٩٦ ١٠٩٧ ١٠٩٨ ١٠٩٩ ١١٠٠ ١١٠١ ١١٠٢ ١١٠٣ ١١٠٤ ١١٠٥ ١١٠٦ ١١٠٧ ١١٠٨ ١١٠٩ ١١١٠ ١١١١ ١١١٢ ١١١٣ ١١١٤ ١١١٥ ١١١٦ ١١١٧ ١١١٨ ١١١٩ ١١٢٠ ١١٢١ ١١٢٢ ١١٢٣ ١١٢٤ ١١٢٥ ١١٢٦ ١١٢٧ ١١٢٨ ١١٢٩ ١١٣٠ ١١٣١ ١١٣٢ ١١٣٣ ١١٣٤ ١١٣٥ ١١٣٦ ١١٣٧ ١١٣٨ ١١٣٩ ١١٤٠ ١١٤١ ١١٤٢ ١١٤٣ ١١٤٤ ١١٤٥ ١١٤٦ ١١٤٧ ١١٤٨ ١١٤٩ ١١٥٠ ١١٥١ ١١٥٢ ١١٥٣ ١١٥٤ ١١٥٥ ١١٥٦ ١١٥٧ ١١٥٨ ١١٥٩ ١١٦٠ ١١٦١ ١١٦٢ ١١٦٣ ١١٦٤ ١١٦٥ ١١٦٦ ١١٦٧ ١١٦٨ ١١٦٩ ١١٧٠ ١١٧١ ١١٧٢ ١١٧٣ ١١٧٤ ١١٧٥ ١١٧٦ ١١٧٧ ١١٧٨ ١١٧٩ ١١٨٠ ١١٨١ ١١٨٢ ١١٨٣ ١١٨٤ ١١٨٥ ١١٨٦ ١١٨٧ ١١٨٨ ١١٨٩ ١١٩٠ ١١٩١ ١١٩٢ ١١٩٣ ١١٩٤ ١١٩٥ ١١٩٦ ١١٩٧ ١١٩٨ ١١٩٩ ١٢٠٠ ١٢٠١ ١٢٠٢ ١٢٠٣ ١٢٠٤ ١٢٠٥ ١٢٠٦ ١٢٠٧ ١٢٠٨ ١٢٠٩ ١٢١٠ ١٢١١ ١٢١٢ ١٢١٣ ١٢١٤ ١٢١٥ ١٢١٦ ١٢١٧ ١٢١٨ ١٢١٩ ١٢٢٠ ١٢٢١ ١٢٢٢ ١٢٢٣ ١٢٢٤ ١٢٢٥ ١٢٢٦ ١٢٢٧ ١٢٢٨ ١٢٢٩ ١٢٣٠ ١٢٣١ ١٢٣٢ ١٢٣٣ ١٢٣٤ ١٢٣٥ ١٢٣٦ ١٢٣٧ ١٢٣٨ ١٢٣٩ ١٢٤٠ ١٢٤١ ١٢٤٢ ١٢٤٣ ١٢٤٤ ١٢٤٥ ١٢٤٦ ١٢٤٧ ١٢٤٨ ١٢٤٩ ١٢٥٠ ١٢٥١ ١٢٥٢ ١٢٥٣ ١٢٥٤ ١٢٥٥ ١٢٥٦ ١٢٥٧ ١٢٥٨ ١٢٥٩ ١٢٦٠ ١٢٦١ ١٢٦٢ ١٢٦٣ ١٢٦٤ ١٢٦٥ ١٢٦٦ ١٢٦٧ ١٢٦٨ ١٢٦٩ ١٢٧٠ ١٢٧١ ١٢٧٢ ١٢٧٣ ١٢٧٤ ١٢٧٥ ١٢٧٦ ١٢٧٧ ١٢٧٨ ١٢٧٩ ١٢٨٠ ١٢٨١ ١٢٨٢ ١٢٨٣ ١٢٨٤ ١٢٨٥ ١٢٨٦ ١٢٨٧ ١٢٨٨ ١٢٨٩ ١٢٩٠ ١٢٩١ ١٢٩٢ ١٢٩٣ ١٢٩٤ ١٢٩٥ ١٢٩٦ ١٢٩٧ ١٢٩٨ ١٢٩٩ ١٣٠٠ ١٣٠١ ١٣٠٢ ١٣٠٣ ١٣٠٤ ١٣٠٥ ١٣٠٦ ١٣٠٧ ١٣٠٨ ١٣٠٩ ١٣١٠ ١٣١١ ١٣١٢ ١٣١٣ ١٣١٤ ١٣١٥ ١٣١٦ ١٣١٧ ١٣١٨ ١٣١٩ ١٣٢٠ ١٣٢١ ١٣٢٢ ١٣٢٣ ١٣٢٤ ١٣٢٥ ١٣٢٦ ١٣٢٧ ١٣٢٨ ١٣٢٩ ١٣٣٠ ١٣٣١ ١٣٣٢ ١٣٣٣ ١٣٣٤ ١٣٣٥ ١٣٣٦ ١٣٣٧ ١٣٣٨ ١٣٣٩ ١٣٤٠ ١٣٤١ ١٣٤٢ ١٣٤٣ ١٣٤٤ ١٣٤٥ ١٣٤٦ ١٣٤٧ ١٣٤٨ ١٣٤٩ ١٣٥٠ ١٣٥١ ١٣٥٢ ١٣٥٣ ١٣٥٤ ١٣٥٥ ١٣٥٦ ١٣٥٧ ١٣٥٨ ١٣٥٩ ١٣٦٠ ١٣٦١ ١٣٦٢ ١٣٦٣ ١٣٦٤ ١٣٦٥ ١٣٦٦ ١٣٦٧ ١٣٦٨ ١٣٦٩ ١٣٧٠ ١٣٧١ ١٣٧٢ ١٣٧٣ ١٣٧٤ ١٣٧٥ ١٣٧٦ ١٣٧٧ ١٣٧٨ ١٣٧٩ ١٣٨٠ ١٣٨١ ١٣٨٢ ١٣٨٣ ١٣٨٤ ١٣٨٥ ١٣٨٦ ١٣٨٧ ١٣٨٨ ١٣٨٩ ١٣٩٠ ١٣٩١ ١٣٩٢ ١٣٩٣ ١٣٩٤ ١٣٩٥ ١٣٩٦ ١٣٩٧ ١٣٩٨ ١٣٩٩ ١٤٠٠ ١٤٠١ ١٤٠٢ ١٤٠٣ ١٤٠٤ ١٤٠٥ ١٤٠٦ ١٤٠٧ ١٤٠٨ ١٤٠٩ ١٤١٠ ١٤١١ ١٤١٢ ١٤١٣ ١٤١٤ ١٤١٥ ١٤١٦ ١٤١٧ ١٤١٨ ١٤١٩ ١٤٢٠ ١٤٢١ ١٤٢٢ ١٤٢٣ ١٤٢٤ ١٤٢٥ ١٤٢٦ ١٤٢٧ ١٤٢٨ ١٤٢٩ ١٤٣٠ ١٤٣١ ١٤٣٢ ١٤٣٣ ١٤٣٤ ١٤٣٥ ١٤٣٦ ١٤٣٧ ١٤٣٨ ١٤٣٩ ١٤٤٠ ١٤٤١ ١٤٤٢ ١٤٤٣ ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٥ ١٤٤٦ ١٤٤٧ ١٤٤٨ ١٤٤٩ ١٤٥٠ ١٤٥١ ١٤٥٢ ١٤٥٣ ١٤٥٤ ١٤٥٥ ١٤٥٦ ١٤٥٧ ١٤٥٨ ١٤٥٩ ١٤٦٠ ١٤٦١ ١٤٦٢ ١٤٦٣ ١٤٦٤ ١٤٦٥ ١٤٦٦ ١٤٦٧ ١٤٦٨ ١٤٦٩ ١٤٧٠ ١٤٧١ ١٤٧٢ ١٤٧٣ ١٤٧٤ ١٤٧٥ ١٤٧٦ ١٤٧٧ ١٤٧٨ ١٤٧٩ ١٤٨٠ ١٤٨١ ١٤٨٢ ١٤٨٣ ١٤٨٤ ١٤٨٥ ١٤٨٦ ١٤٨٧ ١٤٨٨ ١٤٨٩ ١٤٩٠ ١٤٩١ ١٤٩٢ ١٤٩٣ ١٤٩٤ ١٤٩٥ ١٤٩٦ ١٤٩٧ ١٤٩٨ ١٤٩٩ ١٥٠٠ ١٥٠١ ١٥٠٢ ١٥٠٣ ١٥٠٤ ١٥٠٥ ١٥٠٦ ١٥٠٧ ١٥٠٨ ١٥٠٩ ١٥١٠ ١٥١١ ١٥١٢ ١٥١٣ ١٥١٤ ١٥١٥ ١٥١٦ ١٥١٧ ١٥١٨ ١٥١٩ ١٥٢٠ ١٥٢١ ١٥٢٢ ١٥٢٣ ١٥٢٤ ١٥٢٥ ١٥٢٦ ١٥٢٧ ١٥٢٨ ١٥٢٩ ١٥٣٠ ١٥٣١ ١٥٣٢ ١٥٣٣ ١٥٣٤ ١٥٣٥ ١٥٣٦ ١٥٣٧ ١٥٣٨ ١٥٣٩ ١٥٤٠ ١٥٤١ ١٥٤٢ ١٥٤٣ ١٥٤٤ ١٥٤٥ ١٥٤٦ ١٥٤٧ ١٥٤٨ ١٥٤٩ ١٥٥٠ ١٥٥١ ١٥٥٢ ١٥٥٣ ١٥٥٤ ١٥٥٥ ١٥٥٦ ١٥٥٧ ١٥٥٨ ١٥٥٩ ١٥٦٠ ١٥٦١ ١٥٦٢ ١٥٦٣ ١٥٦٤ ١٥٦٥ ١٥٦٦ ١٥٦٧ ١٥٦٨ ١٥٦٩ ١٥٧٠ ١٥٧١ ١٥٧٢ ١٥٧٣ ١٥٧٤ ١٥٧٥ ١٥٧٦ ١٥٧٧ ١٥٧٨ ١٥٧٩ ١٥٨٠ ١٥٨١ ١٥٨٢ ١٥٨٣ ١٥٨٤ ١٥٨٥ ١٥٨٦ ١٥٨٧ ١٥٨٨ ١٥٨٩ ١٥٩٠ ١٥٩١ ١٥٩٢ ١٥٩٣ ١٥٩٤ ١٥٩٥ ١٥٩٦ ١٥٩٧ ١٥٩٨ ١٥٩٩ ١٦٠٠ ١٦٠١ ١٦٠٢ ١٦٠٣ ١٦٠٤ ١٦٠٥ ١٦٠٦ ١٦٠٧ ١٦٠٨ ١٦٠٩ ١٦١٠ ١٦١١ ١٦١٢ ١٦١٣ ١٦١٤ ١٦١٥ ١٦١٦ ١٦١٧ ١٦١٨ ١٦١٩ ١٦٢٠ ١٦٢١ ١٦٢٢ ١٦٢٣ ١٦٢٤ ١٦٢٥ ١٦٢٦ ١٦٢٧ ١٦٢٨ ١٦٢٩ ١٦٣٠ ١٦٣١ ١٦٣٢ ١٦٣٣ ١٦٣٤ ١٦٣٥ ١٦٣٦ ١٦٣٧ ١٦٣٨ ١٦٣٩ ١٦٤٠ ١٦٤١ ١٦٤٢ ١٦٤٣ ١٦٤٤ ١٦٤٥ ١٦٤٦ ١٦٤٧ ١٦٤٨ ١٦٤٩ ١٦٥٠ ١٦٥١ ١٦٥٢ ١٦٥٣ ١٦٥٤ ١٦٥٥ ١٦٥٦ ١٦٥٧ ١٦٥٨ ١٦٥٩ ١٦٦٠ ١٦٦١ ١٦٦٢ ١٦٦٣ ١٦٦٤ ١٦٦٥ ١٦٦٦ ١٦٦٧ ١٦٦٨ ١٦٦٩ ١٦٧٠ ١٦٧١ ١٦٧٢ ١٦٧٣ ١٦٧٤ ١٦٧٥ ١٦٧٦ ١٦٧٧ ١٦٧٨ ١٦٧٩ ١٦٨٠ ١٦٨١ ١٦٨٢ ١٦٨٣ ١٦٨٤ ١٦٨٥ ١٦٨٦ ١٦٨٧ ١٦٨٨ ١٦٨٩ ١٦٩٠ ١٦٩١ ١٦٩٢ ١٦٩٣ ١٦٩٤ ١٦٩٥ ١٦٩٦ ١٦٩٧ ١٦٩٨ ١٦٩٩ ١٧٠٠ ١٧٠١ ١٧٠٢ ١٧٠٣ ١٧٠٤ ١٧٠٥ ١٧٠٦ ١٧٠٧ ١٧٠٨ ١٧٠٩ ١٧١٠ ١٧١١ ١٧١٢ ١٧١٣ ١٧١٤ ١٧١٥ ١٧١٦ ١٧١٧ ١٧١٨ ١٧١٩ ١٧٢٠ ١٧٢١ ١٧٢٢ ١٧٢٣ ١٧٢٤ ١٧٢٥ ١٧٢٦ ١٧٢٧ ١٧٢٨ ١٧٢٩ ١٧٣٠ ١٧٣١ ١٧٣٢ ١٧٣٣ ١٧٣٤ ١٧٣٥ ١٧٣٦ ١٧٣٧ ١٧٣٨ ١٧٣٩ ١٧٤٠ ١٧٤١ ١٧٤٢ ١٧٤٣ ١٧٤٤ ١٧٤٥ ١٧٤٦ ١٧٤٧ ١٧٤٨ ١٧٤٩ ١٧٥٠ ١٧٥١ ١٧٥٢ ١٧٥٣ ١٧٥٤ ١٧٥٥ ١٧٥٦ ١٧٥٧ ١٧٥٨ ١٧٥٩ ١٧٦٠ ١٧٦١ ١٧٦٢ ١٧٦٣ ١٧٦٤ ١٧٦٥ ١٧٦٦ ١٧٦٧ ١٧٦٨ ١٧٦٩ ١٧٧٠ ١٧٧١ ١٧٧٢ ١٧٧٣ ١٧٧٤ ١٧٧٥ ١٧٧٦ ١٧٧٧ ١٧٧٨ ١٧٧٩ ١٧٨٠ ١٧٨١ ١٧٨٢ ١٧٨٣ ١٧٨٤ ١٧٨٥ ١٧٨٦ ١٧٨٧ ١٧٨٨ ١٧٨٩ ١٧٩٠ ١٧٩١ ١٧٩٢ ١٧٩٣ ١٧٩٤ ١٧٩٥ ١٧٩٦ ١٧٩٧ ١٧٩٨ ١٧٩٩ ١٨٠٠ ١٨٠١ ١٨٠٢ ١٨٠٣ ١٨٠٤ ١٨٠٥ ١٨٠٦ ١٨٠٧ ١٨٠٨ ١٨٠٩ ١٨١٠ ١٨١١ ١٨١٢ ١٨١٣ ١٨١٤ ١٨١٥ ١٨١٦ ١٨١٧ ١٨١٨ ١٨١٩ ١٨٢٠ ١٨٢١ ١٨٢٢ ١٨٢٣ ١٨٢٤ ١٨٢٥ ١٨٢٦ ١٨٢٧ ١٨٢٨ ١٨٢٩ ١٨٣٠ ١٨٣١ ١٨٣٢ ١٨٣٣ ١٨٣٤ ١٨٣٥ ١٨٣٦ ١٨٣٧ ١٨٣٨ ١٨٣٩ ١٨٤٠ ١٨٤١ ١٨٤٢ ١٨٤٣ ١٨٤٤ ١٨٤٥ ١٨٤٦ ١٨٤٧ ١٨٤٨ ١٨٤٩ ١٨٥٠ ١٨٥١ ١٨٥٢ ١٨٥٣ ١٨٥٤ ١٨٥٥ ١٨٥٦ ١٨٥٧ ١٨٥٨ ١٨٥٩ ١٨٦٠ ١٨٦١ ١٨٦٢ ١٨٦٣ ١٨٦٤ ١٨٦٥ ١٨٦٦ ١٨٦٧ ١٨٦٨ ١٨٦٩ ١٨٧٠ ١٨٧١ ١٨٧٢ ١٨٧٣ ١٨٧٤ ١٨٧٥ ١٨٧٦ ١٨٧٧ ١٨٧٨ ١٨٧٩ ١٨٨٠ ١٨٨١ ١٨٨٢ ١٨٨٣ ١٨٨٤ ١٨٨٥ ١٨٨٦ ١٨٨٧ ١٨٨٨ ١٨٨٩ ١٨٩٠ ١٨٩١ ١٨٩٢ ١٨٩٣ ١٨٩٤ ١٨٩٥ ١٨٩٦ ١٨٩٧ ١٨٩٨ ١٨٩٩ ١٩٠٠ ١٩٠١ ١٩٠٢ ١٩٠٣ ١٩٠٤ ١٩٠٥ ١٩٠٦ ١٩٠٧ ١٩٠٨ ١٩٠٩ ١٩١٠ ١٩١١ ١٩١٢ ١٩١٣ ١٩١٤ ١٩١٥ ١٩١٦ ١٩١٧ ١٩١٨ ١٩١٩ ١٩٢٠ ١٩٢١ ١٩٢٢ ١٩٢٣ ١٩٢٤ ١٩٢٥ ١٩٢٦ ١٩٢٧ ١٩٢٨ ١٩٢٩ ١٩٣٠ ١٩٣١ ١٩٣٢ ١٩٣٣ ١٩٣٤ ١٩٣٥ ١٩٣٦ ١٩٣٧ ١٩٣٨ ١٩٣٩ ١٩٤٠ ١٩٤١ ١٩٤٢ ١٩٤٣ ١٩٤٤ ١٩٤٥ ١٩٤٦ ١٩٤٧ ١٩٤٨ ١٩٤٩ ١٩٥٠ ١٩٥١ ١٩٥٢ ١٩٥٣ ١٩٥٤ ١٩٥٥ ١٩٥٦ ١٩٥٧ ١٩٥٨ ١٩٥٩ ١٩٦٠ ١٩٦١ ١٩٦٢ ١٩٦٣ ١٩٦٤ ١٩٦٥ ١٩٦٦ ١٩٦٧ ١٩٦٨ ١٩٦٩ ١٩٧٠ 

ܒܠܒܟ ܕܝܥܬܐ ܒܟ ܐܕܟ. ܒܥܒܕ ܡܢܕܒ ܐܢܐ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܫܠ
ܐܒܕܒ ܐܢܐ ܡܥܒܕ ܩܒܠ. ܡܢ ܗܘܒ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܒܕ ܠܟ. ܐܢ ܒܠܒܟ
ܒܠܒܟ ܘܗܟܠ ܡܢ ܟܒܗ ܙܐ. ܡܢ ܗܘܒ ܒܕ ܒܥܒܕ ܐܒܕ.
ܐܒܥܒ ܒܠܒܟ. ܗܘܡ ܐܒܟ ܙܐ ܟܐ ܒܥܒܐ. ܡܥܢ ܒܠܒܟ
ܒܠܒܟ ܐܢ ܟܬܒܥܒ ܡܗܘܥܒ ܒܥܟܐ. ܒܥܒ ܒܢ
ܟܒܥܗ ܒܥܕ. ܒܥܒܕ ܡܥܒܟܗ ܟܗܒܗ ܒܥܒ ܒܢ
ܐܢܐ. ܣ: ܗܘܒ ܒܢ ܐܒ ܙܐ ܗܘܥܐ ܒܗܗ ܒܢ
ܐܒܗܘ. ܐܟ ܙܐ ܒܥܒܐ ܟ ܒܢ ܒܐ ܒܢ ܐܒ ܗܘ.
Fol. 198a. ܐܢ | ܟܘܗ. ܘܟܙܙ ܟ ܒܐ. ܗܐܒܒ ܒܢ ܗܒܟܟ ܒܗ.
ܒܐ ܟܒܒ ܒܢ ܒܢ ܫܙܐ ܒܒ. ܙܒ ܟ ܥܒ. ܒ ܐ
ܙܐ ܐܥ. ܒܐ ܒ ܟ ܘܐ ܥ. ܙ ܟ ܟ. ܐ
ܟ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܐ. ܘܟܙܙ ܟ ܐ ܫ. ܐ
ܟ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ
ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ
ܐ ܒ ܐ

ܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܢܐ ܘܠܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܘܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܢ

ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ڈھیلا ہے کہ ہاتھ سے نکل جائے۔ اس کے بعد ہتھوڑی سے ٹھونک کر اس کو
ٹھیک کرتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو ٹھونکنا کہتے ہیں۔ ٹھونکنے کے بعد اس کو
پانی میں بجھاتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو بجھانا کہتے ہیں۔ بجھانے سے اس کا
رنگ سیاہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو ریتی سے رگڑتے ہیں۔ اس کام
کو ریتنا کہتے ہیں۔ ریتنے سے اس کا رنگ صاف ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد
اس کو سان پر چڑھاتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو سان دینا کہتے ہیں۔ سان دینے
سے اس کی دھار تیز ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو پانی میں بجھاتے
ہیں۔ اس کام کو پانی دینا کہتے ہیں۔ پانی دینے سے اس کا رنگ سیاہ
ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو ریتی سے رگڑتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو ریتنا
کہتے ہیں۔ ریتنے سے اس کا رنگ صاف ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو
سان پر چڑھاتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو سان دینا کہتے ہیں۔ سان دینے سے اس
کی دھار تیز ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو پانی میں بجھاتے ہیں۔ اس
کام کو پانی دینا کہتے ہیں۔ پانی دینے سے اس کا رنگ سیاہ ہو جاتا ہے۔
اس کے بعد اس کو ریتی سے رگڑتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو ریتنا کہتے ہیں۔
ریتنے سے اس کا رنگ صاف ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد اس کو سان پر
چڑھاتے ہیں۔ اس کام کو سان دینا کہتے ہیں۔ سان دینے سے اس کی

ܒܝܬ ܐܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܪܝܐ ܘܟܠ ܕܒܪܝܐ ܒܗ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܗ

ꞵꞷꞽ. ꞹꞷꞽꞩ ꞷꞷꞩ ꞹꞽꞷꞽꞩꞷ ꞷꞽꞩꞷꞽꞩꞷ ꞽꞷ ꞷꞷꞹꞽ ꞽꞷꞽꞹ. ꞽꞷ ꞽꞷꞽꞹ ꞽꞷꞽꞹꞽꞩꞷ ꞽꞷꞽꞹꞽꞩꞷ ꞽꞷꞽꞹꞽꞩꞷ. ꞽꞷꞽꞹ ꞽꞷ ꞽꞷꞽꞹ ꞽꞷꞽꞹꞽꞩꞷ. ꞽꞷꞽꞹ

ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ
ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ

## ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ

### ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ

ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠣꠞꠤꠞ ꠇꠤꠣꠞ

ܕܒܝܬ ܒܝܫܘܥ. ܘܫܠܚܘ ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܐܒܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܒܪܝ ܘܒܪ ܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ❊

## ❊ ܡܐܡܪܐ ܕܫܒܥ ❊

ܫܡܥ ܗܘ ܠܝ ܠܡܪܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܟܐܦܐ. ܟܕ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܒܝܬ ܨܝܕܐ
ܐܢܐ ܘܫܡܥܬ. ܕܐܟ ܟܕ ܦܬܚܬ ܐܟܣܝܬ ܒܨܒܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܚܙܝ
ܐܢܬ ܘܫܡܥܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܗܟܝ
ܐܙܕܩܦ ܫܒܩ ܐܦ. ܐܦܟܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܗܟܝ ܐܡܪ
ܐܢܬ ܐܦ. ❊

## ❊ ܡܐܡܪܐ ܕܬܡܢ ❊

ܫܡܥ ܗܘ ܕܐܒܕܬ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܝܬ ܒܝ ܕܐܡܪ
ܐܦ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ.
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ
ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ

## ❖ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥⲓⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ❖

ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲉ̀ⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥⲓⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

ܟܬܒ ܡܫܬܐ ܕܡܪ ܐܡܘܢ ܕܬܪܬܝܢ ܘܕܬܐܘܕܘܣ ܐܚܪܢܐ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܡܘܢ ܠܬܐܘܕܘܣ ܐܚܘܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܠܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܠܗ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܠܝ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܝ

ⲙⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ

ⲉⲓⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲓ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛ̀ⲁⲙⲱⲛ.
ⲡⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲓ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛ̀ⲁⲙⲱⲛ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲩⲛⲁϩ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟϥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲉ̀ⲣⲟϥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡ

ܟܬܒܢ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܐ ܕܐܒܗܬܢ ܕܡܨܪ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܫܢܐ ܕ
ܫܬ ܡܐܬ ܘܫܒܥ ܒܫܢ ܒܬܪ ܗܕܐ 

وَبِهٰذَا هِيَ دِهْدَهِم هَفَلَ حَهِهْتَا هِهْتَا هِهْتَبِهْ. حَدِهَّا
دِيْهِهِيهِتِ يَّلِكُم. هُكَهِهِم هِهِحَدَ هِي حِتَّا. هِهْدَبِهِ هَوَهِ
دِهْعِلِهِ أَكَ بِقَقَهْ.

دِهْكَهِ بِهِهِهِ دِهْتِهِ هَكَتَّا يَهْهَكِهِ بَهِهَّا حَدِهَّا كَسِيَّم.
هِكَهِ دِهِحَدِهَّا. هِهْكَهَّهِ حَهِهْتَّا هَهِ هَهَّهِ هَوَهِ. دِهَدَهْهِس
يَكَهَّا هِيَهِ دِهِكَهِ هَتَّا حَدِهَّا كَنِهَّا. هِيَحَهِ حَهَّهِهَّا
بَهِهِهِهَا هِكَهِ هَهِ هِهِ هِهَا. هُهَدَهْهِس هِي هِهَا دِكَا
يَهْهَكِهِ.

دِيَّدَهِ دِي هِكَلَّا دِهَتَّا هَكَتَّا. يَهْهَيَّهِه هِكَهِ هَهَّتَا
دَهْكَهِهِهِ دِهِكَهِه. هُهِيَّكَ هَهَهِ تَهَتَا هِهَهِكِهِ هَوَهِ.
هِهْتَهِهِهِ حَهِهَّهِهِ هِهَا هِكَهِ هِيَهِهِكِهِ هَوَهِ هِهَّهِ. هَهَّهِ
هَوَهِ هِهَّهِ حَهِهَّهِهِ حَهِهِ هَكَهِ هِيَهِهِكِهِ هَوَهِ. هِهِ
هَهَّهِ. دِكَا هَدَا هَهِكَهِ يَّهَدَهِا دِهَتَّا. هِكَا هِهِكَهِ هَهِهِا.
هِكَا هِيَهَهِ هِكَهِ هِيَّا هَهَهَّهِ.

دِهَهِهِ دِي هَهَّلَ حَلِهَهَّهِ دَهِهَتَا. هَهِ هِهَهِكِهِ سَهِ هَكَ
هَهَّهِهِ دِهِحَهَّلَ كَهَهَّهَكَهِهِه. هِهَّهِ دَهَهِ هَهَّهِ هَهِ هَهِ
دِهِسَهِكَهِ يَكَ. حَدِهَّا دَهَّهَكَ هَهَهَّ يَهَهَهِيَهِ هَسِيَهِّم. دَهَّهَكَ
هِهَّا دَهَّهِه هَهِهَ.

هِهِهِ دِي هَهِ هَهِهِ هِهَكَهِه. يَهَهَهَهِ يَكَّا هَهَهَّهِ
هَوَهِ يَكَ.

دَهَهِ دِي دَهِهِ هَهِهِ كَهِهَّ دَهَهَهَهِه. يَهَهِهِ
كَهَهَّا سِهَّا هَهَّهَّهَّ وَهَهَهَا. يَهَا دَهِهِيَهِكِ هَهَهَهِه. هَهَّهَّ
كَهَّ هِهَّهِ هِسِهِ هَهِهِ هَوَهِ. هَهَّهَّ هَهَّتَّا هَهِهِهِهَا دَهِهِ
هَوَهِ هِكَهِ. هَهَّا هَوَهِ يَهِ هَهَّهَّهَّ دَهِسَّا.

هَهِهَا هَهِ دِي هِ هَهَهِهَّ هِهِ دَهِهَهِ. هَهَّهِ هِهَهَّهَّا. هَهِ

ܒܫܡܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܝܢ. ܘܒܥܕܗ ܕܫܒܩ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܘܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ܕܐܡܝܢ ܗܘ ܠܗ ܬܫܒܘܚܬܐ.

## ✠ ܡܐܡܪܐ ܕܢܦܫ ܩܕܝܫܐ ✠

## ✠ ܒܬܫܒܝܚܬܗ ܕܩܕܝܫܐ ܐܘܓܝܢ ✠

ܫܡܥ ܟܐ ܣܕܪܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܒܚܠܡܐ ܡܝܬ. ܒܫܒܥ ܫܢܝ ܩܕܡ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ. ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܡܠܟܐ ܘܚܕܘܬܗ ܢܬܚܙܐ. ܩܛܠ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܒܥܐ ܒܐ ܟܠ ܩܛܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܩܛܠ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗܝ. ܩܛܠ ܐܒ ܐܚܝ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܚܘܗܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܩܕܡ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܠܟ. ܟܠ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܚܕ ܒܥܐ ܕܐܬܚܙܐ ܒܟ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗܝ. ܒܚܠܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܩܕ ܢܬܒܨܪ ܒܟ ܩܕܡ ܡܠܟ ܡܠܟܐ. ܐܢܫ ܟܐ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܩܕ ܢܬܚܙܐ ܠܟ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗܝ. ܐܢܫ ܟܐ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܩܕ ܢܬܚܙܐ ܠܟ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗܝ. ܐܢ ܐܬ

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 Fol. 19:

ܚܒܠ ܒܝܕ ܫܘܒ ܐܘܡܐ ܕܬܚܘܐ ܕܡܟܒܬܐ ܒܟ ܩܛܡ ܡܕܝ ܒܙܟܐ.
ܫܘܒ ܠܒܐ ܕܒܕܒܬܐ. ܫܘܒ ܒܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܕܝ. ܫܘܒ ܬܝܫܒ ܕܙܒܢܟ.
ܫܘܒ ܕܐܬܟܐ ܕܒܫܒܐ ܐܒܬܐ ܕܙܕܒܬܐ. ܫܘܒ ܚܠ ܒܕܡ ܒܟ
ܐܒܬܫ ܙܟܟܐ. ܫܘܒ ܟܗܟܐ ܒܟ ܒܐܒܟܠ ܟܒܕܐ. ܫܘܒ
ܙܟ ܟܡܟܕܐܬܐ ܒܟ ܒܐܒܟܐ. ܫܘܒ ܙܟ ܕܒܬܐ ܕܒܐܒܟܒܐ
ܕܟ ܒܟܟܐ ❊

ܐܟ ܐܒܬܐ ܡܣܕܫܐ ܐܟܬܐ. ܒܟ ܐܒܐܒܐ ܟ
ܐܟܐ ܫܐܐ. ܙܐܠ ܒܟܠ ܐܒܟ ܡܐܟܡܐ ܒܟ ܫܟ ܐܟܬܐ
ܐܟܬܐ ܕܐܐ. ܐܟܒܐ ܙܐܐ ܡܐܐܡ. ܒܟ ܫܘܒ ܐܫܐܒ ܙܟ
ܟܐܫܟܒ ❊

ܟܐܡܐ ܒܫܘܒ ܕܐܒ ܙܟ ܙܐ. ܐܒܫ. ܐܟܐ.

❊ ܐܐܟ. ܟܐ ❊

❊ ܒܫܫܐ ܕܙܟܐ ❊

ܫܘܒ ܐ ܐܒ ܙܟ ܙܟܐ. ܟܐ ܐܐ ܐܐ. ܙܐ ܐܐ ܐ
ܟ ܟܐ ܐܐ ܐ ܐ. ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ. ܫ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܗ ܠܡܒܟ ܫܩ ܕܒܬ. ܒܝܕܕ ܘܒܗܕ ܝܥܒܫܡ ܕܕܒܘܟ
ܣ. ܐܒ ܕܗܠܡܐ ܡ ܙܒܕ. ܗܒ ܝܒܕ ܠܡܐ ܝܙܕ. ܟ
ܕܙ ܠܙܟܐ ܗܕ ܒܬܒܟ. ܕܒܗ ܠܐ ܐܒܟܒ ܒ ܐ
ܟܒܕ ܕܙܘܒܒ ܥ. ܐܒܗܒ ܟܒ ܒ ܒܒ ܕܒܕܐ.
ܩܡܟܐ ܕܒ ܝܒܕ ܠܡ: ܟܒ ܒ ܙܟܐ ܕܒܗ ܗܟ ܢܐܒ
ܕܒ ܟ. ܒܐܒܕ ܒ ܟܠܐ ܗ ܟܒ. ܟܒܕ ܗ ܕܙܘܒ
ܠܐ. ܓ ܕ ܒܙܕ ܒܠܒ ܟܡܙܐ ܒ ܗ ܕܒ.
ܟ ܕܡ ܗ ܟܒܕ ܒܒ: ܝܒܕ ܟ
ܩܡܟ. ܝܡ ܩܒ ܒ ܕܒ. ܐܒ ܡܐ ܟ ܕ ܒ
ܟ ܒ ܟ. ܝܒ ܕܡ ܝ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ
ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ

ⲥⲙⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ. ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ.
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ. ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϩⲓⲧⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲥⲁⲛϩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁ

ⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ

ⲕⲁϩ ⲛⲓⲧⲉ. ⲛⲥⲙⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲥⲱⲛⲧ ⲉϩⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲉ. ⲟⲩⲗⲉⲗⲙⲟⲩ ⲙⲉⲗⲱⲧ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲓⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲧⲙ ⲡⲓ ⲙⲉⲉⲩⲉⲗ ⲙⲁ
ⲛⲥⲉ ⲟⲩⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲱ. ⲟⲩⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲓ ⲡⲉⲧⲉ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲡⲉⲧⲉ. ⲟⲩⲗⲉⲗⲙⲟⲩ
ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲓⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ.
ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ
ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲣⲉ
ⲁⲗⲁⲛ. ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ

ⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭ̀ⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲣⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲛⲛⲁⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲩⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲏ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲝⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲕⲟⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ

ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡ

ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ
ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ
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ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ
ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ
ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ
ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲥⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉ̀ⲧⲁⲓ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲛⲧⲕⲁⲕⲉ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲛⲧⲕⲁⲕⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉ.
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲛⲧⲕⲁⲕⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲛⲧⲕⲁⲕⲉ

ⲕⲁⲧⲁⲫⲁⲥⲕⲉ. ⲫⲁⲣⲁ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲇⲉⲗⲉⲁⲥⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ ⲇⲉⲟⲩⲟ
ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲟⲩⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲛ ⲥⲁⲙⲟ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ
ⲫⲁⲣⲁ ⲛⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ. ⲛⲁⲩⲱ ⲟⲩⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲇⲉ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲁⲣⲡⲉⲙⲱⲧⲓⲥ
ⲫⲁⲣⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲥⲧⲓⲝ. ⲟⲩⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ

ܐܰܒܕ ܗܘ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܪ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܡ ܗܘ ܒܟ ܟܠ
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Fol. 185a. ܒܟ ܟܠ ܒܦܝ ܕܒܥܐ | ܐܝܟ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢ ܐܒܕ ܗܘ
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◆ ܡܟܥܐ ܐܬܫܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܗܒܕ ◆

◆ ܐܬܫܐܒܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܐܒܟܒܦܐ ܟܟܐܕܦܐ ܐܒܟܐ ◆

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ܒܗܕ. ܒܗܕܐ ܕܒܫܡ ܠܡܫܟܚ ܒܟܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܗܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܗ ܠܡܗܕ. ܐܟܬ ܕܒܗܕ ܐܢ ܫܟ ܐܢ ܕܒ. ܒܗ ܫܟ ܗܢ ܒܥܗܕ ܠܗ. ܒܟܬ ܒܟ ܒܟܫܐ ܒܕܒܩܕ ܒܟܢ ܒܡܐܪ ܒܟܢ. ܐܫܐ ܒܟ ܒܗ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲉⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲡⲉⲓⲕⲁⲕⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣ

ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϥϩⲓⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲉϫⲱⲟⲩ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉϥⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲏⲩ. ⲁⲩϫⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁⲣⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲥⲁⲃⲁⲛ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ
ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ
ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲁⲃⲁⲛ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉⲡⲛⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁ

ⲙⲁⲣⲓ. ⲙⲡ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ
ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲉⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ
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ܒܪܝܫ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܟܠ ܫܠܡܘܗܝ. ܕܡܚܣ ܥܠ ܙܟܘܬܐ ܕܝܢܟܝܬ
ܟܝ ܡܢܚܠܟܐ ܚܒܪܬܐ. ܘܡܢ ܕܝܕܐ ܡܟܟܐ ܙܟܘܬܐ ܒܪܡܫܐ
ܫܟܠܐ ܒܗ ܒܟܒܐ. ܩܢܘ ܘܢܦܩ ܥܠ ܕܡܢ ܥܠ ܕܚܕܐ ܒܗ ܡܢܝܟ.
ܦܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܚܕܐ. ܘܢܫܚܪ ܟܒܟܒܐ ܙܟܟܐ ܫܡܫܢ ܒܗ
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ܘܐܥܕܒ ܙܟܘܬܐ. ܥܒܟܒܐ ܥܠ ܢܥܫܝܒ ܟܝ ܡܢܝ. ܫܟ ܒܟ
ܣܕܬܢܐ ܚܕܡܕܐ ܚܟܬܢܐ ܗܒܕ ܟܝ ܟܗܒܕ ܙܦܟ ❊

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ܫܒܐ ܗܘܐ. ܘܙܟ ܣܕܐ ܒܚܒܐ ܕܙܗܐ ܕܢܘܐ. ܕܥܡܝ ܗܘܐ
ܙܦܟ. ܟܕܐ ܚܕܐ. ܕܙܘܥܡܗܘ ܡܟ ܡܚܒ ܢܗܡ
ܥܦܐ ܗܘ ܫܡ ܢܗܡ ܕܙܘܥܡܗܘ ܡܟ ܡܚܒ ܢܗܡ
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ܙܥܗ. ܘܙܘܒܚ ܙܐ ܙܐ. ܢܚܐ ܕܙܟܟ ܘܚܒܚ ܦܟ
ܙܐ ܙܐ ܟܣ ܚܟ ܗܘ. ܚܟ ܕܙܐ ܗܘ ܟܣ ܚܟ ܗܘ. ܚܟ ܕܙܐ ܗܘ ܟܣ ܚ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲛⲉⲓ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲉⲗⲗⲏⲛ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲛⲉⲓ
ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲉⲗⲗⲏⲛ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲛⲉⲓ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲉⲗⲗⲏⲛ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲛⲉⲓ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲉⲗⲗⲏⲛ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲛⲉⲓ ⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲉⲗⲗⲏⲛ
ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲓⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ 

ⲡⲉⲛϣⲁⲛⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲉ ⲛⲉⲛⲏⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ: ⲡⲉⲓ
ⲁⲛⲟⲛⲓ ⲥⲁⲗⲡⲓ ⲛⲉⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲛⲏⲩⲉ: ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲗ ⲛⲉⲛⲏⲩⲉ ⲛⲉⲥⲉⲙⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ: ⲙⲁⲣⲉ
ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲉⲣⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲡⲓⲙⲟ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲱⲁⲛⲛⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲟⲩⲟ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ. ⲡⲉⲙⲡⲧⲟⲩⲟ
ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ
ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ

ܐܢ ܒܥܐ. ܐܦܠ ܕܒܠܗܕ ܒܗ ܐܚܕ ܕܦܠ. ܚܒܗ ܠܗ ܒܗ
ܘܬܢܐ ܗܟܬܗ ܥܒܝܠ ܥܡ ܚܒܗ ܚܠܐ ܚܬܐ. ܥܚܕ ܥܠܗ ܟ.
ܐܒܕ ܥܡ ܟ ܕܥܠܐ ܒܥ ܠܚ ܒܚ ܣܕܬ. ܥܠ ܐܢ
ܒܗܦܕ ܒ ܣܚܕܐ ܚܘܫ. ܐܒܕ ܥܡ ܒܗ ܠܢܬ ܕܒܚ.
ܕܒܗ ܒܥܚ ܟܝܚܗ ܟܬ ܕܒܘܟ ܢܗ ܠܢܬ. ܚܕܐ
ܠܦ ܬܬܦ ܣܢܬ. ܦܚܝܕ ܒܠܟ ܚܠܐ ܚܗ ܥܡ ܒܥ
ܚܟܗܗ. ܕܒܗ ܒܘܠ ܚܠܐ ܦܠܐ ܟ. ܥ ܒܗ
ܒܚܒܐ ܐܦܠ ܗܟܐ ܟܚܬ ܚܒ ܒܥܚ. ܚܟܐ ܟܠܦܬ ܟܚ
Fol. 178a. ܚܒܦܬܚܐ | ܦܒܐܦܒ ܚܟܠܗ. ܦܕܒ ܚܟܐ ܕܬܐܦܐ.
ܦܕܢܐ ܐܬܟܗ. ܦܒܦܒ ܥܡ ܠܐ ܚܐ ܒܚ ܠܐ ܒܕ ܠܐ
ܒܕ. ܕܠ ܠܒܕ ܒܬܐ ܟ. ܚܕܐ ܕܒ ܚܠܐ
ܐܬܟܗ ܢܟ ܕܒ ܣ. ܒܗܕܒ ܚܟܐ ܠܚܠܐ ܚܠ
ܐܬܟ ܢܟ ܚܐ ܚܠ ܒ ܐ. ܐܢ ܚ ܟ ܐ ܚ ܒ ܐ
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ܟܢܫ ܒܫܐ ܟܡܥܒܢ. ܗܘܕܐ ܟܐ ܡܢ ܐܒܐ ܐܒܕܘܬ ܥܒܝܕ
ܟ. ܒܕܝܝܚ ܐܦܠ ܒܘ ܕܝܟܠ ܡܝܫܥܢ. ܡܢ ܟܬܒ
ܒܟܐ ܟ. ܗܝ ܐܟܝ ܟܒܟܐ. ܒܕܒܟ ܐ ܡܥܟܢ ܕܟܠܬ
ܒܢܝܐ ܐܥܒܬܒ ܕܐܘܗ ܕܡܥܢ. ܗܢܐ ܕܒܕܝܒ ܟ
ܒܟܒ ܡܥܒ ܡ ܐܟܐ ܒܐܒܢܒ ܗܕ
ܐܒ. ܟܠܘ ܟܒܘ ܒܟ ܗܟ ܐ ܕܒ ܡܒ ܗܐ. Fol. 177
ܗܐ ܟܒܘ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܟܒ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܫܡܝܢ. ܕܡ ܕܝܢ ܡܟܝܢ ܕܟܘܡܗܘܢ ܘܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܢܫ ܕܒܝܬ
ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܟ ܫܟܝ ܐܝܟ ܡ ܟܘܡܗܘܢ. ܗܟܝܢ ܕܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܕܒܝܬ ܕܝܢ ܫܡܝ ܫܬܝ ܫܡܝ ܐܝܟ ܡ ܗܘ. ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܟ
ܙܟܝܗܘ. ܘܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܟܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ
ܫܡ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܡܫܬܐ ܒܠܫܐ. ܒܕܝܢ ܟܝܢ ܫܬܝ
ܫܡܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܟܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ | ܘܗܟܝܢ ܒܐܠܗܐ ܢܩܦ ܗܟܝܢ. Fol. 177a.
ܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܫܟ ܟܝ ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܐ ܟܝ ܒܝ ܟܬܒ ܒܕܝܢ ܟܝ
ܟܬܒ. ܡܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܡ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܕܝܢ. ܡ ܕܒܝܬ ܒܕܝܢ
ܟܝ ܟܝ: ܙܟܝ ܟܬܒ ܕܒܝ. ܟ ܟܝ ܕܟܬܒ. ܟܝ ܕܝ ܐܝܟ
ܐܝ ܐܝ ܐܝ: ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܝ ܐܝ ܐ ܙܢ ܕܝ ܐܝ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
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ⲉⲓⲣⲏⲛⲏ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲫⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ϩⲱⲥ ⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲃⲁⲗⲁⲥⲥⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲛⲥⲁϫⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

Fol. 176a.

ܗܘ ܕܐܦ ܒܟ ܒܥܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܢ

ܟ ܥܡ ܐܢ ܐ. ܐ ܕ ܒ ܒ ܕ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ.
ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ. ܕܒܟ ܐܝܬ ܐܝܬܐ ܒܝܫܐ. ܐܒܕܐ ܒܝ ܫܡܝܐ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ ◇

ܫܡܝ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܟ ܚܩܠ ܕܟܬܒ ܕܟܬܒ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܫܬܐ. ܐܡܪ ܕܒܝܬ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܢܐ ◇

ܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ◇

ܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ◇

ܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܐܢܐ ◇

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ܐܡܪ

ܗܘ ܕܐܦܠܘܢ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܫܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܒܚܕ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܚܝܠ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܟܠ ܡܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܘܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ ܘܒܝܡܐ ܘܒܟܠ ܬܗܘܡܐ ܕܝܠ

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟ ⲥⲉ ⲁⲡⲟⲗⲗⲱⲛ. ⲙⲛⲥ ⲥⲉⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲛⲧⲁⲙⲓⲟ. ⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ
ⲙⲛⲥ ⲥⲉⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙⲛⲧⲁⲙⲓⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲙⲁⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲙⲁⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ. ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲟⲗⲗⲱ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ
ⲡⲓⲁⲡⲁ ⲁⲡⲟⲗⲗⲱ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣ

ܚܬܬ ܕܒܚܠܟ. ܘܒܗܘܠܒܐ ܗܠܟ ܕܒܚܒ ܐܘ ܟܠ ܒܚܐ
ܕܒܒܬܚ. ܘܒܚܟܠܒܐ ܐ ܟܠ ܒܕ ܒܕܚ ܕܒܝܒ. ܕܗܠܒܐ ܒܐ
ܬܒܐ ܕܒܟ. ܒܗܒ ܒܐ ܒܒܕ ܒܒܒܚ. ܕܒܟ ܠܒ ܒܒ
ܗܒܟ. ܗܠܒܐ ܐܡ ܚܬܒ ܒܚ ܒܒ ܕܒ ܕܒܗ
ܒܟ. ܗܠܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ
ܒܟ. ܗܠܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ
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ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܪܝܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ ܕܝܕܥ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܒܪܝܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܘܒܪܗ ܕܝܠܝ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܬܠܬ ܐܝܬ ܒܚܕ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܬܦ ܒܗ ܐܢܫ ܐܚ

ܚܬܐ ܕܒܒܟ. ܡܢܗܟܢܐ ܒܟܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܒܟ ܒܕܗ
ܕܒܒܩܥܒ. ܡܢܒܗܟܥܐ ܐܟ ܒܟ ܥܒܕܐ ܕܡܝܕܢ. ܕܗܟܒ ܒܐ
ܬܒܒ ܕܙܟܐ. ܒܗܒ ܡ ܕܒܕܐ ܥܒܒܬܐ. ܕܒܟ ܠܗ ܥܕܝܬܐ
ܗܟܒܬܗ. ܗܟܒ ܕܡ ܚܬܒ ܒܥܒܬ ܒܣܬܒ ܒ ܥܡ ܕܗ ܕܢܗܒܒ
ܟܙܟܐ ܥܒܒܕܐ ܕܡܝܕܢ. ܒܥܗ ܠܗ ܒܢܗ ܒܟ ܥܡ ܥܒܬ. ܗܟܒ
ܗܟܒ ܣܬܒ ܥܒܒܕܐ ܕܡܝܕܢ. ܒܥܒ ܕܙ ܒܟܡܗ ܗܥܟ
ܒܟ ܕܥܟܣ ܡ ܕܙܐ. ܕܙܗ ܟ ܟ ܗܟܒ ܥܒ ܒܟ
ܗܗܒܙ ܒܟ ܗ ܥܡ ܟ ܒ ܥܒ ܒ ܥ ܒ ܥ ܒ ܥ

ܕܥܡܐ ܠܡܫܝ ܚܠܦ ܟܢܫܗܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܬܝܬ ܗܟܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܫܘܠܛܢ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ. ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ 

ܐܘܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܠܗ̈ܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢ̈ܐ
ܠܥܠ̈ܡ ܥܠ̈ܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ̈ܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܥܠ ܦܢ̈ܝ ܐܢܐ
ܘܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܨܠܡ̈ܐ ܘܕܡܘܬ̈ܐ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܡܢ ܥܠ ܘܕܒܐܪܥܐ ܡܢ ܬܚܬ
ܘܕܒܡ̈ܝܐ ܡܢ ܬܚܬ ܠܐܪܥܐ ܘܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗܘܢ ܘܠܐ ܬܦܠܚܢ̈ܝܗܘܢ ܐܡܪ
ܐܢܐ ܝܗ̈ܘܐ ܐܠܗܟ ܐܠܗ ܩܢ̈ܝܢ ܐܢܐ ܦܩܕ ܥܘܠ̈ܐ ܕܐܒ̈ܗ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܥܠ ܒ̈ܢ̈ܝ
ܥܠ ܪܒܥ̈ܐ ܘܥܠ ܬܠܬ̈ܐ ܕܣܢ̈ܐ ܕܡܢ̈ܝ ܠܘ̈ܛ ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܗ ܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܟ
ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܐ̈ܠ̈ܦ̈ܝܢ ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܪܒ̈ܘ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܙ̈ܥ̈ܘ̈ܪ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ
ܠܡ̈ܐ ܕܣ̈ܓ̈ܝ̈ܐ ܘܥܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠܟ ܠܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܕܡ̈ܐ ܕܐ̈ܠ̈ܦ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘܪ̈ܒ̈ܘ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܕܙ̈ܥ̈ܘ̈ܪ̈ܝ̈ܢ
ܘܠ ܬܗ̈ܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܠ̈ܗ̈ܐ ܐܚ̈ܪ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܥܠ ܦ̈ܢ̈ܝ ܐܢ̈ܐ ܘܠ ܬܣ̈ܓ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܗ̈ܘܢ ܘܠ
ܬ̈ܦ̈ܠ̈ܚ̈ܢ̈ܝ̈ܗ̈ܘܢ ܐ̈ܡ̈ܪ̈ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܝ̈ܗ̈ܘ̈ܐ ܐ̈ܠ̈ܗ̈ܟ ܩ̈ܢ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܦ̈ܩ̈ܕ̈ ܥ̈ܘ̈ܠ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܐ̈ܒ̈ܗ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܥ̈ܠ
ܒ̈ܢ̈ܝ ܪ̈ܒ̈ܥ̈ܐ ܘܥ̈ܠ ܬ̈ܠ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܣ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܢ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܘ̈ܛ ܘ̈ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܗ ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܟ
ܘ̈ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܐ̈ܠ̈ܦ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘ̈ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܪ̈ܒ̈ܘ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܘ̈ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܙ̈ܥ̈ܘ̈ܪ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘ̈ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ
ܠ̈ܟ ܥ̈ܒ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܐ̈ܠ̈ܦ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘ̈ܪ̈ܒ̈ܘ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܙ̈ܥ̈ܘ̈ܪ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܘ̈ܠ ܬ̈ܗ̈ܘ̈ܐ ܠ̈ܟ
ܐ̈ܠ̈ܗ̈ܐ ܐ̈ܚ̈ܪ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܥ̈ܠ ܦ̈ܢ̈ܝ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܘ̈ܠ ܬ̈ܣ̈ܓ̈ܕ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܗ̈ܘ̈ܢ ܘ̈ܠ ܬ̈ܦ̈ܠ̈ܚ̈ܢ̈ܝ̈ܗ̈ܘ̈ܢ
ܐ̈ܡ̈ܪ̈ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܝ̈ܗ̈ܘ̈ܐ ܐ̈ܠ̈ܗ̈ܟ ܩ̈ܢ̈ܝ̈ܢ ܐ̈ܢ̈ܐ ܦ̈ܩ̈ܕ̈ ܥ̈ܘ̈ܠ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܐ̈ܒ̈ܗ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܥ̈ܠ
ܒ̈ܢ̈ܝ ܪ̈ܒ̈ܥ̈ܐ ܘ̈

ܕܠܐ ܒܗ ܒܥܝܢ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ
ܟܕ. ܐܝ ܕܝ ܡܪܝܐ. ܠܥܠܡ ܢܚܘܐ ܠܗ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ
ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ
ܕܐܦ ܒܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ
ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܟܬܒ ܠܟ
ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ
ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ
ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ.
ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܬ ܘܠܐ ܫܪ. ܘܟܬܒ ܠܗ

ܟܬܒ. ܐܝ ܕܝ ܦܒ ܦܒܟܬ ܐܙܒܬ. ܕܒܬ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܡܡ ܕܡܒܒ.
ܕܙܟܬ ܝܒܒ ܒܟ ܡܒ ܐܡ. ܐܒܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬ ܡܡ. ܙܒ ܕܝ
ܒܒ ܟܟ ܙܟܬ ܒܟ ܝܒ. ܐܒܟ ܟܬ ܙܒ ܒܟ ܝܒ. ܐܒܟ
ܒ ܟܟ ܙܟܬ ܟܒ. ܐܒ ܕܝ ܒܟ ܟ. ܐܒ ܕܝ ܒܟ ܟ.
ܐ ܟ ܟ ܙ ܟ ܒ. ܐ ܟ ܟ ܙ ܟ ܒ. ܐ ܟ ܟ ܙ ܟ ܒ

## ❖ ܒܝܫܐ ܕܐܦܠܘܢ ❖

ܒܫܡ ܕܝ ܐܒܐ ܐܟ ܟܪܣܬܐ ܠܒܬܐ ܒܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܝܕ ܡܢ ܐܦܠܘܢ:
ܕܗܢܐ ܒܝ. ܒܝܫܐ ܕܝ ܕܡܟܐ ܟܒ ܕܒܝܢܐ. ܡܢ ܕܟܐ ܩܕܝܫ
ܒܟ ܒܕܒܪ ܡܢܝܩ ܐܢܐ. ܕܗܐ ܒܝ ܒܠܐ ܒܟ ܕܢܒܪ ܒܬܐ
ܕܢܒܕ. ܕܐ ܒܕܒ ܕܒܒ ܒܟ ܒܬܐ ܒܟܟܐ ܒܢܟ ܠܥܝܢ.
ܐܡܐܒܠ ܒܗܒܐ ܕܥܝܢ. ܒܝ ܒܙܐܒܡ. ܒܝܟܠ ܒܟ ܐܕܐ.
ܒܫܡ ܕܝ ܐܒܐ ܐܒ ܟܒ ܒܗܒܐ. ܐܐ ܒܒܐ ܒܟ ܩܕܝܫ
ܟܐ ܒܝܒܐ. ܒܩܒܠ ܒܠܐ ܒܗܒܐ ܕܒܐ ܒܐ ܒܒ ܒܒ. ܒܟ
ܐܕܒ ܒܟ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ

ܕܚܩܛܟܐ ܐܙܕܕܙܐ ܦܚܒܫܐ. ܫܢܦ ܐܟܐ ܕܙܣܐܦܐ
ܒܐܦܙܐ ܐܘ ܀

## ܀ܒܟܒܐ ܗܒܙܐ ܕܙܐܬ ܫܢܦ ܕܙܐܗܐܒܙܐ ܐܒܒܐ ܀

## ܀ܒܬܫܐ ܐܘ ܕܙܐ ܙܟܐ ܀

Fol. 170b. ܫܐܒ ܕܒ ܟ ܟܙܫܙܐ ܒܒܒܐ ܚܒܙܐ ܕܙܗܒܗܐ
ܒܗܐܟܐ ܕܙܒܙܐ. ܐܘ ܙܐ ܐܘ ܙܟܐ. ܐܦ ܙܐ ܕܙܒܦ
ܐ ܐܘ. ܙܒ ܕܐ ܫܐ ܦܚܒܐ ܒܬ. ܐܙܐܕ ܐܦ ܐ
ܕܙ ܐ ܕܙܟ ܙܗܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ | ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. Fol. 170a.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܐ ܘܒܪܗ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܒܚܕ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܘܫܘܠܛܢ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ܀ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܐܬܪ ܠܡܫܬܘܬܝ ܘܐܬܪ ܠܡܫܬܘܬܝ

ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ

ܒܟܟ ܒܣܬܐ. ܐܡܟ ܕܐ ܒܚܢܗܡ ܫܐ ܠܗ. ܘܕܘܚܐ ܣܘܬ
ܐܒ ܠܗ. ܘܫܚܟܐ ܣܐ ܡܐ ܒܟ ܒܙܥܘܫ. ܘܫ
ܚܫܡ ܡܐ ܐ ܒܚ ܒܚ. ܘܫ ܡ ܫܐ. ܘܫ ܟ ܟ
ܣܘ. ܘܟܐ ܫܟܐ ܒܗ ܘܕܐ. ܐ ܕܘܫ ܘܫ
ܐܫ. ܘܫ ܟ ܐ ܫ ܐ ܐ. ܘ ܫ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲓⲃⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙ

ܟ ܚܒܝܒ ܒ ܒܬ ܕܝܥܬ. ܒܗ ܡܕܥܬ ܕܚܒܝܒ. ܫܒܪ ܥܒܕ
ܩܒܠ ܐܡ. ܥܒܕ ܟ ܟܠ ܒܥܝ ܐܢ ܟ ܒܝܬ ܥܒܕ ܕܒ
ܒܥܕܬ ܐܡ. ܒ ܒܝ ܐܢ ܟ ܒܝ ܒ ܒܝ ܐܢ ܟ ܒܝ ܒ ܒ
ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܟܬ ܗܒܒܐ ܕܡ ܕܒܕܒܬ ܫܡܐ ܒܐ ܐܡ. ܒܐܕܐ ܟ ܚܕ ܒܕ ܒܫܐ
ܕܒܐܙܐ. ܕܐ ܫܐ ܐܡ ܒܐ ܫܒ ܫܐ ܒܐ ܕܐ. ܡ ܫܐ
ܕܟܒܬ ܫ ܒ ܫ ܒ ܡ ܒܕܬ ܟ. ܒ ܕ ܫ ܒ ܫ
ܫܒ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܘܐ ܠܚܟܡ ܢܟܠܛ. ܘܥܝܕ ܟܕ ܣܥܒ ܟܡ ؛ ܐܠܡ ܕܝ ܒܚ
ܬܣܕܬܢ ܡܟܬܢܐ ܒܚ ܥܝܢܐ ܘܐ ܢܐ ܡܐ ܡܒܬܢ ܡܫܒ. ܘܡܒܟܠܠ
ܒܟܡ ܐܙܒܕ ܗܟܢ ܣܥܩ. ܢܕܙܡܛ ܠܝܙܕ ܕܝܗܒܕ ܬܟܬ ܒܟܬܢ
ܡܠܢܗ ܡܐ. ܒܚ ܕܝ ܒܘܐܟܡ ܚܙܕܛܢ. ܕܒܕ ܟ ܙܟ ܡܠܛܢ
Fol. 167a. ܕܝܒܚܗ. ܕܢܡܛܢ ܟܡ ܚܡܒܬܢ ܕܗܢܡ | ܕܗܙܙܗܡ ܡܠܟܛ
ܒܬܟܢ ܠܙܝܠܚܡܕܢ. ܕܗܡ ܡܛܙܕܢ ܕܡܡܟܡ ܠܗܡܡ ܗܡ
ܚܕܗܢ. ܘܕܡܡ ܒܟܡ ܡܠܟܛ ܘܛ ܚܙܡܡܢ ܗܙܙܗܡ
ܛܒܗ ܢܒܙ ܕܚܒܕܢ ܛܛܒ ܙܟ ܠܝܒܝ. ܒܚ ܕܝ ܫܘܢ ܢܬܛܛܗ
ܬܣܕܬ ܡܟܬܢ. ܢܗ ܬܣܕܬ ܢܬ ܙܗܒ ܟ. ܘܡܒܡܡ
ܕܡܡܚܬ ܡܫܢ ܒܠܡܝ ܡܡܗ ܡܒܚܛ. ܡܟܝܝ ܡܡ ܟܡ
ܠܗ ܛܢܛܛ ܗܟܢ ܟ ܬܒ ܒܝܒܗ ܡܒܚ. ܡܫ ܒܚ
ܡܡ ܢܛܛ ܙܟ ܗܟܢ ܒܟ ܡܡ ܡܡ ܡܡ

ܐܕܝܢ ܒܟܬܒ ܚܒܠܘܬ ܒܣܘܪܝܐ ܡܒܪܟܢܐ ܐܡܝܢܐ ܕܒܫܡ ܕܐܒ
ܐܒܗܐ ܒܪܟܐ ܠܟܠ ܙܒܢ. ܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܚܒ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܟܠܝܢ
ܕܡܥܒܕ. ܒܟܒ ܐܦ ܟܬܒ ܚܒܪ ܫܠܝ. ܐܦ ܙܢ ܕܒܚܠܝܢ ܐܡܪ
ܒܪܟܬܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܦ | ܐܡܝܢ ܒܟܒ. ܐܦ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ Fol. 166 b.
ܫܡܥ ܕܒܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ. ܒܟ ܐܦ
ܐܡܪ ܠܚܠܘ ܒܪܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܚܠܘ ܒܪܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ.
ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ. ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ
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Fol. 166a. ܗܢܛܒܚܘ. | ܘܡܝܗܕܢܐ ܡܟܝܐ. ܘܡܚܟ ܙܘܕܙܐ ܕܢܟܫ ܕܟ
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ܝܠܦ ܕܡܕܟ ܒܟ ܥܕܡ ܩܕܡ ܕܝܘܢ. ܕܡܒܪ ܕܡܢ ܒܟ ܗܘܕܡܢ. ܡܢܟ
ܫܐܟܗܒ. ܥܢܟ ܡܕܘ ܫܒܚܒܐ ܡܒܗܐܡ. ܡܒܗܐܡ ܫܐܠ ܕܡܢ
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ܕܝܗܘܕܝ ܗܟܬܐ ܡܢܗܢ ܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܟܐ ܕܟ ܩܗܠ
ܗܘ ܗܟܐ ܕܟܬܐ ܡܢܕܕܘ ܠܕܘܕܕ ܗܘ. ܐܗܕܘ ܐ ܡܢ
ܗܝܗܟܠܐ ܠܟ ܡ ܕܟܗܬܐ. ܕܟ ܡ ܕܟܝ ܟܟ ܝܗܕ.
ܡ ܕܟ ܗܠܝܕ ܬܐ ܐܐ ܗܟ ܡܟ ܬ. ܕܟܗܟܗ
ܝܗܕ. ܕܡ ܗ ܐܗܝ ܟܕ ܡ ܗܟ ܠܕܘ ܗ ܗ ܗ
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ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܬ ܠܗ

ܐܬܒܥܢ ܕܡܕܬܢ ܗܒܪ ܡܢ ܒܕܒܢܗ. ܚܙܐ ܒܟ ܣܟܠܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ. ܐܦ

ܠܟܠ ܫܒܥ ܐܟܣܕܪܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܪܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܢܝܢ. ܘܒܗ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܠܡܠܟ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܕܒܥܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ ܕܡܠܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܕܐܦ ܒܗ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܠ

ܗܘܕܝܐ ܕܡܫܟܚ ܠܙܒܝܢ. ܘܡܟܬܒܝ ܐܢܘܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܝܘܠܦ ܟܐ.
ܦܘܠ ܟܡ ܐܝܒܒܐ ܟ ܕܒܝܐ ܫܢ. ܕܒܝ ܒܠܒ ܒܝ ܘܚܕ
ܠܟܠܐ ܕܝܫܐ ܚܒܝ ܣܟ. ܦܘܟ ܟܡ ܙܢ ܐܡܐܒܝ ܕܟܒܕܐ
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ܠܙܟܝܐ ܕܚܠܝܩ. ܐܦ ܚܕ ܕܦܩܝܢ ܕܙܕܥܘܢ ܙܐܕ ܝܗܒܬܗ.
ܘܐܦ ܚܕ ܕܡܝܢ ܕܒܢܬܐ ܕܝܕܥܝ. ܘܕܝܢ ܗܘ ܫܚܠ ܕܡ
ܚܟܡ ܫܟ ܝܗܒܬ ܙܕܩ ܕܚܠ ܡ ܕܦܝܒ ܠܙܟܝܐ. ܗܘ
ܠܗ ܡ ܕܒܥܕܐ ܡ ܚܟ ܠܟ ܬܒ. ܡ ܚܟܡ
ܙܕܚܠܐ ܫ ܡܗܝܬ ܙܕܩ. ܘܟܐ ܫ ܙܠܟܝܐ ܦܟ ܣܕ
ܕܦܒܝ. ܚܒ ܠܗ ܕܝܗܟ ܘܕ ܙܝ ܙܐ ܙܠܟܝܐ. ܗܘ
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ܡܦܬܚܦ ܕܟܬܢ. ܚܝܙ ܕܒܢ ܕܒܢܡ ܙܒܠܘܢ ܒܝ ܠܘܟ ܡܙ ܙܟܝ.
ܠܐ ܡܦܬܚ ܬܫܒ ܒܚܠ ܠܙܒܢܚܒ. ܘܦܟܚܒ ܒ ܡܢ ܫܙ ܙܟ
ܚܒܫ ܙܟܝ. ܡܢ ܙܒܒ ܒܝ ܙܫ ܚܝ ܙ. ܘܡ ܚܘܙ ܒ ܙ
ܘܡܘ ܘܡܒ ܒ ܠܡ. ܠܐ ܚܘܡ ܒ ܡܦ ܚ. ܘ
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ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ

ܕܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܪܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܥܝܪ ܕܒܝܫ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܥܝܪ ܕܛܒ

ܗܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܟܒܘܕܐ. ܘܬܒܥ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܠ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܕܐܪܥܐ ܢܬܝܗܒ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܠܟ

ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܐ ܘܒܪܗ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ. ܕܒܟ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܥܠܡ ܚܝܐ
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ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛ ⲉⲙ ⲟⲩⲟ ⲛⲓⲟⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ
ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲁ ⲟⲩⲟ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ. ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲓⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲭⲱⲣⲏⲧⲏⲥ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲭⲱⲣⲏⲧⲏ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ

ⲟⲩⲙⲉⲛⲉⲥⲟⲩ ⲙⲙⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲇⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲗⲁⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ.
ⲟⲩⲇⲓⲁⲕⲟⲛⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲕⲁⲥⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲙⲁⲛⲥⲏⲩⲓ ⲛⲓⲉⲣⲉⲙⲓⲁ· ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓ
ⲙⲉⲗⲓⲥⲥⲟⲩⲣⲅⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲥⲁⲃⲱⲛⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛ ⲥⲁⲃⲱⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ

ܕܢܛܘܪ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ. ܐܦ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܒ ܐܝܟ ܕ ܡܫܬܥܐ. ܒ
ܕܝ ܫܟܚ ܒ ܐܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ. ܠܐ ܕܢܬܟܬܒ
ܕܢܟ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܐܢ ܒ ܐܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܒ ܐܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ. ܐ
ܕܢ ܒ ܐܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ◇

ܒ ܐܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ. ܕܢܥܒܕ
ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ. ܕܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܕܢܥܒܕ. ܕܢ
ܕܢܥܒܕ ◇

ܕܢ ܒ ܐܢ ◇ ܕܢ ◇ ◇ ◇

ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܐܢܫ ܕܝ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܟܠ. ܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܘ

ܐܢ ܟܝ. ܕܝܥܩܘܒ ܠܒ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܚܐ ܫܒܐ. ܒܢܝ ܒܙܩܦ ܐܘܐ ܒܟܠ ܫܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܐ. ܚܟܐ ܒܐܐ ܡܒܫܠܢܒ ܒܟܠ ܐܘܐ. ܫܟ ܫܒ ܫܒܠܒ. ܦܫܒ ܟܒܙܡ ܢܩܒ ܒܟܠ ܐܘܐ. ܦܒܢܒ ܐܦ ܒܡ ܒܙ. ܒܟܡ ܠܫܒ ܕܒܦܒ ܒܙܒ ܒܒܫܡ ܦܟܢܒ ܒ ܒܒ. ܒܒܢܒܦܒ ܠܒܟ ܒܒ. ܒܡܒ ܒܒܒܫ ܦܒܒ ܐܦ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܐܦ ܒܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ

ⲙⲡⲓ ⲕⲁⲧⲁⲗⲩⲉⲓ ⲛⲧⲟⲛ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ

ܗ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܒܕܝܪܐ ܕܫܘܝܐ. ܐܟܐ ܕܝ ܒܥܠܟ ܒܟܪܣ ܟܬܒ.
ܘܐܝܟ ܗ ܐܬܪܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܕܒܟܐ ܕܐ ܒܪܕܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܒܝ
ܕܒܝܬ ܒܗܕܐ ܒܫܘܝܐ ܒܥܠ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܒܪܟܐ ܗ ܦܪܫ ܐܬܪ
ܕܝܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪܟ. ܐܟܬܒܐ ܕܝ ܒܕܒܐ ܟܬܒ ܗ ܕܘܫܐ
ܕܐܬܒܘܕ. ܐܡ ܕܪܝܡ ܐܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܗ ܐܒܝ ܕܒܟܐ.
ܒܪܡ ܫܥܠ ܟܐ ܐܢ ܒܪܟ ܐܐ ܕܒܟܟ. ܕܒ ܐܝܟ
Fol. 155a. ܐܢ. ܐܢ | ܟܟ ܟܡ ܟܟ ܒܕܒ ܐܬܒ ܐܬܒ ܗ ܐܢ
ܒܐܐܬ. ܐܒܒ ܟܐ ܐܐ ܒܒ. ܟ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ
ܟ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܕܡܬܚܠܝܢܐ ܟܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܒܛܝܠܘܬܐ: ܗܘ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܒܛܝܠܘܬܐ ܡܫܬܘܬܦ ܥܡ ܫܐܪ ܒܥܠܝ ܕܚܛܝܬܐ. ܒܥܠ ܕܡܬܚܠܝ ܒܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܒܛܝܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܒܚ ܠܗ ܒܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܫܘܩܪ

ⲛⲁϩⲏⲗ ⲉⲡⲉⲙⲡⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲇⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱ ⲛⲁⲕ

ⲙⲡⲟ ⲉⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲛⲟⲓⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲛⲉⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ. ⲙⲡⲉⲗⲗⲁ | ⲛⲉⲗ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲁ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ Fol. 153b.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲕⲁⲗⲱⲥ ⲉⲣⲱⲟⲩⲛⲁⲓ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲁⲓⲱⲛ ⲛⲓⲧⲉⲗⲉⲓⲟⲥ ⁘

ⲉⲃⲏ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲓⲙⲁⲣⲙⲉⲛⲏ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲉⲣⲁⲛ. ⲗⲉⲅⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ.
ⲉⲣⲁⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ
ⲛⲁⲕ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲕ.

Fol. 153a. ⲙⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

وَهُنَّ لِي كَيْفَ هَوَا دِيسْهَكَ بَلَبْكَ هِ يَنْ. هِيْكَ أَنْتَبِ
دِضْبِ دِفْلِدَا. جَ نَاتَ هَوَا مَنَا حَبِدَّهَ مَنَفِ بَتْكَ
دِهْفِيكَ هَوَا دِفِي هَوَا. كَه دِي جَ مَبَهَ كَ عَدَّا هِفِيكَ
هَوَا لَمَنِ لَبَتْكَ. لَا جَ نَاتَ هَوَا حِيعَهَ هَانِ حَاتَ.
بَ دِي كَمِيهَا نَبَ هَوَا كَ دِحَدَ بَلَسَهَ: هَ دَكَبَ
هَوَا لِفِيَ دَبَهِ هَوَا دِهَبَ لَدَّا بَدِيَا هَاكَّا دِهَبَسَا.
هِيسِدَّا عَكَسَ هَوَا هَفَا كَ. كَهَ كَمِيهَا جَ نَاتَ
هَوَا كَ بَصَدَّا. فَهِفَ كَ كَكَ هَكَدَا هَبَدِ عَبَ.
هَاسَدَّا دِي حَدَّدَّا هَكَبَّا. دَهَمَ هَوَ لَمَقَكَهَ بَجَ هَوَا:
لِحَدَّا هَ هَبَّا. بَكَ دِلَ هَبِ لَنَفَ حَبَجَهَدَّا دَهَبَا
هَدَا. هِيْكَ دِلَ جَ بَدَمِهَا دِلَ هَ هِهَشَ لَهِلَفَ.
لَهَنَفَ هَفَمَّا دَهَفَمِ دِ هَكَ دَهَدَ يَكَ هَبَهَا:
لَهَا مِ بَكَ دَجَبَ لَدَّدَهَ جَ بَلِ. هَوَنَا بَجَا
عِجِ. جَ نَاتَ بَلَ حَوَهَا هَحَفَلَ مَتْكَ بَهِ هَنَا. لَجَنَا
دَيَحَجِمِ بَتْكَ حَبَدَّهَ جَ عِلَ. كَه دِي هِيَلَ بَجَ
هَوَا هَ حَوَدَّا هَا. دِلَ يَهْكَا هَجَ هِ هَتَّهَ سَلَبَهَ.
لَا دَيَهَنَهَ هَ بَهِ حَلَمَ حَبَّنَا. جَ لَ يَهْكَهَ لَهَلَ
لَجَا حَبَا. هِيْكَ دِلَ ثَنَا هَوَا دَيَحَفَ هِ نَهَ. بَهِ
هَنَفَ حَبَا نَمَّا. هَفَلَ لَهِجَ هَجَ هِ هَتَكَ. بَكَ
دَبَلَ هَوَ هَنَفَ بَنَا دَجَدَمِ هَوَ. هَلَ هَوَ بَلَ سَهِ
دَبَلَ هَوَ هَنَفَ بَنَا دَجَدَمِ هَوَ. هَلَ هَوَ بَلَ سَهِ
دَيَ جَ هَوَ حَبَ جَ نَاتَ هَفَلَ بَجَ نَاتَ يَهَهَبَ
هَسَهَفَ جَفَا. أَه هَنَا هَجَ دَبَهَ بَلَبَ دَهَحَ
دَبَسَهَ. لَ دِي نَهَ هَبَ هَوَا لَهَ جَ بَجَ. لَا
هَجَا جَ لَجَ هَوَا حَبَّا دَبَحَا يَهَهَبَ. هَحَفَا دِي

كِحكْتْ. هِكْ كْلِتْتْ هِيْعِدْ كِ. يْسْ هَهْعِسْ كِهِنْ هِيْنْ.
هِحِلْ دِهْعِكْتْ يْهِسْ. كْهْنَفْ دِكْسْ كْهَفْ هِذْسِكْتْ هِحِيْدِهْنْ.
هَهْعِدْدْ يْهْعِسْ دِكْ قْتْ: دِيْهْيْهْ يْهِسْ جْهِنْهِهْنْ دِيْدِنْ:
هِنْ دِسْ كْلِتْ جْدِ يْهِعِد: يْهْهْسِهِ كْحِ.

مْهَنْ كْلِدْ هِيْهِسِيْنْ هَهْ كْلِتْتْ هِنْ. هِهْهَنِسْ هِسِيْسِ هِتِسْ
يْحِدْ حِيْدْتْ هِسْ. هِكْحِ حِسْتْ يْسِيْتْ هِسْسِيْتْ هِهْيْدِيْدْ هَهْ.
هِكْ كْهَهْيْهْ يْسْ هَهْ حِكْنْ سِكْهِهْنْ دِيْدِنْ. هِهْ كْهَهْيْهْ
كْلِحْلَهْ يْسْكِنْ دِيْحِيْدِنْ هِسْ سِيْحِ. هِكْ هِهْهَهْ حِيْهْتْ كْهِهِيْهِهْ
هِكْسِ يْدِنْ. هِكْ سِهْ هَهْ. جْهِ حْلَهْ يْسْ دِيْحِهْتْسِ هِيْكْسِ
دِيْهْهِسِ سِيْتِهْلَهْ. كْهِحِهِ يْحِلْسِ هَهِهِ حِيْحِهِ دِيْدِنْ: يْهْ هَهْ
كْسِ دِسِ كْيْسْ هِهْ. كْحِهْتْ دِيْهْ هِهْ. هِكْتْ سِتْحِتْ دِيْسِ كْحِكْهْ
هِيْحِهِسْ دِهِحِيْتْ. هِهْهَسِهِ هَهْهَسِ كْهِهِ هَهْ: كْ هِهْهَهْ يْهِهِ
كْهِ هِهِهِسْ حِهِتْتْ دِهِهِهْ. يْهِ تَسْحِهْ حِهْسِهْ: يْهِكْ هِيْهِ
هِهْتْ يْسْ دِهِحِيْتْ هِهِهِهِهْ هِ هِحِهِهِهْ دِيْحِتِيْتْ. هِحِلْ دِيْحِيْهِسْ
هِحِسْتْ هَهْ هَهْ يْهِسِيْهِهْ. يْكْ يْهِكْ حِهْكْكْ هِيْهِ هِسِيْ
هِ هِهْهَهْ. هِكْ دِهِحِكْتْ هِكْ دِيْسِهِهْ هِيْحِهِهِكْهْ. يْكْ
حِكْسِهِ كْهِتْهِهْ هِهْ سِكْ حِكْسِ هِحِتْ دِيْسْهِهِسْ حِهِهِهْ. هِيْسْ
دِسِ هِحِيْحِهِ هِحِكْهِهِهِ هِهِهِهْ. دِيْهِكْ هِهِهْ دِحِهِ حِهِهِهْ هِيْهِ
هِهْ دِيْهِهْ. هِيْهِكْ حِهِهْ يْحِلْسِ هَهْهِ يْسْ هِهْهِ دِحِهِهِهِهِسْ.
هِهْ هِيْهِ

لهُ‌هُ‌دُو كُبِنْتَنْتَنْ. هُنَو دُمِنْبُدْ بُنَهُ لَهُ‌بِ هِ بِنْبِنْتَهُ
دُبُنْتَنْ: هِجْلَ دِلَ هِنَهُ‌هُ‌دُد بَنْ يُنْتَهُ‌وَ. هُنَ بُلَيْ دِبْبُوَ.
بُنِدِ نُبْ بُنَهُ دِبْبُوَنْتَهُ‌هِ هُدَنْ دَبْبُ. هُجْلَبِ هُنَ بُسِنْ
لَ بُبِ دُلَبُوَنْ دِبْنَنْتَهُ‌هُ‌وَ: دِبْدُد نُمِنْلَلَهُ‌وَ. هُجْ بُبِ
هُلَهِ نَنْبَ بِلَبِ هُهُبِ بُهُبِ لَبُلَهُ‌نْ هِجْلَ هُ‌دُ: هِ بِنْلَ
هِ نُهُنَ بُنَبُدْبِهِ نُبِدِ هُ‌نِمُنَ دُمِنْبُ بُبِ بُبُدُهُ‌نْ دُنُدُهُ‌هُ‌هُ‌نْ
دُجُبُنْتَ. هُجْ بُدُهُ بِلَكِ هِسِبُ نُمِلَلَ دُجِلَهُ‌وَ لَيْنَنْ.
هُبُهِ نَهُنَ كُبُدْ هُلَجُدْ هُلَجُدُهُ‌نْ دُهُ‌هُبُدْ. نُجُبُوَهُ‌نْ بُنَبُ
بُبُ لَهُ‌هِ بُنَ هُ‌وَ. هُجُدِ دُنُمِنْلَلَ لِهِ نَهُنَبِهِ هُدَهُ‌وَهُ‌نَبِهِ
دِلَ نَهُبُدْ. بُجُنَ دُنُهُ‌نُدْ بُنَ هُ‌وَ هُبُنُهُ‌نْ هِجْلَكُهُ‌نْ دُنُدْ.
دُلَجِلَهُ‌وَ هَهُوَلَهُ‌هُبُنَ بُجُدْ نُمِنْلَلَجُ. هُبُدْ هُ‌جْلَ بُجُدْ
نُوُبُدْ هُوَبُ. هُسُلَكْ نَهُبُوَنُ‌هُ‌وَ. هُنُجُهُبُ دُلَسُهُ‌نْ لِهِ هُبِدْ.
هُبُلَجِلَهُ لَهُ‌نْدْ هُمُلَهِ هِ بِنُوَهُ‌وَ.

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هُبُلَ نَنُدْ نُجُبُنْ دُبُهُ‌نْ نَهُ‌نُ هُ‌وَ: هُوَ دُبُهُ‌وَهُ‌وَ هُوَبُ لُنُنَنْ

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دُسِنُبُ هِ دُبُنُهُ: هُبُلَ هُبُهُ‌هُ‌دُهُ‌نْ دُهُ‌هُبُدْ نُ

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نُدْ قُجُهُ‌دْ نُجُنُبُ

هُوَبُ دِبْ لَهُ‌هُ‌نْ نَسُبُدْ دُهُ‌سُدْ. هُبُلَهُ‌دْ بِهُ‌نُهُ‌دْ لَهُ‌هُ‌هُ‌نْ
هُلَبِ دُنُنُهُ‌نْ نُجُدُنْ: هُبُلَهُ‌دْ بِهُ‌نْ لَهُ‌نْدْ نُهُ‌هُ‌هُ‌نُبُهُ‌نْ نُهُ‌هُ‌هُ‌نُنَهُ‌هُ
هُبُلَ لَنُ. نُهُ‌هُ‌نُهُ‌نُبُ بِهُ‌نْ دُنُهُ‌نْ هُ‌نُبِ. نَبِ هِهُ‌نْ نُنُبُ. نُلَنُ
لَنُهُ‌نْ سُدْ هِ بُنُنْ هُ‌نُدْ هُلَبُ هُوَبُ هِجُنُنَبِهِ. هُهُ‌نْ لَهِ
هُلَجِهِ. نُجُ بِهِ بُلَبُ هِ نُنُبُ. هُوَبُ لَهِ‌نْ هُ‌هُ. بِهُ‌نْ نُهِ
نُبُهُ‌نْ دُبُهُ‌نْ هُوَبُ نُ. هُبِسُهُ‌نْ بُنُد نُبُهُ‌نْ | هُ‌نْ دُهُ‌هُ‌هُ‌نْ Fol. 152a.
جُنُهُ‌نْ. هُجُ بُنُد هِ‌نْ نُجُبُنْ. نُهِ‌وَ نُهُ‌هُ‌وَهُ‌وَ. نُهُ‌هُ‌نُدْ لَهُ‌هُ

ܡܫܟܚܬ ܡܫܟܚܬ ܚܝܢ ܒܗ ܫܒܥ ܕܒܗ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ ܕܒܗ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ ܕܒܗ ܫܒܥ

ܕܠܡܐ ܕܐܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܡ ܕܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܒܗ ܕܝ ܫܒܩ ܕܐ ܠܗ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܐܠܐ ܠܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܠܗ ܐܒܗܬ

ܡܢ ܕܡܝܗܝܢܐ ܚܙܐ ܫܟܚ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܒܥܐܝܬ ܚܠܡܐ ܟܠ
ܟܠܝܠ ܕܝܢܐ. ܝܬ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ. ܡܢ ܕܠܟܬܘܒܐ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܢܕܥ
ܫܢܐ ܠܐ. ܝܬ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܕܟܬܘܒܐ ܫܠܝܚ ܒܝ ܫܟܠ ܚܠܫܐ.
ܠܫܘܠܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܐ ܩܕܡܐ. ܒܫܟܚ ܐܘܠܦ ܠܫܘܕܒ. ܟܠ
ܐܢ ܒܥܐܝܬ ܟܫܘܫܬܐ ܒܫܘܫܢܐ ܕܒܝܢ. ܐܠ ܠܐ ܫܐܠ
ܫܘܒ ܒܝ ܕܝܢܐ. ܒܝ ܬܟܝ ܐܢ ܫܐܬ ܘܚܟܡܬ ܚܕܝܢ
ܕܝܚܐܕܒ. ܫܒܝܚ ܚܟ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܒܝ. ܒܝ ܚܫ ܕܐ ܠܐ ܢܦܠ.
ܕܝܟܟ ܙܟܐ ܫܒܚ ܟܫ. ܙܫܘ ܟܐ ܒܫܚܫ ܫܒܝ
ܫܫܟܬ ܒܟ. ܕܙܦܢܫܒ ܒܫܦܕܒ ܠܢܢܐ ܒܫܒ. ܐܟ
ܒܝ ܚܟܡ ܐܝܢ ܟ. ܫܐܠ ܫܚܠ ܫܟܡ ܕܙܟܐ ܕܝܚܕܒ.
ܫܐ ܐܢ ܒܢ ܒܘܒ ܟܫܐ ܚܠܟܢ ܟܫܝܢ ܟܟ ܫܒܟ.
ܫܟܫܦܢ ܙ. ܒܝ ܒܝ ܒܙܟܐ ܫܐ ܒܒܝܫ ܩܫܐ. ܟܟ
ܟܫܝܐ ܙܚܫ ܟܫܢ ܫܫ ܕܝܢ. ܙܫܝ ܟ. ܟܐ
ܐܟܟܟ ܢܟ ܕܙܫ. ܙܫ ܒܝ ܩܫܐ ܐܟ. ܒܝ
ܙܫ ܟܐ ܫܫ ܙܫ. | ܙܫܝ ܟܫ ܫܫ. ܙ ܫܫ. Fol. 150a.
ܒܝ ܟ ܕܝܫ ܫܫ. ܙܫ ܟ ܫܫ. ܫܫ ܟ ܫ ܫ ܫ.
ܫܫ ܟ ܩܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ

ﻣﺎ ﻛﻨﺖ ﺗﺮﻳﺪ ﺑﻴﺎﻥ ﻛﺮﺩﻥ. ﺑﺪﺍﻥ ﻛﻪ ﺑﺮﺍﻱ ﺍﻳﻦ ﻛﺎﺭ ﺁﻣﺪﻩ ﺍﻡ ﻭ ﺑﺮﺍﻱ ﺍﻳﻦ ﻛﺎﺭ ﺁﻓﺮﻳﺪﻩ ﺷﺪﻩ ﺍﻡ. ﻭ ﺍﻳﻦ ﻛﺎﺭ ﺭﺍ ﺑﺮﺍﻱ ﺍﻳﻦ ﻛﺮﺩﻩ ﺍﻡ ﻛﻪ ﺗﺎ ﺍﻳﻦ ﺳﺨﻦ ﺭﺍ ﺑﺎ ﺗﻮ ﺑﮕﻮﻳﻢ.

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ﺍﻳﻦ ﺣﻜﺎﻳﺖ ﺭﺍ ﺩﺭ ﺷﻬﺮ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﺍﺯ ﺯﺑﺎﻥ ﻣﺮﺩﻣﺎﻥ ﺷﻨﻴﺪﻩ ﺍﻡ ﻛﻪ ﺩﺭ ﺍﻳﺎﻡ ﺳﻠﻄﻨﺖ ﺳﻠﻄﺎﻥ ﻣﺤﻤﻮﺩ ﺑﻦ ﺳﺒﻜﺘﻜﻴﻦ ﺭﺣﻤﺔ ﺍﷲ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﺍﺗﻔﺎﻕ ﺍﻓﺘﺎﺩﻩ ﺍﺳﺖ ﻛﻪ ﺩﺭ ﺷﻬﺮ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﻣﺮﺩﻱ ﺑﻮﺩ ﺍﺯ ﺍﻫﻞ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﻭ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺷﻴﺦ ﺍﺳﻤﺎﻋﻴﻞ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭﻱ ﻣﻲ ﮔﻔﺘﻨﺪ. ﻭ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺩﺭ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﺑﺮ ﺳﺮ ﺭﺑﺎﻁ ﻣﻲ ﺩﺍﺷﺘﻨﺪ. ﻭ ﺍﻭ ﺩﺭ ﺁﻥ ﺭﺑﺎﻁ ﻣﻲ ﺑﻮﺩ ﻭ ﺑﺎ ﻣﺮﺩﻣﺎﻥ ﺳﺨﻦ ﻧﻤﻲ ﮔﻔﺖ ﻭ ﺑﺎ ﻛﺴﻲ ﻧﻤﻲ ﺁﻣﺪ ﻭ ﺑﺎ ﻛﺴﻲ ﻧﻤﻲ ﺭﻓﺖ ﻭ ﺍﻳﻦ ﺣﺎﻝ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺑﻴﺴﺖ ﺳﺎﻝ ﺑﻮﺩ ﻭ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺩﺭ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﻫﻴﭻ ﻛﺲ ﻧﺪﻳﺪﻩ ﺑﻮﺩ ﻭ ﻫﻴﭻ ﻛﺲ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﻧﺸﻨﺎﺧﺘﻪ ﺑﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﺎ ﺑﻌﺪ ﺍﺯ ﺁﻧﻜﻪ ﺍﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺑﻪ ﺳﻨﺠﺎﺭ ﺁﻭﺭﺩﻧﺪ ﻭ ﺑﺮ ﺳﺮ ﺭﺑﺎﻁ ﺑﺮﺩﻧﺪ ﻭ ﺍﻭ ﺩﺭ ﺁﻥ ﺭﺑﺎﻁ

ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ ܠܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܠܡܫܠܡ ܠܗܘ ܠܟܠ ܓܡܠܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܗ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܝܢ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܗܠܝܢ ܢܣܝܢ ܠܡܬܩܛܠ ܒܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܗܠܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢܐ ܐ

ܟܬܒ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܩܛܪܐ ܗܘ ܒܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܠܗ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܪܝ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܠܡܚܝܬ ܘܠܡܡܬ ܠܥܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܫܬܒܚ

ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁϩⲣⲏⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲧⲟⲧⲉ
ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲥⲱⲙⲓ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲙⲁⲛⲇⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ.

## ⲡⲉⲣⲓ ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓ ⲙⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲙⲁⲛⲇⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ

ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙ ⲧⲟⲧⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ. ⲧⲟⲧⲉ ⲑⲱⲡⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉⲙⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ
ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ
ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲡⲓⲛⲓϥ ⲉϫⲱⲧⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲁϫⲓ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲥⲙⲏ ⲛⲁⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ.
ⲛⲓⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲛ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲣⲟ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲣⲟ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲣⲟ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲣⲟ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲣⲣⲟ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ.
ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϫⲓⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ
ⲛⲓⲙⲉ

ⲉⲩⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ

ⲡⲉⲧⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲙⲡⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲉϥⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲥⲁⲧⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲧⲉⲛ
ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉⲙ ⲉⲩⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲁⲩⲱ. ⲉⲩⲙⲉⲓⲛⲉ
ⲛⲁⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲙⲛ ⲟⲩⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲉⲧ ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ. ⲛ
ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲉⲧ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ. ⲛ
ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ
ⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ. ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ.
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ
Fol. 145v. ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ
ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ

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ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ

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ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲙⲟ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ ⲛⲧⲉ. ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲁⲣⲓ. ⲉⲃⲏ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉⲗⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟ
ⲥⲫⲟⲣⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲡⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ. ⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉⲗⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲡⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ. ⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉⲗⲉ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲏ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩⲥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲓ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ

ⲉⲓ ⲉⲓⲗⲉ ⲙⲉⲓⲛⲓ ⲁⲙⲟⲩ ⲡⲕⲁⲧⲁ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ: ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲉⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲧⲃⲱⲕ. ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲓⲛⲉⲓⲁⲓ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲓⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ
ⲉⲓⲣⲉⲙⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲣⲟ. ⲥⲕⲉ ⲙⲛ
ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲩ. ⲙⲛ ⲉⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲧⲉ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲙⲟⲩ
ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲉⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲩⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲛ ⲁⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
Fol. 144b. ⲉⲧⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲣⲟ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲣⲟ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲕⲁⲗⲉⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ
ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ

Fol. 143b. ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅

ولكنه. هو يكنه يوقن بهسوع كي هو عضه. وقصوده كي
يحمل ثقلهمهمه وتنته وهو خاضع. وشتم ينفي كم
هحقه هدنيئوبه عصبته. ومعوذهس وحاهمه وتسوه وتوحده.
سؤه وهو مجتمع وكر هجه وتنته. وتجسكر عصبته وصحبته
شوهس. ومهكتنه مدسوه. ينه نمه وكيصهمد مسه وتسكر مكر
ومعهكصهمه بهمحيه. هكتنه وهو وتوكه هو هوكنه وتهصكصهمه
ديعضه. وكيكه عتوده مكر يعهوزده. هكتنه وهو هو
هسوصهه وتوكيه. سدنه وهو وكنهم هكر سيكه. عكيك وهو
مدسوه. لهسهم ومحه عصكر يهمحيه لمصهمد هو عسكر
وه. ومو وهكيكه. مسكنه ومعوده نوده ينفي. ومحه ينه وهو
كي لمومده نومه ووهتنهبه كنكوه. وصهو يعهوزده وهو
مكهتنه نمكي وكنتهه كنته كسهه. وصوصسهمه مه وهمهده
لمصوه وهتنه وهنفي. ومومهمهه وهكهمس. ملهوه وتتهمهه
وه وهمهمه وهكيكه لموه. ومهكك هتنه يعهكلهمي حنته. وه
وهكنهمصوه وهكه ملهوهمه عكسوه وهمه نمكي وهو هخاضع.
وكي وهومسوهمه حهتهمه هتنهمه لوهم. نمصه وتتنه يتوه
تتنه عك نته. ونمكي وكه مسهوزمه هتهمه عك وهمه
يعهكلهمي. ميهمهمه مكك وتسهمه. ملهته مو حنته
ينوتكي. ومحه ياوه لهتنه قنوصهه حهوته. ونكي
وهمهمه تكتنه ينوكنه. ومحه هتد وهجك وه
كهتنه وكي لكه تكتنه وتتهمه. نه وصه تكتنه
نسع حك. ي وهصه نهه لموه. مكك وصه هصه حهمتنه
وكي ووه. نكي وهمهمه وتنه وهنفي ووه
تتنه. عك نته حنته وهم. وصه هصه لموه وهنفي |

ꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺ 

ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲛⲥⲁⲛⲁⲡⲟⲙⲓⲁ ⲛⲥⲁⲛⲁⲡⲟⲙⲓⲁ. ⲁⲛⲟ ⲛⲓ ⲙⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲙⲙⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲣⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲙⲟⲕ ⲛⲟⲩⲃⲓ:

## ⲡⲓⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲩⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲉⲓⲣⲉ
ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲅⲓⲛⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲩⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲩⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲩⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲡⲁⲗⲁⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ
ⲉϫⲱⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲕ ⲙⲉⲧⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲛⲁⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲕ ⲛⲟⲩⲃ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ. ⲁⲛⲁⲕ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲕ ⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ.
ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲙⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲉⲧⲁⲛⲟⲓⲁ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲙⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲉⲧⲁⲛⲟⲓⲁ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲙⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲉⲧⲁⲛⲟⲓⲁ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ.
ⲁⲩⲱ

ⲡⲁⲣⲁ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲧⲉⲃⲏⲕⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲗⲁⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ.
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ
ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲧⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ.
ⲁⲩⲱ

ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲉⲡⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲉⲡⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ

ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܕܐ ܘܠܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܚܝ ܠܢ ܠܚܝܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ❊

## ❊ ܒܟ ܟܘܡ ܕܢܨܒ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܝܢ ❊

ܘܒܗ ܚܕܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܟܐܦܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܟܐܦܐ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܪܝ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܫܢܬ ܬܪܬܝܢ ܠܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܕܩܣܪ ܛܒܪܝܢܘܣ ܩܣܪܐ ܕܪܘܡܝ (sic) ܒܫܢܬ ܬܠܬ ܣܪ̈ܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܕܐܓܪܝܦܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܒܣܦܪ ܕܒܪ ܐܝܢ ܕ

ܕܫܘܝ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܕܡܝܬ ܒܚܛܗ ܘܐܬܐ ܕܝܢ ܠܡܩܒܪ. ܘܟܕ
ܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܩܒܘܪܗ. ܐܢܐ ܕܝ ܫܟ ܒܟܝ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܬܐ ܫܛܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܗܬ ܒܗܕ ܡܛܠ ܟܝ.
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܥܒܕܬ ܒܝ ܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ
ܐܡܪ ܫܟ ܕܫܘܝ ܐܢܐ ܟܝ ܐܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܐܢܐ
ܠܗ ܕ

ܒܗ ܕܐܡ ܒܗ ܐܒܕ ܒܚܕܐ ܕܐܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡ ܒܗ ܐܒܕ ܒܚܕܐ ܕܐܡ ܐܝܟ

ܘܐ ܕܒܗܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐܡ. ܡܟܠ ܫܡܫܢܫܐ ܒܬܒܐ ܠܡܒܕܐ
ܠܐܠܒܫܐ ܫܒܟܒ. ܐܒܐ ܕܐ ܒܗܡܐ ܗܘܐ ܕܒܗܕܐ ܟܒ.
ܕܒܫܟܒܗ ܕܡܫܫܒ ܡܒܡܠܐ ܘܒܡ. ܐܪܗ ܡ ܒܕ
ܡܒܒܒ ܪܗܗ ܒܟܒܒ ܐܡ ܕܐ ܒܠ ܒܒܕ ܕܒܗ.
Fol. 139a. ܫܗܫܟܗ ܒܒܒ ܪܗܗ ܒܟ ܡܒܗܫܒ ܒܟܟ. ܒܕ
ܗܒܟ ܪܗܗ ܒܟ ܫܟ ܕܡ ܒܕ ܗܒܗܫ. ܫܐ ܕܡ ܒ ܗ
ܗܡ ܕܡܒܗ. ܫܐ ܗܟ ܟ ܒܫܗ ܗܡ ܒܟܒ. ܡܡ ܗܟ
ܒܟܒ ܫܗܒܗ ܟ ܫܐ ܡܒܟ ܡܒܗ ܕܒ. ܡܟ
ܫܕ ܟܕ ܕܡܒ ܒܒܒ ܒ ܟ. ܡܟ ܡ ܕܫܟ ܫܒ
ܒܟܒ. ܒܟ ܒ ܕ ܟ ܕ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ

ܟܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܒܥ ܒܗ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܬܒ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܒܗ

ڈلا مح ڈڤڈ دمحدڤڈ ڈم. ڈمم ڈح ڈمم ڈڈڤڈ. ڈح دم
Fol. 138a. فحڈڤڈمڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ. ڈڈڈ ڈم ڈڈح ڈڈ | دمحڤڈمدڈ ڈڤڈ.
ڈڈڈ ڈم ڤم ڈڈڈڈ. ڤڈڈڈ دم ڈح ڈڈحڤم ڈحڤڈڈڈ. ڤڈڈ
ڈڈحڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ. ڈڈڈڈ ڈڤڤڤڤڈ ڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڤڈڈ
دمحڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ. ڈڈڈڈ وڤڤڈڈ ڤڤڈڈ. ڤمحم ڈڈڈڈ
ڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈم ڈڈڈڤڈ. ڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڤڈ. ڤمم
ڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ مح دڈڈڈ. ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈ ڈح ڈڈڈ
ڈڈ ڈڈڈ. ڈ ڤڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈم دمڈڈڈ. ڈڈ ڈڈڈڈڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ
ڈڈڈڈڤڈ. ڈح مح ڈڈڈڈ ڤمم ڈڈڈ. ڈڈ مڤڈ ڤڤڤڤڈ
ڈڈڤڈ. ڤح مڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڤم ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈ ڈڈ ڈڤڤ. ڤڈڈڈ
ڤڤڈ ڤڤڈ. ڈڈڈڈڈڈ ڤڤڤڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڤ ڈڈڈڈ مح ڈڈڈ
ڈڈ ڤڤڤڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈڈ.
ڈڈڈڈ ڈڈڈ

## ❖ ܒܟܠ ܗܠܦܢ ❖

ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ ܕܝ ܒܘܟ ܙܕܐ ܕܢܝܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܗܠܦܢ. ܕܟ ܐܒܓ ܕܝ ܐܡ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ ܐܒܗ ܟܬܝ ܐܒܗ ܕܝܟܚܕ ܕܒܒܢ. ܐܡ ܕܝ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ ܐܒܗ ܕܝ ܐܒ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡ

Fol. 137a. ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲛⲁϩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲛⲁϫⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲁⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲛⲁⲕ ⲙⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉϫⲉ ⲡⲁϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲛⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲧⲁⲓⲙⲉⲣⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ
ⲛ̀ⲥⲟⲩⲛ. ⲁⲩⲕⲱⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲥⲓ ⲙ̀ⲙⲁⲩ ⲛ̀ⲥⲟⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲩⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲙ̀ⲡⲉ ⲡⲁⲥⲟⲙ
ⲛ̀ⲧⲁ ⲡⲓⲁⲛⲟⲩⲕ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙ. ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲙⲛ̀ⲧⲣⲙ̀ⲙⲉ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲁⲛⲟⲩⲕ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲁⲛⲟⲩⲕ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ

ܫܘ ܚܬܝܢܐ ܕܝܠܗ. ܚܕ ܒܫܒܐ ܩܡ ܠܕܝܡܕܗ. ܗ ܫܘ
ܟܗ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܠܦ ܒܬܬ ܕܝܫ ܡܝܟܐ ܠܒܕܗ ܕܒܕ.
ܗ ܒܕܘ ܒܐܟܠ ܡܝܟ ܟ ܡܒܘ. ܒܗ ܒܫܟ ܐܠܦ ܒܐ
ܒܗ ܠܡܐ ܫܒܟ. ܕܝܐ ܗܟ ܐܠܦ ܟܠ ܟܝܒܟ.
ܒܗ ܕܡܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܒ. ܡܟ ܒܬ ܟܠ. ܡ ܒܐ ܟ
ܟ ܕܝ ܒܕ ܟ. ܡ ܒܐ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܒ ܟ
ܡ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܡ

ܕܝ ܦܘܫܩܢ ܩܘܠܐ ܕܟ ܫܟܝ ܒܐ. ܬܟܢ ܡܢ ܥܒܝܢ ܒܟ ܫܒܚ
ܘܬܬܐ ܡܒܟܬܗ. ܡܢܒ ܒܝ ܡܢ ܒܕܗ. ܟܕ ܡܒܟܢ ܡܢ ܟ
ܕܐܕܢܒܗ ܟܐ ܕܒܢܒܗ ܬܕ ܣܐܗ. ܒܗܒܘ ܟ. ܫܢܐ ܕܝ
ܕܒܐܘܘ ܟܐܢ ܒܝܥܟ ܕܐܡܫ ܕܝ ܫܢ. ܐܒܒ ܟܐܡܣܟ
ܫܒܟܢ ܕܟܐ ܕܬܐ ܡܢ ܟ ܟܕ ܡܒܟܡ ܐܐ ܡܢ. ܡܒܡܟ ܟ
ܟܒܟܟ. ܕܒܢܒܟ ܟܐ ܫܢ ܒܐ. ܩܒܟܟ ܒܗ ܟܕ ܒܒ
ܟܟܟ ܒܒܟ ܟܐ ܐܐ ܡܢ ܟ ܐܐ ܡܒܟܡ ܐܐ ܟ ܒܒ
ܟܟܡ ܟܒܡ ܟ. ܐܐ ܕܝ ܐܟ ܒܢ ܒܐ ܟ ܐܐ ܡ.
ܐ ܡܒܟ ܟ ܟ ܐܐ ܡ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܟ 

ܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܨܒܝܬ ܐܢܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܛܗܝܪ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܨܒܝܬ ܐܢܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܛܡܐ ܘܐܢ 

ꠇꠣꠞꠤꠟꠣꠞ ꠇꠣꠞꠤꠟꠣꠞ ꠇꠣꠞꠤꠟꠣꠞ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲇⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ

ꠢꠤꠞ ꠍꠣꠔꠣꠍꠣꠞ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ. ꠤꠞ ꠢꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠍꠣꠎ ꠤꠞꠤꠞ. ꠢꠤꠞ
ꠚꠣꠢꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠔꠣꠍꠣꠞ ꠢꠣ ꠤꠞꠢꠔ ꠍꠎ. ꠢꠣꠚ ꠞꠤꠢ ꠤꠞꠤꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠤꠞ
ꠤꠢꠣꠢꠣꠚ ꠤꠞꠤꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠢꠣꠤꠞ ꠤꠚ
ꠤꠞꠤꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠚꠣꠢ ꠚꠣ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠚꠣꠢꠣꠞ ꠚꠣ. ꠤꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ
ꠍꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠤꠞꠤꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ. ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠚꠣꠢ
ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠤꠞꠤꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠤꠞ
ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠢꠣꠚ ꠚꠣꠢ
ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ. ꠤꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ
ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ. ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ
ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ
ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ
ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠢꠣꠞꠣꠎ ꠔꠣꠎꠣꠞ ꠍꠣꠞꠣꠎ

ܐܒ ܒܗܒܝܢ ܡܙܟ ܟܝ. ܘܦܩ ܟܚ ܙܩ. ܐܦܕ ܟܝ ܦܕ.
ܒܦܐ ܗܦܟ ܡܙܟ ܒܠܐ ܦܠܝܛ ܒܗܫܝܥ ܡܦܫܩ ܡܙܟ ܠܦܐ
ܒܦܩ ܘܦܙܦܙ ܡܙܟ ܒܗܫܝܥ ܘܦܫ ܒܙ ܙܩ ܒܐ ܒܦ ܟܝ ܒܦ
ܟܒܐ. ܡܐ ܦܐ ܡܟܐ ܟܒܐ ܘܦܟܐ ܟ ܒܗܫܝܥ ܡܐ ܒܦ. ܡܙ
ܐܡ ܟܐ ܒܦ ܘ. ܘܙܦܐ ܡܟܒܐ ܒܦܩ ܒܙܩ ܟܙ ܐ.
ܟ ܙܩ ܡܝ ܒܟܡܐ. ܙ ܙ ܒܦ ܒܗܒܙ. ܡܙܙ
ܒܟܡܐ ܡܗܡܗ ܡܗܟ. ܡ ܙ ܟ ܟܒ ܙ ܒ. ܒ ܙ
ܡܙ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܡ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ

ܒܫܡܐ ܕܒܝܫܐ ܒܟܠܗܝܢ ܡܕܡܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܫܦܝܪ ܘܛܒ ܘܫܦܝܪ ܒܥܝܢ ܠܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܢ ܕܒܪܐ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܚܝ ܘܩܝܡ ܘܡܠܟ ܥܡ ܐܒܘܗ ܘܥܡ ܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܣܪ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܝܫ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܣܪܝܘܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܒܪܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܫܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ 

ⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ

ܕܡܕܢ. ܟܕ ܡܝ ܐܬܬܟܠܡܬ ܥܠ ܡܝ ܐܦܬܩܕܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ ܠܡܕܡ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܣܟܡ ܕܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܕܐܢܘܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ. Fol. 130ó. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܣܟܡ ܕܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ | ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܟܕ ܐܢ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܣܟܡ ܕܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ.

ܡܢ ܟܠܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܘܐܦ ܒܗ ܫܡܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܐܝܟ

ܘܐܬܐ ܫܡܥ ܠܗܘ ܒܪܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܒܐ ܠܡܐ ܐܬܝܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܠܝ ܒܟܝ
ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܟܝ ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ
ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܟܝ ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܟ

ⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲭⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲥⲕⲏⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲥⲕⲏⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲛⲁⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉ ⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲛⲥⲉⲣⲁⲡⲉⲩⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲥⲱⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ
ⲛⲁⲣⲁⲡⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲛⲉⲣⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ. ⲛⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
ⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲧⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩⲁⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲥⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲉⲝⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲇⲩⲛⲁⲙⲓⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲑⲣⲟⲛⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲕⲩⲣⲓⲟⲧⲏⲥ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲉⲝⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁⲥⲧⲏⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲉⲝⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁⲥⲧⲏⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲉⲝⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁⲥ

ܒܬܬܐ ܕܒܟܐ. ܐܟ ܡܢܐ ܐܬܐ. ܙܒܢ ܡܢܐ ܕܒ ܕܦܠܒ ܠܡܫܟ
ܥܠ ܟܕܒܐ. ܕܒܐ ܗܒܒܐ ܒܫܬ ܕܒܗܘܠܗ. ܥܠ ܕܒ ܟܠ
ܒܥܗ ܟܕܐ ܟ. ܕܒܠܐ ܠܒܥܗ ܙܡܐ. ܒܟ ܥܠ ܡܢ ܙܥ.
ܐܒܕܥܟ ܗܒܗܒܗ ܕܒܬܒܐ. ܒܠ ܟܕ ܙܗ ܙܗܒܗ ܟ
ܠܡܥܗܠܐ ܕܒܬܒܐ ܕܒܟܐ. ܙܒ ܟ ܒܕܒ. ܡܟ ܕܒ
ܙܗ ܒܠ ܕܒܒܗ ܠܥܠ. ܕܒ ܡܟ ܥܒ ܥܒ. ܥܠ ܙܗ
ܗܕܒ ܒܠ ܕܒܬܒ ܕܒ ܡܡܗ ܒܠ ܕܒ ܡܡܗ ܕܒ.
ܗܕܒ ܒܠ ܕ

ⲟⲩⲙⲛⲧ ⲙ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲁⲣⲭⲱⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁ ⲡⲉⲧⲁⲩ
ⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ. ⲙⲡⲉ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲕⲁⲕ ⲉⲣⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲥⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲱ.
ⲛⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲕⲁⲕⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲣⲟ ⲙⲡⲉ
ⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲉⲙⲁⲓ. ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲉⲧⲁⲛ ⲥⲱⲡⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲙⲛ ⲛⲉⲙⲟⲩⲧ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ. ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲛⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ
ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲛ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ

ܗܘܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܘ ܢܣܒܪ ܠܢ ܐܚܪܢ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢ 

ܒܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ

ܒܥܒܝܢ. ܥܡܗ ܕܝ ܡܫܠ ܒܕܒܪ ܒܠܚ. ܡܢܗ ܕܝ ܡܫܠ ܕܝܬܗ ܕܝ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܐ ܡܢܗ ܕܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܕܝ ܒܫܟܠ ܕܝ ܒܒܝܬ ܒܕ ܒܕܒܪ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܕ ܒܫܟܠ ܕܝ ܒܒܝܬ ܒܕ ܒܕܒܪ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܕ ܒܕܒܪ ܕ

ܒܗ ܕܝ ܗܘܒ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܐܒܗܬ ܟ ܙܕܟܐ ܢܦܫ ܕܐܢܫ ܟ ܙܕܟ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܒܗ ܟ ܙܕܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܝ ܣܦ ܕܐܒܗ ܟ ܙܕܟ ܐܢ ܗܘ

ܫܘܠܛܢܐ. ܐܡܪܐ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܬܘܒ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܠ
ܡܬܟܫܝ ܒܟܠܐ. ܐܠܐ ܠܒ ܫܚܠ. ܕܠܡܐ ܡܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܡܚܢ
ܡܕܫܐ ܒܝܕܟ. ܡܕܫܐ ܚܕ ܕܡ ܠܒ ܒܕܚܠܨ. ܘܐ ܕܡ ܐܡܪ
ܕܐ ܚܠܐ ܡܒܕܕܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܒ ܒܗ ܕܚܡܒܐ.
ܕܡ ܐܢ ܫܟ ܒܐ ܒܟܟܐ ܚܡܒܐ ܕܒܐ ܘܦܟܣ ܒܐ ܟܒܟܐ.
ܕܒܐ ܒ ܒܫܐ ܒܐ ܡܠܟ ܐܒ ܒܐ. ܘܒܒܒܕ ܕܒܐ
ܠܘܟܟܗ. ܘܐ ܕܡ ܒܐܕܘܕ ܒܗ ܒܐ ܕܒܚܟܗ ܠܒܒܐ.
ܘܒ ܐܢ ܒܟܠ ܢܐܟ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܒ ܡܚܐ. ܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܢ
ܒܐܒ ܒܠܟ ܢܐܟ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܒ ܡܚܐ. ܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܢ
ܒܐܫܟ ܚܟ ܒܚܐ. ܘܒܒܐ ܒ ܠܗ ܒܐ. ܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܢ
ܒܒ ܕܒܒܒ ܒܐ ܒܐ. ܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܢܣܛܝܢ ܗܠܝ ܕܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܒܝܫܐ ܒܕܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܗܠܝ.
ܒܠܒ ܒܟܝ ܒܟܪܝ ܡܢܗܘܡ ܟܝ ܒܕܡܘܗܝ ܒܢܝ ܡܝ ܒܣܝܢܐ.
ܡܒܕ ܒܢܝܕ ܟܝ. ܕܫܡ ܕܥܒܝ ܒܝ ܝܬܟܢ ܒܫܠܝ ܒܝ
ܒܝܢ ܒܝܢ. ܗܢܐ ܗܢ ܒܟܝܢ ܒܫ. ܐܡ ܒܝ ܒܗܒ ܥܒܝ
ܡܢܒܕ ܟܝ. ܒܝ ܕܥܒܡܗ ܒܫ ܟ ܢܥܕ ܕܢ. ܗܒܕ ܕܢ ܒܝ
ܕܟ ܒܢ ܕܥܒܝܗ ܒܢܒ ܟܠ ܒܝܢ. ܝܫܝ ܒܢܝ ܗܢܒ.
ܒܢܝ ܒܢܟܘܟ ܒܝ. ܡܒܫ ܕܢ ܒܟܠ ܒܝ ܫܡ ܗܟܝ. ܒܫ
ܟܟ ܒܢ ܒܝ ܒܫ ܒܟܝ ܒܟ ܟܢ. ܡܒ ܒܢ ܒܟ ܒܝ ܒܟ
Fol. 125a. ܒܟܡ ܒܕܫ. ܟ ܡܟ ܕܢ ܒܟܒܟ ܒܥܒܝ | ܗܢ. ܒܗ
ܟ ܡܒܢ ܒܟ. ܒܝ ܫܡ ܒܥܒܝ ܗܢ. ܒܝ ܫܡ ܒܝ ܒܟ
ܡܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܗ ܕܫܡܥ ܩܕܡܝܬ ܟܬܒܐ ܙܟܝܐ ܕܐܦܣܛܘܦܝ ܕܒܫܘܢܝ. ܘܒ
ܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܒܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܒܐ. ܫܝ ܒܫܘܢܝ ܕܐܦ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܦ
ܕܐܦ ܐܦ ܒܫܘܢܝ ܕܐܦ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܦ
ܙܟܝܐ ܙܟܝܐ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܬܒ 

ܗܟܬܘܗܝ ܕܐܟ ܕܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܕܢ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܕܢ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ

ܒܰܚ ܟܶܚܝܢܬܰܢ ܟ̈ ܡܬܩܛܠ ܕܝܕܥܡ ܫܰܕܝ ܕܝܫ ܡܟ̈. ܠܦ̈ܐ
ܠܗ ܟܠ ܡܕܝ ܕܟ ܡܝ. ܘܰܐ ܠܦ̈ܐ ܐܡ̈ܠ ܒܗܕܟ ܒ̈ܝ
ܒܟ̈ܕ. ܒܟ ܦ̈ܕ ܕܫܬܠܦ̈ܐ. ܒܰܚ ܒ̈ܗ. ܐ̈ ܕܫ̈ܐ ܒ̈ܚ ܒ̈ܟ
ܠܚܒܠܐ. ܐ̈ ܕܝܗ̈ ܒܰܚ ܒ̈ ܟܦ̈ܚܫ ܕܟ ܒ̈ܗ. | ܐܒܒ Fol. 123b.
ܠܡ ܕܝܒ̈ ܒ̈ܗ ܗ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܕ̈ ܒ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ

ڪلهوڏنڊ ڏنبي ٿنڊ پڏڻ ٻڌهڪب. ٿڪ ڀڄڪ ٽڏ ٿوٿ
ڏنبڊ ٻڀڏهڊ. ٿوڄڏ ڏڀڪڪڏ | ڏنڍڏ ٻڊڏڻ ٻڊ ڪ ڪٿٿهڏ. Fol. 123a.
ڏڪ ڦڀڏڻ ڪڊ ڀڄ ڄڊ ڏنڪڍ ٻڀٿيڪ هڊنڦنبه. ٻڪڪ
ڏڪنڊهڊ ڌسٿٿهڊ ڏڏڪڏ ڀڏڏٿه. ڏڪ ٿٿهه. ڪنڍهڊ
ٿڊٿڪنڏ ڏڊيڪڪڌڊ. ٻڪ ڊڊڄڪ ٿڄڊڌڊ ڊڪڌ ٻهڊڌبه
ٿهٿ ڌڊڊ. ٿٿهڏ ڊڊ ڏڏڪڏ ٻب ڊڌڏ ٻڊڊ. ٿٿهڏ ڄڍ
ڪڍٿڪڏ ڄڪڪ. ٿڦڏڏ ڍڊٿٿه ٿڍ. ٻب ڊڏڍه ٥ ٤ ڪڊڊڊ
ڄڪ ٿڊڏ ڌڍڦنبه. ٿڄڊڍ ڊڏڊه ٿٿهڏ ٿڍڍ ڄڊ ڌڍڏ
ڊڊ: ٿڊڪ ڍٿٿڪ ڏڦڍڏڦ ٿڍڄڪ ڪڦ ٿٿهڏ ڪڍ. ٿڄڍ
ڌڍڏ ٿٿڏ ڦڄڍ ٻڦٿ ٿٿهڏ ٿڍڍ ٿڦٿٿڦٿ ٿڍڍڍ. ٿڪڦ
ڌڍ ڦڏڏ ٻڪڦه ڍٿٿ. ڌڍڍ ٿٿهڏ ٻڏڪ ڪڪ ٿٿ.
ڦڍڏ ڪڦ ڏٿڍڍڦ ٿڍڦڏ ڊڪڪ ٿڦڦڏ ٿڦڦڏ. ڄڍ ٿڦ
ڪڦ ٿڦڦڏڦ ٻڦ ڪڦ ٿڦڦڏڍڦ ٿٿهڏ ڄڍ. ٿڦڦڏ

## ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

ﻣﺤﺒﺔ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺗﻌﺎﻟﻰ. ﻓﺎﻟﻤﺤﺒﺔ ﻫﻲ ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﺗﺤﺒﺐ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺗﻌﺎﻟﻰ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻘﻠﻮﺏ ﻭﺗﺠﻌﻠﻬﺎ ﺗﺤﺐ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺗﻌﺎﻟﻰ. ﻭﻫﻲ ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﺗﺤ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲙⲏⲧⲉ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲥⲱⲛⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲙⲁⲩ

ܕܝ ܠܚܡܐ. ܢܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܠܚܡܐ ܕܚܝܐ. ܘܐܢ ܕܝ
ܢܒܝܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܐܬܒܥܬ ܕܝܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܐܓܪܟ ܀

ܒܝܬ ܫܢܝ ܀ ܀ ܀

ܢܒܐ ܐܚܕ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܒܥܠܗ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܠܡ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܥܒܕ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܝ ܠܐ ܠܚܡ ܘܠܐ ܡܝܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ
ܠܡܕܒܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܚܡ ܘܠܐ ܡܝܐ
ܒܗܕܐ ܐܬܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܕܒܪܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܠܒܝܬܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ
ܘܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ. ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܦ ܗܘ ܐܙܠ. ܐܬܘ ܒܬܪܗ ܘܐܟܠ
ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ܡܝܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܚܡ ܘܠܐ
ܡܝܐ ܒܗܕܐ ܐܬܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܕܒܪܐ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܐܚܝܟ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ
ܠܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܐܚܝܟ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ
ܐܒܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ. ܐܬܘ ܒܬܪܗ
ܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ܡܝܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܚܡ
ܘܠܐ ܡܝܐ ܒܗܕܐ ܐܬܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܕܒܪܐ.
ܐܡܪ

ol. 121b.

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ
ⲉⲡ

ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩϫⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܘܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܦ 

ꝺꝺꝺ

ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܒܐܪ ܒܐܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢܘ ܐܢܬ ܘܡܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܗܟܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܘܝܬ ܒܥܝ ܕܢܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܒܗ

ⲉⲓⲉⲣⲏ ⲧⲙⲏⲓ ⲛⲙⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϩⲧⲉ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲓⲃⲓ. ⲁⲩⲉⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲟ
ⲛⲁϩⲓⲧⲉ. ⲉⲡⲉϥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲥⲁⲗⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ.
ⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁϥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁϥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲁⲩⲱ

ܒܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܣܒܝܗ ܟܣܟܝ. ܒܚܘܕ ܒܟܪܙܐ ܕܒ ܫܘ.
ܐܟܣܕܐ ܗܒܗ ܒܫܕܐ. ܟܝ ܕܐ ܒܐ ܫܘ ܗܘܒܐ. ܒܟ ܕܐ
ܕܐܒܐ ܒܐܒܗ. ܣܟܒܗ ܒܗܒܟ ܟ. ܐܒܗ ܒܟ ܒܐ
ܟܐ ܒܐܒ ܐܒܟ ܒܫܕ. ܕܒ ܫܟܒ ܒܐ ܒܟܒ ܒܟ ܒܫ
ܫܘ ܟܐܫܒ. ܐܒܟܒ ܟܒܟ. ܐܒܒ ܟܒܟ ܒܫ ܒܟ
ܐܒ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܫ ܟ. ܒܐܒ ܫܟ ܒܫ ܟ. ܐܒ ܒܟ
ܒܐܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒ. ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ⲡⲉϫⲟⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ. ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲕⲏⲧⲏ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ.
ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲕⲏⲧⲏ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ
ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ. ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲕⲏⲧⲏ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ. ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲍⲉ ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲕⲏⲧⲏ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲥϩⲏⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ
ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ.
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲥϩⲏⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲥⲁⲓ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ.

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ܗܘܐ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܬܠ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܥܒܕܐ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܫܩܐ ܠܗ ܡܝ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܣܟ ܠܗ ܚܡܪܐ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܫܩܐ ܠܗ ܚܠܒܐ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܬܠ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܫܩܐ ܠܗ ܒܪ

ܕܒܫܡܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܚܝܐ. ܘܟܕ ܐܙܕܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܟܪܬܘܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܐ. ܘܐ
ܟܐ ܘܐܬ ܒܝܬܗ. ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܡܠܟ ܒܢܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢ
ܒܪ ܫܓܝܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܢ ܒܪ ܫܪ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐ
ܘ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܠܟ ܘܐܫܬܒܩ ܐܢܐ. ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐ
ܐܢ ܐܢ ܒܪ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐ
ܐܢ

ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܝ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܒܬܫܒܘܚܐ. ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܠܫܘܢ ܥܡ ܡܬܟ. ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܬܫܒܘܚܐ
ܒܬܒܪܟܐ ܕܒܪܟܬ. ܐܦ ܬܒ ܕܒܥܠܝ ܒܪܟܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܠܟ ܡܢ
ܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܪܟܐ ܗܘܐ. ܦܬܚ ܒܦܘܡܗ ܥܡ ܫܡ ܩܕܫܟ. ܐܢܐ ܒܪܟܐ
ܒ. ܐܡܝܢ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܟܒܘܫ ܟܒܫܐ. ܟܒܫ ܕܒܫ ܟܒܫ
ܐܦ ܡܢܫܟ ܟܒܫ ܒܟ ܕܒ ܫܕܐ ܒܐ ܒܪܟܐ ܕܫܟ ܐܦ
ܒܟ ܐܫ ܒܫ. ܡܝܒܕ ܟ. ܡܝܒܕ ܟܠܟܘܫ ܒܕܪ ܐܟ
ܟܫܕ. ܦܠܡܒ ܕܦܒܟ. ܐ ܫܕ ܒܐܒ ܐܒ. ܕܒ ܒܪ
ܫܝ ܐܟ ܐܐ ܐܟ. ܐܐ ܫܟ ܒܫ ܕܒ ܕܒ ܕܫ ܐ
ܒ ܒܫ. ܦܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ⲗⲁⲓⲧⲏ. ⲉⲩⲙⲁⲛⲁ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛⲉⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲗ ⲛⲓ ⲫⲓⲁⲣⲭⲱⲛ
ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲓⲛ ⲉⲣⲉⲛⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲃⲁⲥⲓⲗⲉⲩⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲣⲉⲥⲃⲩⲧⲉⲣⲟⲥ.
ⲉⲓⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲛ ⲧⲉⲩⲥⲩⲛⲁⲅⲱⲅⲏ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

ܐܒܪܗܡ ܩܠܝܢܐ. ܗܘ ܒܪܝܟ ܠܡܪܝ. ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܠܥܒܕ ܐܡܪ ܟܕ ◆

ܐܢܐ ܐܒܕܐܒܗ ܫܟܢ. ܟܝ ܙܢ ܡܢ ܚܠܡ ܕܩܡ ܒܚܕ ܐܡܪ ܕܝܢ ܚܠܡ ◆

ܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܚܠܡ ܐܒܐ ܩܠܝܢܐ ܐܒܐ ܐܒܕ ܩܒܠ ܐܒܗ. ܐܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܕܐܒܕܐܒܗ ܒܪܟ ܠܗ. ܒܗܠ ܕܥܒܕ | ܐܒܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ◆ Fol. 113a.

ܒܠܒܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܩܠܝܢܐ ܒܪܝܟ ܠܥܒܕ

ܕܚܠܡ ܫܬܝܐ ܒܪܝܟ

◆ ܟ ◆ ܐܒܐ ܒܝܫܐ ܕܒܟܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ◆

ܒܟܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܒܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܝܟ. ܐܒܐ ܐܡ ܫܬܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ 

ܙܕ ܕܢܝܢ. ܘܢܒܕ ܐܟ ܫܟ. ܝܥܒܗ ܐܟ ܙܢ ܒܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܫ. ܒܟ
ܫܒܒܟܝ ܘܥܒܥܫܢ ܩܠܟܗ. ܘܟܒ ܐܟܫ ܐܒܕ ܘܒ. ܫ ܗܙ
ܙܕܢܦܗ ܝܢ ܙܟܥܕ ܟܒ ܕܡܗܟ. ܘܟܒ ܒܙ ܙܥ. ܗ ܟܟ
ܩܟܙ ܡ ܕܝܠܟ. ܘܗܒ ܙܕܒ ܫܥܒܟܗ ܟܗ ܙܟܫ ܘܟܒ |
ܫܙ ܕܡܘ ܐܡ ܢܙܥ ܕܥܩܢܫ. ܘܒܙܒܘ ܘܥܒ ܟܗ ܩܟܙ Fol. 112
ܕܗܒܢ ܩܠܟܗ. ܘܒܙܒܘܢܢܘ ܥܒܙܟܒ ܘܒ ܟ ܟܗܒܢ
ܙܗܠܥܒ. ܘܩܟܠ ܒܩܠ ܥܘܫܟ ܟܟܫ ܥܒܙܗ. ܫܒܟ
ܒܢ ܕܝܥܟ ܩܟܙ ܙܢ ܗܒ ܟ ܟܗܒܢ ܙܒ ܕܙܒܟܒ
ܘܒܙܒܟ ܟܒ. ܘܒ ܐܟ ܒܟ ܘܒ ܒܙܒܟܒ ܩܠܟܗ.
ܘܒ ܙܟ ܟ ܙܒ ܙܕܢܦܗ ܕܥܒ ܒܙ ܒܙܒܟ ܩܠܟ.
ܒܒ ܙܒ ܒܙ ܘܒ ܒܒ ܟ ܒܒ ܒܙ ܒܙ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܫܡܐ. ܐܬܡܠܟ ܠܝܫܘܥ ܡܢ ܥܠܡܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܠܗܐ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܐܬܝܬ ܠܘܬ ܟܠ ܒܪܐ. ܘܡܢ
Fol. 112a. ܠܐ | ܡܗܝܡܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܥܒܕ. ܘܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ. ܥܒܕ
ܐܢܐ ܕܐܦ ܒܥܠ ܡܫܬܐ ܒܟܪܡܐ ܒܪ ܓܦܢܐ. ܕܐܢ
ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܕܐ ܒܟ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܬ
ܬܫܬܕܐ ܒܝ. ܘܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܕܐ ܒܟ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܬܫܬܕܐ ܒܝ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܬܝ
ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܬܫܬܕܐ ܒܝ. ܐܠܐ
ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܬ
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ܠܟܗ ܡܙܒܕ ܒܗ. ܟܪ ܢܛܪ ܐܗܝ ܒܟ ܕܟܒܘ. ܐܟ ܢܛܪ ܒܙܝ
ܗܡܒܗܟܙܒ: ܐܒܝܠܟ ܒܗ ܒܙܟ ܢܣܕܬܙ ܟܝܬܙ ܒܐܒܒ ܒܗ
ܗܕܙ. ܐܒܝܠܐ ܐܒܟܐܐ ܟܬܕܐ ܐܙܝܐܐ ܐܒܛܐܙ ܒܕܒܙ. ܐܐܒ
ܚܠܒܕ ܒܕ ܒܐܐܡ ܐܐܒ ܟܒܕܒܗ. ܒܗܕ ܐܟܗ ܐܗ ܐܒ ܒܐܒܕ
ܛܐܠܐܐ ܐܡܒܗ ܟܐܐܡ ܠܐܛܕ ܒܗܐܒܐ ܡܙܒܕ ܒܗ. ܠܛܕ
ܒܗܐܕ ܒܟܛܙ ܒܠܐܐ ܐܐ ܐܒܠܐ ܒܕ ܠܟܒܕ
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ܕܡܥܒܫܢ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܕܥܒܕ ܗܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܚܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܚܪ ܐܢܐ

ܐܬܝ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܘܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܡܝ ܘܐܬܟܠܠ ܥܡ ܐܢܫܬܝ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ

ܡܫܟܚܐ ܕܒܟܠܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܟܐ ܒܟ ܕܩܒ ܕܒܐܚ
ܫܐ. ܐܟ ܡ ܒܢ ܕܒ ܒܟ. ܕܝܟ. ܐܟ ܒܟ ܡ ܒܟ ܐܟ ܫܐ.
ܐܟ ܩܐ ܒܫܩܐ. ܕܐ ܬܒ ܒܟܠܡܐ. ܡܟܟ ܕܒܕܫܐ
ܐܐ. ܕܐ ܕ ܐܫܐ ܒܟ ܩܟ ܒܟ ܡ ܩܟ ܒܟ.
ܒܕܐ ܫܐ. ܐܒ ܟ ܫܐ ܕܒ ܕ ܒܟ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܒܗܕܐ ܕܗܕܝܢ. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܝܟܕܐ ܠܗܕܐ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܘܐܡܪ.
ܕܥܒܕܢ ܕܫܡܝܢ ܠܡܕܡ ܕܡ ܗܕܝܢ. ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܡܝ ܕܒܪܝܬ ܐܠܐ
ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ. ܕܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢ
ܡܢ ܐܬܪܐ ܕܒܝܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ. ܘܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ.
ܘܐܡܪ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ. ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ

ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܘܚܕ ܕܡܢ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܫܡܐ ܕܚܝܐ ܘܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܫܡܐ ܕܚܝܐ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܬܚܫܒ ܠܗ ܠܡܬܐ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܢܐ ܐܠܐ ܠܡܬܐ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ. ⲙⲛ ⲡⲓⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅
ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅
ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲁⲛⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ
ⲛⲧⲉ

ܙܒܢ ܠܗ. ܒܟ ܗܢ ܟܕ. ܙܒܢ ܠܗ ܪܘܠܘܓ. ܗܝܢ ܒܗܝ ܙܒܢ
ܫܒܢ ܥܛܒܠ ܙܒܢ ܟܝ. ܥܒܕܗܘܒ ܠܗ ܕܝܢ. ܥܝܙܟ ܒܫ ܫܒܢ
ܥܐܘܟܠ ܟܒܫ ܕܒܫ ܕܒܒܢ ܗܘ. ܡܢܝ ܒܙܝ ܕܒܠ ܫܒܝܒܗ.
ܒܙܝ ܗܝܙ ܒܫܒ ܬܒܗ ܗܟܬܗ ܒܫܥܝܫܙ ܒܫܒܠܒܗ ܕܙܢ
ܫܒܫ ܗܘ ܠܗ. ܠܒܥܒܠ ܥܠܟܒ ܕܒܫܙܗܫ. ܬܗܙ ܒܗ
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ܠܗ ܪܘܠܘܓ. ܒܒܒܫ ܠܟܘܗ ܫܗܟܒܗ. ܓܒ ܟܟܝܓ ܗܘ
ܠܟ

ܐܰܒ ܗܳܘ ܠܡܰܪܝ ܕܰܒ ܡܶܕܰܒ ܥܰܠ ܡܰܪܝ ܫܰܡ. ܫܰܪ ܠܡܰܪܝ ܐܳ
ܠܡܶܗܳܪ. ܐܳ ܠܡܶܗܳܪ ܡܰܫܝ. ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܟܳܪ ܡܶܕܰܒ ܥܰܠ ܡܰܪܝ.
ܗܳܘ ܡܰܫܰܪ ܥܰܠ ܕܰܟܳܪ ܕܰܫܰܪ ܗܳܘ ܠܟܶ ܡܰܪ ܕܰܒ ܒܡܰܒ.
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ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܥܰܠ ܡܰܪܝ. ܒܡ ܕܰܒ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ.
ܡܰ ܥܰܠ ܡܰܪܝ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ.
ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡ
ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ.
ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰ
ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒܡܰܒ ܕܰܒ ܡܰ ܗܳܘ ܡܰ ܒ

ܕܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܒܝܕ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܦܠ
ܒܟܝܢ. ܐܦ 

ܫܘܢ ܐܒܗ ܠܬܬ ܠܐ ܐܟܝ. ܐܒܗܕܢ ܒܟ ܒܬܬ
ܒܝܠܐܒܕܗ ܒܗܡ. ܐ ܕܡ ܫܢ ܡܘܬܒ. ܒܕܐ ܒܟܬ ܒܝܠܐ.
ܐܒܗ ܒܕܒܢ ܠܕܐܐܒ. ܐܒܒ ܒܝܟ ܒܚ ܒܐܐܢ ܒܒ ܐܒ
ܠܐܒܬ ܫܒ ܒܐܒܗ ܐܐ. ܒܐܟ ܐܒܒ ܟܐ ܟܒܗܐܟ
ܒܒܐ ܕܒ ܐܐ ܒܐ ܐܐ ܒܐ ܒܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܠ ܐܦܠ ܒܛܠܡ. ܒܓ ܒܝ ܒܟ ܕܙܗ ܒܝ ܐܟܓܒܕܙ.
ܒܝ ܙܡܬܙܗ ܒܥܕܙ. ܒܙܒ ܗܟ ܒܝܒܟ ܕܟ ܒܕܕ ܒܓ
ܥܒܙ ܟܠܒ ܒܥܡ ܕܝܟܒ. ܒܓ ܐ ܢܡܬ ܟܓܡ ܒܙܒܡ.
ܦܣܙܒܡ ܕܠ | ܟܓܡ ܒܡܒܙ ܒܙܒ . . ܗܒܓܒ ܕܝܒ ܕܡܟܠ Fol. 105b.
ܥܠܒ ܒܛܙ ܗܒܓ. ܐ ܕܙܒ ܒܙܒܠ ܒܙܒܓ. ܒܡܙ ܒܝ
ܒܡܙ. ܒܒܒ ܟܓܡ. ܟܒܒ ܒܝܟܙ ܒܝܟ ܒܒ.
ܢܒ ܕܒܒܙ ܒܒ ܦܒ. ܒܓ ܡܙ ܒܒ ܐܙ ܒ. ܟܙ
ܟܝ ܒܙ ܒܒ ܒܙ ܒܟ. ܒܓ ܒܒ ܒܟ ܒܓ ܒ
ܒܡܒ. ܒܒ ܒܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܗܘ ܕܐܟܝ ܠܗ. ܦܣܝ ܡܟܒܫܢ ܠܡܐ. ܫܦܝ ܐܢܐ ܠ ܕܥܒܕܘ.
ܗܝ ܕܡ ܒܝܐ ܘܐܒܕ ܠܡܐ. ܒܣܛܘܪ ܡ ܡܟܠܫܢ ܕܣܒ ܒܣܦ ܚܫ
ܡ ܐܦܣܦܐ | ܘܐܒܟܠܦܐ ܕܒܒܐ. ܘܡ ܫܟ ܗܒܡ ܐܒܫܕܒ. ܡ Fol. 105a.
ܒܣܦ ܚܫ ܦܣܦ ܐܦܣܦܐ. ܘܟ ܒܟܠ ܚܒܫ ܠ. ܡ
ܒܟܠܘܐ ܕܡ ܒܒܐ ܡ ܐܒܐ. ܒܒܒ ܟ ܠ ܐܝ. ܒܒܐ ܒ ܠ
ܡܘܟ ܫ ܡ ܒܟ ܒܟ. ܘܐܟܐ ܟ ܒ ܒܒܐ. ܒܒ ܡܘܟ
ܒܒܟ. ܘܟܟ ܡܒ ܒ ܐܝ ܟ ܐܝ ܒܐ. ܫܡܒ ܒܒ
ܐܡܡ ܒܟܟܒ ܡ ܒ ܒ ܒ

Fol. 104b. ⲡⲁⲕⲁⲥⲉ ⲉⲧⲁⲕⲁⲧ ⲙⲁⲕ | ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ

ڤەدڤڤىھ ڭەدڤد ھەد ھەد ئەھھەدھەھ. ھەڤ ئ ئڤد ھەد ھڤھ ھڤھ.
ەھڤەدھەھ ھەد ئەھ ھڤىھەھ ھڤھ ئڤد. ھەڤ ھڤىھەھ ھەد ئەھ ھڤھ
ھەڤ ئڤھڤد. ئڤھ ڤىھەھ ھىڭھ ھىھ ھەد. ھىھھ ئ ھڤ
ھىھىھ ھىڤد ڤڤ ڭھ. ئڭ ھىھڤڭ ھەد ھڤھ ھڤھ
ھەھڭھىھ ڤھڤىھ. ھەڤىھ ھڭھ ھڤھ ھەد ھڤھ ھەھڭھىھ
ڤھڤىھ ھەد ھەڤىھ ھڤھ ڭھ ئڭھ. ھەڤ ھڤھ ھەھڭھىھ
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## ٥٨٥ ٥ كَلَ هَشَّد كَذ نَكْعُنْ دِهِ نَبْدِسُه ٥

كَبْدِنْ بِهِ كَذ نَكْعُنْ دِهِ هَشَّد كَذ نَكْعُنْ دِهِ نَبْدِسُه. نَبْهِ هَوْنْ كُم دِم وَكَ نَدَهْبِنْ. ٥٥٥٥ هُنْ نَبْدِسُه نَسَه هَوْنْ سَبْدِنْ. نَبْدِنْ دِكْلَكْلَهْنْ هِهْدَدِهْ هَوْنْ دَهْدِدَنْ. ٥هْدَدَ هَوْنْ بِكَ هِكْتَهْ دِسَبْدِنْ. هُكْدَ هِ هِكْعُنْ دِهْدِنْ دِهْدِ بِهِ هِسَهْ هَدْهِ هَوْنْ ٥٥٥٥ كَلَ دِكْعُنْ دِهْدِنْ بِهِ دِهْدِنْ ٥هْدَدِنْ دِهْفَصْ كُم . . هِكَلَ دِكْعُنْ كَ هِهْدِهْدَنْ هَوْنْ ٥٥٥. هُكُم دِهْدَدِنْ هِكْ كَلَ هِنَه هَوْنْ ٥هْدَدِنْ. كُم دِم كَهْنْ ٥هْكِلْ دِهْدِدَنْ دِسَبْدِنْ. دَهْدِ هِ ٥هْدَدِنْ. هِهْدِ كَذ كَلَ ٥هْهَهْدَنْ دِسَبْدِنْ دِهْدِنْ. دَهْدِ هِ دَهْدِنْ كَذ هِهْدِنْ

ܕܒܥܒܥܗ. ܘܒܕܟ ܚܙܐ ܕܟܕܕ ܘܕܝܕ. ܐܡ ܕܟܫܐ ܕܘܗܝ
ܒܕܒܕ ܕܒܟܫܗ ܕܕܘܬ. ܟܕ ܠܟܟ ܕܟܕ ܕܒܕ ܕܘ.
ܘܟܒܕ ܕܒܥܒܗ ܕܝܕ ܥܟܟܕ ܐ. ܐܡ ܕܗܒܟܟ ܡ ܕܒܗܕ.
ܘܟܒܥܒܗ ܒܥܒ. ܟܡ ܕܕܕ ܐܟܟ ܝܥܟ. ܐܒܟ ܘ ܥܘܒ ܘܟ
ܐ ܕܡ ܒܒܕ. ܘܒܥܒܡܒܗ ܠܒܗܘ ܕܒܘ ܒܒܕ
ܡܒܟܕ ܀

ܗ ܀ ܕܒܟ ܚܗܕ ܒܕ ܟܘܡܒܕ ܀

ܐܒܗ ܟܟ ܕܒܥ ܐ. ܡ ܕܒܥ ܐ ܟ ܗܒܟ
ܒܠܡ ܡܟ. ܕܕܘ ܒܟ ܒܕ ܐ. ܒ ܕܒ ܐ ܟ
ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ

## ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܐ ܘܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܬܐ ܐܘ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ̈ܐ ܘܒܪ̈ܬܐ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܪܬܐ ܘܒܪ̈ܬܐ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܪ̈ܐ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ̈

ܗܠܝܢ ܟܝ ܬܟܠ ܡ. ܕܟ ܫܘܝ ܕܡܪ ܒܚܝ ܘܐܡܪ. ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܦ

ܒܟܠ ܒܝܬܗ. ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ.

ሰብአ ኢየሩሳሌም ወኵሎሙ ሕዝብ ወሶበ ሰምዑ ዘንተ ነገረ ተሰምዖሙ ወተሰቀቁ ወአኮ ፍጹመ ሰላመ ዘእንበለ ሰቀቅ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ፍርሀት ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጸብእ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሐዘን ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ኃዘን ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሞት ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሕማም ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሥቃይ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ፈተና ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሥጋት ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ሐሳብ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሐሳብ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሕማም ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሥቃይ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ፈተና ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሥጋት ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሐሳብ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሰቀቅ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ፍርሀት ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ጸብእ ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሐዘን ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ኃዘን ወአኮ ዘእንበለ ጽኑዕ ሞት

ܕܐܒܐ ܘܐ ܡܝܗܒܢܐ. ܐܒܕ ܠܗܘ ܫܢܐ ܕܐܫܬ ܕܚܕܐ ܘܐ ܡܢ ܚܕܐ
ܒܪܝܬܐ. ܡܢܐ ܘܐ ܕܢܒܝܐ ܕܠ ܫܡܗܘܢܐ. ܚܕܐ
ܠܝܫܥ ܠ ܒܚܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܠ ܫܠܚ ܚܣܝܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ:
ܐܠ ܚܗܝܕ ܡܝܗܒܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܘܠܫܢ ܕܢܒܪܟ:
Fol. 101a. ܒܗ ܒܠ ܐܢܫ ܫܚ. ܟܗ ܟ ܐܢ ܕܐܫ ܚܣܝܢ: ܒܠ
ܗܘ ܕܢ ܕܢܫ ܒ ܒܟ. ܚܢ ܟ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܒ ܐܢ ܕ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܒ ܐ

أوخذ هَوْا. جذ إهْبَكْ هِ هَوْجْا هدْبْا وُهدْهْجْا. وُهكْا
حيكْهِ وُهكْبِ | هِ ١وذْا هدْيِهْا دْدِوْجْا. Fol. 100b.

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٭٥٥٭ ٭ دْبْكْ هْهوْجْا إوْخْمْ هخْهضْجْا دْجْهْا دْ١وذْهِ٭

ئَنْد هِ إوْجْوْهْا بْوْبْجْا بهْا حيكْضْا: لْهْبْضْا دْهْكْلْجْا
بْوْبْجْا دْيْهْه هِ هضْا حكْهْدْجْا دْزْكْهْا. ه١سْجْ هَوْا بْجْ
هْدْهِ دْبْدْهِ جْدْضْا بْجْ دْجْهْبْ هِ كْلْه ههِ كْجْذ. ه١هْدْهِ
هْدْهِ لْهْهْ سْؤْدْا. وْهْبْه وْكْا دْهْهْوْهِ بْكْ ١هْا. هْدْهِ
١هْدْهِ هَوْه دْوْكْ. هْدْهِ دِ نَسْجْا ئَنْد. هْبْه دِ نَسْجْا
ه١هْدْهِ. دْجْدْذْا دْبْوْبْجْا ١بْهْهِ ١هْكْ ه١جْبْا. حْجْ كْ
هْهْهْ لْهْهْوْهْهْ بْكْ ١هْا. ه١جْ هضْجْا هْهْكْبْا دْبْوْبْجْا
بْجْبْه. لْبْدْجْا إوْجْذه. دْكْ ئَنْد هِ دْهْهْوْهِ بْكْ ١هْا إكْ
إ دْوْخْمْ. ١هْدْهِ ١وْجْهْهِ كْ. ه١جْ هْهْ دْهْكْذْا بْهْد دْهْهْدْهِ.
دْهْا إوْخْمْ هْيْكْ: ه١بْهِ هْجْهْجْذْا دْدْا هِ كْه١هْدْ. ١هْدْهِ
إهْهْه١دْد هْجْذْا ه١ هْبْهْا بْلْهْا: دْهِ دْهْذْا دْه١ه١جْذْا ١بْهْهْهِ
بْكْهِ دْنْقْهْ هِ هْكْهْجْا. هْهِ ١هْجْلْ ١هْا إوْخْمْ هِ بْكْهِ
دْهِ بْوْبْجْا جْهْهِ لْهْهْجْهْدْه ١بْهْه١هْهِ هَوْا. ١هْا بْكْهْذْ
هْهْدْبْهْبْهِ دْدْا دْهْذْا دْهْشْذْا. ه١جْ لْ هْبْا لْبْجْ هِ
بْجْبْ هِ ١وذْا هدْيِهْا. إهْهْه١ هِ لْهْه١جْهْا دْبْدْجْا ضْهْجْا.
هْ دْبْبْجْلْ جْهْدْه بْدْجْا هضْلْكْهِ إكْهْتْجْا ههْجْهْهْجْهْا
هضْلْكْهْا. جْهِ ١هْجْلْ دْجْلْوْجْ سْبْا سْبْا بْجْبْا ه١دْهْجْا جْبْا.
جْبْا بْدْبْجْا: هْلْجْلْ دْؤْجْ هَوْه ه١هْه لْهْهْ هضْبْا هَوْا هضْسْلْهْبْهِ.
لْبْدْجْا بْدْا بْكْهِ لْهْبْهْ ه١بْكْهْ دْيْكْجْا ١هْدْا. جْهْا
هْهْهِ هْهْبْهِ بْكْ ١هْذْه هدْيِهَا. جْهِ ١هْه بْكْ ١هْا دْئْهْهْجْا

كَيْفَ وَيْكَ مِحْمَلِكَ: وَمِنْكَ كَفَ مَحْسِفَ. أَه كَيْفَ
حِبْكَ وَوَفِلَ. وَهِ هُمْ هَكَ بَيْكَ سَتَفَ مِحْمَلِهِ. جَه
أَهْدَ. وَيْكَ هُ وَحْسِفَ مَحْمَدَ نَهِمَ. وَوَفِلَ وِه
بَرْوَيْسَ. جَه وِه وَحِكِ هَهَ هَهَدَ. وَمَحْدَ هَيْ
وَمِنْهِ وَكَ كَهَمَ سِهَ هَهَ نَهَكَ جَه بَكَ. أَهْدَ
هَهَ. وَبَسَ وَهَ هَهَكَ أَه هَهَدَ وَسِكَ بَكَ
بَكَ: جَه بَكَ نَهَ هَهَ.

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## ٥٤ وَمَكَ هَهَ وَهَكَ هَهَ

جَكَ لِيَتَ هُ وَ وَهَدَ وِه هَهَ. نَتَ وَنَهَ
هَهَ هِ مَدِ لِهَ. هَ وَيَتَ سَتَبَ جَه وَهَدَ: جَكَ
بَوَكَ هَكَ هِ نَهَ. هَكَ سِهَ هِ هَدَ: أَكَ وَوَكَ
كَهَهَ هَ. هَكَ هَ أَهْدَ هَ. وَ هَ وَيَكَ وَهَهَ
وَبَتَ: هَ وَوَجَكَ مَهَ وَهَكَ هَهَ وَيَكَ.

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## ٥٥ جَكَ وَكَ بَ وَكَ

جَكَ لِيَتَ هَكَ هَهَ: سَهَ نَتَ وَكَ هَ أَهَ هِ بَهَ
خَكَ. هَهَدَ هَ وَهَدَ وَهَهَ هَ. وَهَ هَ هِ وَكَ
وَهَدَ هَهَ هَدَ بَهَكَ. وَهَ هَ هَ هَ: وَهَكَ هَ
هَهَ وَكَهَ وَكَهَ هَهَ. هَ سَهَ وَكَ هَ هَ
وَكَ هَهَ هَ. وَهَ هَ هَ هَ. وَهَ هَ هَ
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ܒܕܒܘܒܗ ܕܝܒܢܬܐ : ܐܢ ܕܡܫܟܚܐ ܐܟ ܒܗܒܬ ܕܡ ܕܡܝ. ܗܟܐ
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ܗܘ ܕܢ ܕܙܟ ܒܠܒܒܢ ܒܝܫ ܒܠܝܥܘܢ ܙܢ ܗܥܒܙ. ܒܠ
ܒܠ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܙܢ ܒܥܒܒܢ ܥܘ ܒ ܒܝ ܗܘ ܙܢ ܒܠܗܒܙܥܒ:
ܙܒܒܙ ܗܠ ܒܙܙܢ ܥܢܒ. ܟ ܒܙܒܠܟ ܒܠܥ ܥܒ ܙܒ.
ܗܟ ܙܒ ܥܒ ܒܒܠ ܙܢ ܠܒ ܗܒܙ ܠܒܠܟܒ ܥܒ:

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ܫܓܝ ܒܝ ܐܕܡܘܬܐ ܒܒܬ ܒܗ ܠܝܬ ܐܢ ܚܘܒ ܒܬ. ܒܪܐܬ ܫܓ
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ܡܗܒܬ ܒܪܐ ܫܟܒ ܡ ܝܬܟ. ܒܕ ܡܥܒܫܬ ܒܪܐ ܫܟܒ ܡ
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ܫܒ ܒܪܐ ܒܬ ܒܬ: ܒܬ ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܟܢܫܬ ܕܝ ܒܟܠܗ. ܠܒܒܝܬ ܙܩܗܒܬ ܕܡܗܘܗ ܒܒܝܗ
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ܙܗܟܗ. ܗܟܟ ܟܗ ܟܗ ܒܟ ܒܟܒ. ܙܠܒܒܬ ܗܟ
ܗܡܗ ܙܢ ܒܬܐ ܗܬܐ. ܠܒܡ ܒܒܗ ܙܢ ܠܒܒ:

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ܐܝܬܝܗܘܢ ܠܬܠܡܝܕܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬܗ. ܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܗܠܟ ܕܡܪܝ ܟܢܫ
ܠܓܘ. ܡܢ ܬܠܡܝܕܘܬܐ ܫܠܚܘܗܝ ܐܦܣܩ ܡܝܬ ܒܠܚܘ ܒܬܪܟ.
ܒܬܪ ܟܠ ܠܦܠܚܗܝܢ. ܐܒܐ ܕܟ ܐܢܐ ܫܘܝܠܝ ܒܬܪ ܒܬܟ.
ܒܬܟܝ. ܒܥܝܢ ܫܘ ܠܦܠܚܗܝܢ ܝܘܟܐ ܠܫܘܝܗ.
ܟܕ ܒ | ܕܥܝ. ܟܝ ܢܥܒܕ ܡܢ ܒܝܫܐ. ܒܝ ܡܢ ܒܝܫܘܬ ܡܥܒܕ Fol. 96a.
ܫܒܩ ܒܫܠܡܐ. ܐܘ ܡܢ ܝܫܘ ܒܙܟܘ ܫܘܟ ܡܢ ܟܠ: ܠܫܘܢܝ
ܒܙܟܘܬܗ ܡܢ ܒܠܝܠ ܡܢ ܫܘܫܒ ܒܫܘܫܒ. ܫܒܫܘܬܐ ܟܠ
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ܐܦܗ ܕܡ: ܕܗܝܢܝܟ ܠܡܒܩܫ ܡܢ ܟܠܗ ܙܒܢܐ ܐܟ ܠܢܦܫ:
ܕܝܥܒܕ ܐܗܦܟ ܕܙܝܕܐ. ܘܐܟ ܙܒܢܐ ܩܛܠ ܒܗ ܠܡܝܢ ܬܒܢ
ܬܫܬܐ. ܫܡܗ ܐܟܠ ܟܬܒܬ: ܘܠܐ ܡܢ ܒܟܐ ܐܠܐ |
ܣܩܛܐ. ܗܝܢ ܠܡܢܘܠ ܠܦܗ ܬܢܛܝ. ܟܒܪ ܟܠ ܬܢ ܕܡ. Fol. 95b.
ܒܫܐ ܟܠ ܫܢܐ ܕܙܙܐ ܡܢܙ ܠܟܗܐ: ܡܫܐ ܠܡܠܟܗ
ܙܟܐ. ܟܐ ܐܟܠ ܒܗܒܙܗ ܡܟ ܒܟܐ ܐܠܐ. ܕܝܗܢܝܗ: ܐܘܒܗ
ܙܙܟܐ: ܕܒܙܗ ܘܟܒ ܡܝ ܠܒܟ ܕܙܕܙ ܐܦܗ ܒ ܠܡܙܐ
ܡܟ ܐܟܕܐ. ܟܙܐ ܒܢ ܒܟ ܒ ܐܟ ܐܟܝܣ. ܝܒ ܒܢ ܠܡܟ
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Fol. 94a. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܠܝ ܗܟܢܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܝ ܗܟܢܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܒܝܬ ܩܘܪܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܪܥܝ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ: ܡܢ ܗܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܠܗ
ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܡܨܠܝ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܥܠ ܐܝܠܢܐ ܕܐܬܪܥܝ ܀

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܀ܟܕ ܀ ܀ ܐܝܟ ܡܢܝܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡܝܪܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܩܘܪܒܢܐ ܀

ܡܢܝܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡܝܪܐ: ܗܘ ܒܐܟܪ ܥܡ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܟܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܩܘܪܒܢܐ. ܗܘ ܕܢܫܡܥ ܥܡ ܫܠܡܘܢ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܒܐܪܥܐ. ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܚܠܡܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܠܥܡܝܪܐ ܗܕܐ ܐܠܐ ܠܟ ܒܠܚܘܕ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܩܘܪܒܢܐ: ܠܡܢܗ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܠܥܡܝܪܐ ܗܕܐ ܐܠܐ ܠܟ ܒܠܚܘܕ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܩܘܪܒܢܐ. ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܚܠܡܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ

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ܒܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܘܐܢܐ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܣܒ ܠܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܢܫܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܪ

ܒܗ ܟܬܒ ܫܠܝܚܐ. ܡܕܝ ܙܒܢ ܟܕ ܕܒܟܠܗܝ ܩܢܛ ܗܘܐ ܥܡܗ ܐܦܣ ܐܦܢ. ܐܡܪ ܒܫܡ ܕܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܒܝܫ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܫܠܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ: ܐܡܪ ܗܘܐ ܕܥܒܕ. ܟܡ ܟܠ ܕܠܐ ܫܟܚ ܙܒܢ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܠܒ ܒܝܫ: ܟܬܒ ܩܕܡ ܕܒܝܬ ܕܫܡܥ ܒܝ. ܕܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ ܕܐܝܟ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܒܫܠܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܒܫܡ. ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܒܗ ܒܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܡ. ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡ ܕܐܒܝ ܘܠܐ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܒܫܡ ܕܐܒܝ ܐܬܐ ܒܗ ܘܬܩܒܠܘܢ ܐܬ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܒܝܫ. ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡ ܕܐܒܝ ܘܠܐ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ

ﻧﻪ ﻛ ﻟﻬﺪﻫﺪ. ﺩﺟﻤﺪ ﺩﻳﻬﻚ ﺑﻜﺱ ﺩﺣﻜﺴﻪ ﻳﻌﺪﻫﺪ: ﻫﺪﺟﺪ
ﺑﻬﺪﻩﻪ ﻫﻜﻢ ﺯﻟﻪﺳﺪ ﺩﻫﺪ ﻣﺤﻤﻠﻪ ﺩﻤﻬﺪﻫﻪ. ﻫﻬﻜﻪ
ﻛﺪﻫﺪ ﻣ ﻣﺪ ﺩﻬﻬﻫﻪ ﻫﻬﺪﻫﻪ. ﻫﻟ ﺯﺪﺱ ﻫﻤﺪ ﻫﻜﻢ.
ﺩﻣ ﻫﻤﺪ ﻫﻌﻬﺪ ﺯﺪﺱ ﻩﻪﺩﺪﺱ ﻫﻟ ﺑﺪﺑﺪﺱ. ﻫﻜ ﻫﺪﻫ ﺩﻫﻪ
ﻣﺪﺱ ﺩﻬﻤﺪ ﺩﻫﻤﺱ ﺯﻟﻫﻤ. ﻫﻟﻜﻪ ﻣ ﻣﺪﺱ ﺯﻟﻫﻤﻜﻪﺯﺱ. ﻟﻟ
ﻫﻤﻪ ﻫﻬﻪ ﺯﺪﺱ ﺩﻤﻬﺪﻫﻪ ﻫﺩﻩﻪﺩﺪﺱ ﻫﻜﻟﺪﺱ. ﻫﺯﻪ ﺩﻫﻤ
ﻫﻫﺪ ﻟﻴﻬﻫ ﺩﻫﻤ. ﻟﻬﻜﻪﺱ ﻣ ﻣﻤﺱ ﻫﻤﻬﻟﻫﻤ ﺩﻟﻬﻪ
ﻫﺪﺩﻪ. ﻫﺑ ﻫﻫﻟ ﻫ: ﻫﻟ ﻫﺪﻫ ﻫﺩﻩ ﺩﻫﺩﻫﻤ ﻫﻬﻬﻤﺱ.
ﻫﻬﻪﻜﻪﺱ ﻫﻜﻬﺱﻪ ﻫﻤﻫﺪﻫ ﻫﺪﻪﻟ ﻫﻤﻪ: ﻫﻜﻟ ﻫﺪﻪﺱ ﻫﻜﻬﻪ.
ﻫﺪﻫﺱﻪ ﺩﻫﺱﻪ ﺯﻪﻫ ﺯﻜﻫ | ﺩﺩﻫﻤﻜﻪ ﺯﻟﻪﺱ ﻫﻤﻫﻫﻜﻬﻪﻜﻫﻫ: Fol. 91b.
ﺩﻫﻫ ﻪﻪﺩﺱﻪ ﻫﻫﻤﻪﺱ. ﻫﻫ ﺩﻫﺩﻪﺱ ﻟﻪﻫﺪﻫ ﻫﻬﻪﻫﻪﻫ.
ﺩﻟﻫ ﺩﻪﻫ ﺩﻜﻟ ﻫﺩﻫﻫﻪ. ﻫﻫﻪﻪ ﻫﻫﻟﻪﺱ ﻫﻫﻜﻪﺱ ﻫﻬﻫﻪ.
ﻫﻫﻪﺱ ﺩﻫﻪﺱ ﻫﻫﻫﻪ ﻫﻫﻫﻪﺱ ﻫﻫﻫﻪﺱ ﻫﻫﻫﻪﺱ

ܕܒܠܘܣ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܥܠ ܐܝܪܘܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܪܘܢ. ܥܠ ܕܐܬܝ ܥܠ ܐܝܪܘܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܪܘܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ ܕ

ܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܐܦ ܗܘ

ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνος τὸν βίον μετήλλαξεν. καὶ ἡ Ὀλυμπιὰς τὴν ἀρχὴν
παρέλαβε καὶ τὴν Ἤπειρον ἐπολιτεύετο. ἐπιβουλὴν δὲ μεγάλην
κατ' αὐτῆς ἐποιήσαντο οἱ τοῦ Φιλίππου φίλοι. καὶ γὰρ ἦν. καὶ
ἐπεβούλευον αὐτῇ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτῶν. καὶ | ἐκόλασεν. Fol. 90a.
καὶ ἐκείνους ἐτιμωρήσατο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκράτησε τῆς ἀρχῆς. καὶ
ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Μολοσσῶν. καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν υἱὸν ἐποιήσατο
βασιλέα: καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ Δηϊδάμειαν ἔγημε Πύρρος ὁ
τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως. καὶ ἐκ ταύτης ἐγένοντο αὐτῷ παῖδες δύο. Ἀλέξανδρος
καὶ Πτολεμαῖος. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐτελεύτησεν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος
υἱὸς ἔτη ἑπτὰ βασιλεύσας. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος
ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου. ὃς ἦν υἱὸς τῆς Ἀρσινόης τῆς Λαγοῦ. ἣ ἦν ἐγκύμων
ὅτε ἐγαμήθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Λάγου. καὶ ἐτέκετο τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἐν τῇ
Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλαδέλφου
ἔτη μ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἔτη κε'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἔτη ιζ'. καὶ
ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς ἔτη κδ'. καὶ ἐπὶ
τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλομήτωρ ἔτη λε'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ ἔτη κθ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Νέος Διόνυσος ἔτη ιθ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ ἔτη κα'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἔτη ιδ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ ἔτη ιζ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Καῖσαρ ὁ Σεβαστὸς ἔτη μβ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Τιβέριος ἔτη κγ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Γάϊος ἔτη δ'. καὶ ἐπὶ
τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Κλαύδιος ἔτη ιγ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Νέρων ἔτη ιδ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Γάλβας μῆνας ζ'. καὶ
ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Ὄθων μῆνας γ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Οὐιτέλλιος μῆνας η'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Οὐεσπασιανὸς ἔτη ι'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Τίτος ἔτη β'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Δομετιανὸς ἔτη ιε'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Νέρουας ἔτη ιγ'. καὶ
ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Τραϊανὸς ἔτη κ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Ἁδριανὸς ἔτη κα'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Ἀντωνῖνος ἔτη κγ'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Μάρκος ἔτη κα'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Κόμμοδος ἔτη ιγ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Περτίναξ μῆνας γ'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Σεουῆρος ἔτη ιη'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Ἀντωνῖνος ἔτη ιζ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Μακρῖνος
ἔτος α'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Ἀντωνῖνος ἔτη δ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Ἀλέξανδρος ἔτη ιγ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Μαξιμῖνος
ἔτη γ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Γορδιανὸς ἔτη ς'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου
ἐβασίλευσε Φίλιππος ἔτη ε'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Δέκιος ἔτη β'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Γάλλος ἔτη β'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Οὐαλεριανὸς ἔτη ζ'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Γαλλιηνὸς ἔτη ιε'.
καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Κλαύδιος ἔτη β'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Αὐρηλιανὸς ἔτη ε'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Τάκιτος ἔτη ς'. καὶ
ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Πρόβος ἔτη ς'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε
Κάρος ἔτη β'. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου ἐβασίλευσε Διοκλητιανὸς ἔτη κ'.

## ΔΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ: ΟΣ ΕΠΕΚΛΗΘΗ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ

ܫܠܡܐ. ܘܒܪܟܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܟܠܗܘܢ ܒܢܝܢܫ ܠܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܒܚܝܐ
ܒܚܝܠܐ. ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ܙܟܘܝܬ ܐܠܗܘܬܐ.
ܠܥܒܕܐ ܕܝ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܝ ܒܪܐ | ܝܫܘܥ. ܘܝܬܒܝ ܠܗ ܫܘܒܚܐ ܠܥܒܕܐ Fol. 89r
ܕܐܬܝܠܕ ܒܒܪܐ. ܠܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܟܠܙܒܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ
ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ. ܠܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ
ܠܡܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܙܒܢ ܩܠܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܒܝܬ ܒܢ ܒܝ ܙܟܝܬ.
ܒܡܒܪܟ ܒܪܟܬܐ ܟܗܢܬܐ ܕܒܪܝܫ. ܐܡܪܬ ܕܝ ܠܡܝܟ ܒܟܗܢܬܐ
ܕܬܒܝܐ ܒܡܐ ܐܠܐ. ܠܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܕܝ ܟܗܢܬܐ ܕܒܪܝܫ
ܟܐ: ܐܝܟ ܒܡܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ. ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܬܒܝܐ ܡܬܒܪܟ
ܐܠܐ. ܠܒܪܟܐ ܕܝ ܕܒܟܘܬܗ: ܟܟܡܐ ܕܒܪܟܗܘܢ ܒܪܟܐ:
ܕܬܒܝܐ ܒܡܐ ܐܠܐ. ܠܟܡܐ ܕܝ ܕܒܪܟܬ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܕܝ ܠܒܪܟܐ ܟܟܡܐ ܟܪܒܗܘܬܗ ܟܠܡܐ ܐܡܪ
ܕܡܒܪܟ : ܡ ܕܒܪܟ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܐܡܪ ܟܠ
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ܒܟܬܐ ܘܫܘܕܝܗ. ܘܙܒܢ ܠܒ ܫܥ ܙܟܣܘܬܐ ܒܕܘܫܕ. ܟܪ ܐܢܕ
ܒܢܐ ܙܟܟܣܐ ܒܢܐ ܫܝ ܒܥܒܬܐ ܦܟܟ. ܘܒ | ܫܬܐ Fol. 89a.
ܬܣܟܒܐ ܘܒܒܝܫܐ ܒܟܒ ܒܟܒܐ ܙܟܐܒܘܒ ܒܐܟܬ. ܘܟ
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ܕܡܚܬܐ ܠܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܝܬܝܒ ܕܗܘ ܕܪܘܫܡ. ܘܠܐ ܒܛܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ
ܕܣܡܟܬܐ ܥܢܝ ܕܡܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ.
ܒܪܝ ܒܪܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܕܪ ܒܕܐ ܐܚܝ ܚܝܐ. ܐܝ ܕܝܢܐ ܥܕ ܐܗܘ.
ܟܕ ܐܒܕܬ ܡܬ ܠܡܥܒܕ. ܒܐܒ ܐܝ ܕܟܝ ܫܬܟ ܒܪܟ. ܟܕ
ܟܝܟ ܥܒܕ ܟܦܬ. ܘܐܥܠ ܠܒ ܐܝ ܕܫ ܡܬ. ܘܒ ܫܒ
ܕܡܕܥܒ ܡܟܝܢ ܒܟܟ. ܘܐ ܙܥܩܬ ܒܐ ܥܠ ܐܡܗ. ܟ
ܒܕܕܡ ܐ ܒܝܟ ܟܦܬ ܟܠ ܥܕ ܒܟܝ. ܕܝܟ ܟ ܡܬ ܟܦܬ.
ܟ ܡܟ ܥܡܗ ܕܒܕ. ܟ ܫܘܒ ܕܠܡܗܡܢ ܠܒ.ܘ. ܕܝ
ܒ ܫܟܬܒ ܕܣܡܕ ܒܐ ܥܒ ܣܕܡ ܡܟܟ. ܘܟܠܟ
ܠܒܡܒ ܒܠܟ. ܒ ܙܒ ܟܠ ܟܠ ܟܦ ܒܟ ܒܐ ܒܐ ܟܠ.
ܐ ܒܝ ܕܝ. ܘܟܡ ܒܟ ܕܫ ܥܡܒ ܒܐ ܟܠ. ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ
ܟ ܡ ܕ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ

ܗ ܕܟ ܒܬܒܦܐ ܒܟܒܒܐ ܐܚܕ. ܐܟܐ ܒܟ ܕܣܐܗ. ܟܠ
ܒܒܒܐ ܐܟܠ ܐܕܕܣܐ ܕܐܣܐ ܫܦ ܕܒܚܒܐ. ܐܠ ܠܟ ܒܒ
ܣܟܟܐ ܒܟ ܒܒܚܣܐ ܐܒܟܒܐ. ܒܕܕܣܐ ܐܒܟܒܐ ܟܐܒܐ. ܐܒܐ
ܕܣܐܗ ܒܒܒܐ ܗ ܕܒ ܐܟܟ ܐܒܐ ܒܒ ܒܒܒܟܐ ܐܒ
ܒܐܒ ܐܒܐ ܫܦ ܕܒ ܐܒܐ ܒܕܐ. ܒܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ
ܐܐ ܐܒ ܒܒ. ܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲧⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܕܗܘܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ. ܘܐܦܠܐ ܒܝܘܡ ܕܡܘܬܗ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ
ܥܠ ܓܘܫܡܗ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ. ܘܐܦ ܒܫܥܬܐ ܕܡܘܬܗ ܠܐ ܫܠܛ ܒܗ
ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪܢ ܠܡܫܩܠ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ

ܗܘ ܕܝ ܐܠܟܣܝ ܠܟ ܐܙܕܚ. ܕܝܢ ܒܕܗ ܕܢ ܢܒܐ ܡ ܗܘ ܕܟܠ ܐܗܘ
ܕܡܒܣ. ܟ ܗܒܗ ܠܙܗܝܕ ܕܒܟ ܟܝܒ. ܦܝܢ ܙܐ ܗܘ ܠܒ.
ܕܙܕܝ ܒܟܐ ܢܒܣ ܕܗܣܒ ܕܝ. ܐܟ ܟ ܗܟ ܕܗܣܒ ܕܝ.
ܐܟ ܕܗܒ ܕܟ ܕܟ ܒܕ ܡ ܒܕ. ܒܟ ܕܟ ܕܟ ܗܟ ܕܗ
ܕܗܒ ܕܟ ܕܝ. ܐ ܐܠܟ ܟ. ܗ ܐܠܟ ܟ.
ܗ ܗܘ ܒ. ܕܟܘܒ ܟ ܒܕ ܐ. ܢ ܕܟ ܐ
ܒܟ ܕ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܥܬܝ. ܟܕ ܕܝ ܫܥܝܢ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܕܝܬܝ ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܐ. ܟܕ ܠܐ ܡܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܠܐ. ܐܠ ܡܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܕܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܕܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܐ. ܒܠ ܫܠܝ

ܕܝ ܥܕܐ ܝܗܒ. ܫܬܦܗ ܠܙܟܪܐ ܕܐܚܝܟܗ ܘܒܝܗ ܕܡܬܟܢܫ ܒܗ
ܚܟܡ ܝܫܬ ܡܒܕܙ ܘܐܦ ܕܫܢܐ ܢܩܦܙ ܒܡ ܕܡܒܕܙܒ.
ܘܒܒܘܦ ܘܒܥܘܒ ܒܗ ܕܡ ܫܡܫܟ ܒܢ. ܘܒܟ ܦܘܟܫ
ܒܒܪܦ ܘܐ ܒܚܟܘܒܟ. ܙܟܫ ܕܝ ܟܐ ܒܙ ܒܚܟܘܒ.
ܒܟܫܒܢ ܒܐ ܒܚܘܦܙܢ ܕܡܒܙ ܘܐ ܚܟܡ ܕܐܙܒ ܘ
ܘܒܥ ܕܡ ܒܚܟܘ ܕܡ ܒܚ ܕܡܟܘܒ ܒܡ ܒܡ ܚܙܢ.
ܒܘ ܕܡ ܒܚܟ ܕܡ ܒܚ ܕܡ ܒܚ ܕܡ ܒܚ ܕܡ ܒܚ ܕܡ ܒ.
ܒ ܕܡ ܒܚ

ⲙ̀ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲡⲉⲣⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ. ⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ.
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲍⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ

ܒܝܫ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܐܢܬܬ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܘ

ܟܬܒܐ. ܘܡ ܕܐܚܕ ܒܫܬܐ ܕܩܠ ܐܝܟܢ ܕܐ. ܒܡܟܠ ܕܐܦ ܒܥܠܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܗܝܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܫܠ ܒܪܝܬ. ܒܟܠ ܕܒܗ ܒܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ. ܒܡ ܫܡܥ ܕܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܐ. ܟܐ ܕܒܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܒܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܠܐ ܒܐܒܫܠܡܐ ܐܬܫܠܡ ܐܦ ܠܢܝܚ ܕܐ. ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܕܥܒܕ ܟܐ ܫܥܘܬܗ ܒܗܘܝܢ ܫܒܝܩ ܐ. ܒܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܟܐ ܠܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܫܠܡ ܒܥܠܡ ܕܥܠܡܝܢ. ܒܡܝܬ ܐܠ ܒܟ ܒܩܫ ܒܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܕܫܠܡ ܒܗ ܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ

ܦܣܘܗܝ ܒܟ ܡܕܒܚܐ. ܕܝܟܐ ܕܝ ܒܥܬܝ ܕܡܕܒܚܐ. ܦܒܟܐ ܒܟ
ܫܠܝܚܐ ܒܕ ܡܟܒܗ ܐܘ ܟܐ ܐܙܕܝ. ܕܡܝ ܟܝ ܒܡܕܫܒ
ܕܝܟܐ ܕܝܫܡܗܐ. ܡܥܟܐܕܒܝ ܠܗ ܟܫܐ ܕܫܡܗܐ
ܒܟܡܝܟܐ. ܐܟ ܫ ܫܠ ܕܝ ܕܡܗ ܕܡܗ ܒܟ ܡܕܒܚܐ ܒܟ
ܒܗܐ. ܟܐ ܒܕ ܐܙܕܝ ܕܫܡܗ ܦܟܟ ܡܐ.| ܫ ܒܕ ܟܐ Fol. 84a.
ܕܝܫܦܐ ܟ ܒܟܟܐ. ܡܟܐ ܟ ܫܒܐ ܕ ܟܫ. ܫܒܟ ܟܐ
ܕܝܟܐ ܐܟ ܫ ܒܟ ܫ ܐ ܫ ܫ ܫ

ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲛ

ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲑⲁⲛⲁⲥⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲙⲁⲛⲇⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ

ⲙⲡⲉϫⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙ̀

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ϩⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧϥ ⲙⲡⲉϫⲁϥ. ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁϥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩ ⲕⲁⲧⲁⲃⲁⲗ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉϥ[ⲉ]ⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ
ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ. ⲁⲩ ⲕⲁⲧⲁⲃⲁⲗ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲉⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ
ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ. ⲁⲛ ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲕⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲉⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ
ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲕⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁϥ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲉⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛϩⲏⲧⲟⲩ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲕⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁϥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲉⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ ⲛϩⲏⲧϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲕⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛϩⲏⲧⲟⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲉⲙⲥⲁϩⲧ ⲛϩⲏⲧⲟⲩ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ. ⲙⲡ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲟ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲉⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛⲓ

ⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲡ

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ
ⲉⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ⲧⲁⲓⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲥⲁⲛⲧⲟⲛ. ⲛⲉⲙⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲣⲟⲟⲩ. ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܒܪ ܬܒܝܐ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܐܢܐ ܠܘܬܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܐܠܗ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܫܬܩܠ ܐܢܐ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܬܫܒܝܐ. ܡܢ ܬܫܒܐ ܕܓܠܥܕ ܐܬܐ.

ܘܐ ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܟ ܒܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ
ܐܒܐ. ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐ ܟܠ. ܟܕ ܒܝ ܐܦ
ܒܝ ܡܫܟܚܬ. ܫܡܥ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ
ܘܐܪܥܐ ܟܠ. ܕܫܡܥ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ ܐ ܟܠ. ܐ
ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐ ܐܢܐ. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܢܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܬܠܝܬ ܐܠܦ ܫܢܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܒܬܘܠܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܘܒܗ ܙܒܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܦܣܛܘܠܘܣ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܛܝܟܝܐ ܘܐܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܦܣܘܣ ܘܐܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܦܣܘܣ ܘܐܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܦܣܘܣ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ

ܕܝ ܕܙܕܝܠ ܕܟܝ ܝܗܒܙܟ ܒܟ ܕܝܒܛܒܐ ܠܫܕܫܝ. ܒܗܒ ܣܗܒ ܫܘ
ܠܗܒܕܕܝ ܢܩܫܝ ܗܒ ܫܕܫ ܬܫܕ. ܦܗܟܒܝ ܟܝ ܫܗܒܫ ܫܘ
ܙܟܝ ܫܒ. ܒܩ ܫܒܟ ܟܝ ܫܝܝ ܕܫܕ ܟܗܗܒܕ
ܠܝܒܝ ܒܘܦܗ ܕܦܒ. ܕܫ ܗܝ ܫܘ ܠܙܦܗܫܩ. ܕܙܟܒ
ܫ ܗ ܫܕܫ ܢܩܫܝ ܕܦܒ ܫܗܒܕ ܫܗܒܒ ܫܒܒ ܠܫܕܫ
ܫ. ܒ ܫܕ ܫܒ ܫܗܒ ܫܒܒ ܫܒ. ܙܟ ܕܦܕ
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ܦ ܒ ܕ ܦ ܒ ܙ ܕ ܒ ܕ ܦ ܒ ܙ ܕ ܒ ܕ ܦ ܒ ܙ ܕ

ܒܗܘܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ

ܟܬܒܘ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪܐ ܕܝܠܗ. ܐܠ ܕܠ ܟܕ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܟܬܒܘ.
ܥܠ ܗܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ
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ܕܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܒܥܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ

ولد ٧٥ ا. وَلَا مَعْلَمَ وَلَا مَعْلَمَ وَلَا مَعْلَمَ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲁⲗⲁⲥⲧⲓⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲓ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲕⲁⲧⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲅⲁⲃⲣⲓⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲟⲩⲣⲁⲫⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲓⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲥⲁⲣⲁⲡⲓⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲓⲉⲣⲉⲙⲓⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲥⲁⲗⲁⲑⲓⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲁ

ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲙⲟⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲉⲧⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ

ⲕⲁ. ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲏⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ 

ܕܒܟܬܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܕܥܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܝ ܘܐܚܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗ ܘܐܡܗ ܕܐ

وَجَتِ لِحِدْ هُكْتِبْ أَكْ ٱِبِ مِنْهُدْهِ يَحْكُمْ هُمْ كَمِكْهُكْ.
يُمِكْ وَكَه حَبِّكْ هَدِيَّ هِيَهُمِكْ. حَهِبَ لِحِدْ. يُسْهِ وَجِهْ
دِيْجِ دَوْجِهِمِهِ وَكَ هُمْ ٱِجْكْ.

## ٱحد ٱدِيْكْ هُكْهِ قُكْهِهِيْنْ

لَاكْ بِهِ هُوْ دِيْهِمْ هُكْهِ. حَيْهِمْ هُمْ بِهُمِهِ
قُكْهِهِيْنْ. حَيْهِيْنْ ٱِبِ هَوْيْنْ. كَهَوْيْنْ لِحِدْ بِهِ
دِيْهُهُيْنْ بِيْكْ هَوْيْنْ هُهكُهِ كَبِّكْ هُكْ دِسْهِدْهِ
هَيْكَسِهْيْنْ. ٱِبِ ٱِبِ هُمْ هُمْ جِ بِهُ كَهِيْنْ. وَهِيْنْ بَهِيْنْ
تَيْنْ هُكْتِبْ هَيْهُ كَهُيْ جَجِهُهْيْنْ بِهَهُكِ بِهِ دِيْهَكِيْهِ
مِيْهُوْ دِيْنْ هِ هُ دِيْهَكْكْ بَكْكْ بِهَيْنْ. هِيْهَكِيْهِ
مِيْهُوْ. بِهَهِهِ دِيْهَيْهِمْ كِ هُمْهُيْهِ دِيْهُ دِيْهُ.
هُ هِ دِيْهَكْيْنْ هِهِسِهِ كِ. هَبِ هِ هُقُكْ هُجِكْ. بِهِ دِيْهَيْهِ
هَكْهُ. جِ قُكْ هُوْ جَيْنْ دِيْهُهُ هُهُ دِيْهَكِيْ. هِيْهَكِيْ
هُبِكِ هُ دِيْنْ هُبِكْ هُوْ بِهَكْهِيْ. وَجِيْنْ هُ يَهُهُ.
هُوْ دِيْهُ بِهِهِيْ كِ هُهُ هُوْ هُهُ هُوْ هُهُ هُوْ

ﻣﺎﺭ ﺍﻟﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻮﺭﻉ ﺍﻟﺬﻱ ﻛﺎﻥ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻣﻴﻦ. ﻭﺍﻟﺬﻱ ﻛﺎﻥ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ. ﻭﻛﻞ ﻣﻦ ﻫﻮ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻣﻴﻦ ﻓﻬﻮ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ. ﻭﻛﻞ ﻣﻦ ﻫﻮ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻓﻬﻮ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻣﻴﻦ. ﻭﻣﺎ ﻫﻮ ﺍﻟﺴﺒﺐ ﺍﻟﺬﻱ ﻣﻦ ﺃﺟﻠﻪ ﻳﻘﺎﻝ ﻟﻠﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﺇﻧﻪ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮ ﻭﻟﻠﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮ ﺇﻧﻪ ﻣﺘﻘﺪﻡ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻗﺪ ﺳﺒﻖ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﻘﺪﻣﺎ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮ ﻟﺤﻖ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ. ﻭﻫﻞ ﻫﻮ ﻷﻧﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻳﻜﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﺍ ﻭﻗﺖ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻡ ﻓﺼﺎﺭ ﻣﺘﺄﺧﺮﺍ ﻋﻨﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻮﺟﻮﺩ.

## ❊ ❊ ❊ ❊

ܗܘ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܒܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܠܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܥܠ ܟܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܥܡܐ ܘܠܫܢܐ ܕܡܫܬܡܥܝܢ ܒܗ ܐܦ

ⲕⲁ. ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲛ ⲉⲩⲱϣ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲱⲕ. ⲛⲁⲓⲣⲉⲙⲡⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ.
ⲉⲙⲛⲧ ⲁⲣⲭⲏ ⲛⲁ ⲡⲁⲕⲟⲙⲏⲧⲟⲥ. ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.
ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲉⲧⲁⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲧ ⲉⲡⲓⲭⲱⲣⲁ ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲉⲧⲁⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲉⲓ ⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲭⲱⲙⲓⲟⲥ

ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲁ ⲙⲙⲟ. ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲉⲃⲟ ⲧⲁⲗⲁⲓⲡⲱⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲓ
ⲛⲁⲁⲓ. ⲛⲉⲓ ⲙⲡ ⲥⲁⲃⲏⲁⲏⲗ ⲓⲉⲓⲁⲏⲱ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ. ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲓⲁⲱⲃ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲛⲉⲣⲙⲏⲏ ⲁⲗⲗⲏⲗ ⲛⲁⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲓ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲓ
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲁⲗⲗⲏⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲛ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ

ⲉⲓⲙⲏ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ
ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ
ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ
ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛ̀ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲁⲩⲱ

ⲙⲁ. ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ.
ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲁϩⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ ⲉⲡⲓϩⲱⲃ.
ⲁⲩⲱ

ولحنه. لحم حمحم تركفهم هذهيحمتم نبم ذبنهمهمس لكهكم.
وس حم حنوهم ريكب بحمد. وثهذ هذهيحمتم ركفهم بهده
دهلدهم حتمحتم بحمحمتم. وحم لحمه نعهفنمه | سقم يلكفتم. Fol. 69b.
كم نهوتتب لنسقتم. هحتم حم قهكم حمفنمهوم كنمه وهوم.
مندم وهوم كم حدتحكم مم يلكفتم. وهمهتم وهوم كم نعهفم
نبم ذبمكمهمس. وحم بكلمدم حتم مندمد كم. كنمه فكتم
يلكفتم تسقتم. نهمد كم قهكم. ي كنمه نعهم نك نتم. ي حم
نعهم كم كنمه نعهم. نك نتم. نهمد كم نعهفنمه. ب هفمه
ب ذيتمم لحمد نمهم. نهمد كم قهكم هفمه نك ب. مححك
دنك نتم ذيتمم تحتم تمم دنسوم. قمه حم همه تحتم هحم.
وحتم هذهيحمتم تركفهم. ومحمده هذهيحمتم وحتم وحمحمه
هلكك حتمحتمتم. ومهم قمه تم حمهمحمتم حدتمم كيفتم.
وحم بقمس كهتم ذبتموهم حلمحمم محتكم نبم دوتحتم.
نهمد كم. حي مححس نعهم حلمهم ذهمهتد هحم. وسم بحمد.
نهمد كم قهكم. نحي محتم تسحم لم مجمد تمم. يكم هكم
دنجمد تقم كمحقنمه هفمد تمم. نهمد كم نعهفنمه كمهمتم
تسحتم هم همضه ذيتمم. تحمد بتنم حم هلكك حم بقمس
نعهفنمه. ذلحمحتنمه نمهمس بكمه سحتم بكتم. وهكمحد لحمد
مم محمسكم. ومكمتهم محتمحتم كم. حتم كم حمحتم نبم
هكمتم ذهكم محتكم أه ذتحتم. ومهمد كم هم نمهم ذيتمم.
وس محكمك تكسهذيم. حمهفت نك يمهمتم دينقم. مم ذيمهد
حم قهكم تكسهزهمس نبم بتعهم سقم. نهمتمحم كم همهتحم
دهمهفم وهنكمد ذينقم. وحتم دهتنم هنفم. بتحمه كنعهفنمه
لحتحتم بم دحمحهفمهم هوم مم ذيفم بتعتم. ومنهمس هوم ذيفم

ꠇꠣꠞꠤꠛ ꠢꠤ ꠣꠎꠇ ꠛꠣꠞꠣꠍꠣꠎꠣ. ꠢꠤꠤꠞ ꠎꠣꠞꠤꠇꠣ ꠇꠍ
ꠛꠤꠞ. ꠍ ꠍꠎꠣ ꠣꠍ ꠎꠤꠇ. ꠣꠇꠤꠍꠇ ꠣꠤꠛꠇ ꠍ ꠢꠣꠛ ꠛꠣꠣ.
ꠇꠤꠞ ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠤꠇꠣ ꠛꠣꠞꠣꠍꠣꠎꠣ. ꠣꠎꠣꠛꠣꠞꠣ ꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ.
ꠇꠤꠞ ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠤꠇꠣ ꠛꠣꠞꠣꠍꠣꠎꠣ. ꠣꠎꠣꠛꠣꠞꠣ ꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ.
ꠣꠎꠣꠛꠣꠞ ꠣꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠎꠣꠞꠣꠍꠣꠎꠣ. ꠣꠎꠣꠛꠣꠞꠣ ꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ.
ꠢꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠍꠛꠣꠞ ꠎ

ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ. ⲁⲓⲣⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲣⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲓⲣⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ

ﻣﻦ ﻣﺤﻤﺴﺔ ﻟﺒﺪ ﺩﻳﻮﻣﺪ ﻣﺪﻳﺰﺑﻠﻤﻴﻮﻣ. ﺃﻓﻠﺪ ﻣﻘﻤﺔ ﻣﻘﺒﻖ
ﻫﻮﻣ ﻛﻢ. ﻳﺰﺩ ﺩﻳ ﺑﻮﺑ ﻳﺪﻧﻪ ﻟﻤﻴﻮﻣ ﺩﻭﺑﺰﺓ ﺩﻟﺤﺒﺔ
ﻟﺐ ﻣﺰﺑﻤﻴﻮﻣ. ﻣﻴﻤﺰﻳﻪ ﻛﻢ ﻳﺰﺩ. ﻣﺰﺓ ﻳﻤﺪﻳﻪ ﺩﻣﺴﻔﺔ ﻟﺐ ﻣﺴﻤﺔ
ﻣﻴﻤﺪﺓ. ﺩﻣﺪﻳﻪ ﻛﺰ ﻧﺰﺓ ﺯﻤﻪ ﻭﻝ ﻣﺪﻣ. ﺃﻣﺪ ﻟﺐ ﻳﻤﺪ ﻟﻤﻢ
ﻟﻤﺴﻤﺔ. ﺩﻣﺪﻳﻪ ﻣﺤﺴﺔ ﻳﻤﺔ ﻣﻠﻢ ﺛﻤﺪ ﺯﻣ. ﻣﺰ ﻣﻠﻠﻪ
ﻣﻲ ﻫﻠﻪ ﺩﻳﻤﻪ ﻛﻲ ﻧﻠﻪ ﺩﻮﺗﺪﻣ ﺩﻣﺪﻳﺔ ﻣﻘﻤﻪ. ﻣﻠﻪ
ﻣﺴﻴﺔ ﻣﺪﺓﻣ ﻣﻌﺪﺓ ﻟﻤﻴﺪﻳﺪ ﺗﻤﺪ ﺯﻣ ﻣﻲ ﻟﻤﻮﻣ ﻳﺘﺔ
ﺩﻣﻢ ﻣﺪﻣﺔ ﻣﺰ. ﺃﻩ ﻱﺘﻪ ﺩﻳﻤﻪ ﻱﺴﻤ. ﺩﻟﺰ ﻳﻤﻮﻣ
ﺛﺪﺓ ﻣﺪﺛ ﺩﻳﻤﺲ ﻣﺴﺔ ﺩﻣﻮﻟﻪ ﺩﻣﻠﻪ ﻫﻣﺪﻳﺔ ﻣﺪﻳ ﺩﻣﻪ
ﻣﻘﻤﻪ. ﺩﻳﻪ ﻫﻣ ﺩﻟﺰ ﻣﻤﻮﻣﻪ ﻣﻘﻤﺔ ﻫﻘﻤﺔ ﻫﻠﻢ. ﻳﻟﺰ
ﻳﻤﻪ ﻣﻬﻴﻪ. ﺩﻟﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻘﻤﺔ. ﻳﺰ ﻟﻤﺪ ﻳﻤﻪ ﻣﻘﻤﻪ ﻣﻘﻤﻪ
ﻣﻬﻴﺔ ﺩﻣﻤﺔ ﻣ. ﺩﻳﻤﻚ ﻣﻮﻫ ﻟﻤﻢ ﻟﻤﻴﺔ ﻫﻠﻢ ﺩﻣﻪ
ﻣﻘﻤﻪ. ﻣﻘﻚ ﺗﻤﻤﺔ ﻧﻚ ﻣﻤﻤﺔ ﻳﻤﻤﻪ ﻛﻢ ﻟﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻘﻤﻪ
ﻟﻤﻪ ﻟﻤﻪ ﻓﻤﻠﻤﻴﻠﺪ. ﺩﻣﻪ ﻣﻤﻴﻤ ﻧﻚ ﻟﻤﻮﻣ ﻗﻳﺰ
ﻣﻴﺴﻠﻚ ﺩﻣﻤﺔ ﺩﻳﻤﺔ ﻣﻴﻤﺔ ﻣﻘﻤﺔ ﻛﻢ ﻣ ﺩﻳﻚ ﻛﻢ
ﻣﻴﻴﺪ ﺯﺩ. ﺩﻳﻤﻤﺪﻣﻪ ﺩﻳﻠﻠﺔ ﻳﻤﻤﻴﻮﻣ ﺗﻤﻮﻣﺔ ﺩﻮﻣﺔ ﴿

﴿ﻫ﴾ ﺩﻳﻚ ﻫﻮﻣﺔ ﻟﻤﻴﺔ ﻟﻤﻴﻠﺪ. ﻫﻠﻤﻴﻪ ﺩﻳﺰﺩ

ﻳﻤﻴﻤﻴﻮﻣ :

ﻳﻤﻪ ﻣﻮﻣ ﺩﻳ ﻫﻮﻣ ﺯﻳﺔ ﻟﻠﻠﺔ [sic]. ﻳﻟﻤﻴ ﻣﻮﻣ ﻟﻤﻴﺰ. Fol. 68b.
ﺩﻳﻤﻴﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻮﻣ ﻟﻤﻴﻠﺪ ﻣﻴﻤﻴﻠﺪ. ﻟﻳﺪ ﻣﻲ ﻣﺔ ﺩﻳﻳﻠﻠﻪ. ﻣﻳﻤﻴ
ﻣﻮﻣ ﻟﻤﻴﻠﺪ ﻣﻮﻣ ﻳﻠﻤﻴﻪ ﻳﻠﻴﻪ ﻣﻴﻴﻪ ﻣﻴﻮﻟﻪ ﻣﻴﻴﻪ ﻣﻴﻮﻟﻠﻪ. ﻣﻴﻠﺪ
ﻣﻮﻣ ﻛﻢ ﻳﺰﻤﻴﺪ ﻳﻠﻴﻪ ﻣﻴﻮﻟﻪ ﻣﻴﻴﻪ ﻣﻴﻮﻟﻠﻪ. ﻣﻴﻠﺪ
ﻟﻢ ﺩﻳﻤﺪ ﻣﻮﻣ ﻟﻤﻴﻠﺪ. ﻣﻴﻴﻠﻚ ﻣﻴ ﻣﻴﻤ ﻣﻲ ﻧﻠﻠﻪ.
ﻳﻟﻚ ﻣﻲ ﻣﻴﻠﺪ ﻣﻮ ﻟﻤﻴﺪ. ﻣﻴﻴﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻴﻴﻠﻠﻪ ﻟﻢ ﻫﻠﻠﻪ

ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲥ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ

ⲟⲩⲟⲉ ⲥϫⲏ ⲛⲁⲓⲙⲉ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲧⲉⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲡⲓⲕⲗⲏⲥⲓⲥ. ⲫⲥⲏⲛⲉ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲉⲓⲱⲧ. ⲟⲩⲟⲉ
ⲛⲓⲕⲉ. ⲁⲣⲓⲙⲁⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗⲓⲛ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲕⲗⲏⲥⲓⲥ ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ. ⲙⲡⲣⲉⲡⲟⲩ ⲛⲓⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲥ
ⲫⲥⲟⲛⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲟⲩ. ⲫⲁⲛⲉ ⲁⲣⲓⲙⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲙⲡⲛⲁ ⲛⲓⲕⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲣⲭⲏⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲡⲣⲉⲥⲃⲩⲧⲉⲣⲟⲥ.
ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲇⲓⲁⲕⲟⲛⲟⲥ. ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲟⲛⲁⲭⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲥ.
ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲗⲁⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲣⲭⲏⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲡⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ
ⲛⲓⲡⲁⲧⲣⲓⲁⲣⲭⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲡⲟⲥⲧⲟⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ
ⲛⲓⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲥⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ
ⲛⲓⲟⲥⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲇⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ
ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ
ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ

ܟܠܗܘܢ ܕܚܒܪܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܐܒܐ ܕܓܒܠ ܢܛܝܥ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ. ܠܡܐ
ܕܝ ܕܢܫܬܒܩܢ ܒܫܠܡܐ ܕܢܚܪܝ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ
ܒܝܫ. ܐܠܐ ܕܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܐܒܐ ܕܓܒܠ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܓܒ ܚܒܪ ܐܢܐ.
ܐܝܫܘܥ ܟܫܦ ܕܫܠܛܢ ܒܟܠܗܘܢ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܢܒܪܟ ܟܕ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ.
ܕܒܬܪ ܕܝ ܫܓܪܢ ܢܐ ܢܥܠܐ ܠܫܡܝܐ: ܐܢܚܢܐ ܟܬܒܢ ܒܥܒܪ
ܕܥܒܕ ܐܒܐ ܟܠ ܐܕܢ. ܐܢܓܒ ܐܒܐ ܚܟܡ ܕܡܐ. ܘܐܬܒܛܠ ܐܒܐ
ܒܟ ܒܢܝ ܕܐܚܪܢ ܒܕܟܝ. ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܥܢ ܐܒܐ.
ܐܢܢ ܟܦܐ ܢܝ ܕܐܢܐ. ܐܠ ܫܒ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܥܢ. ܘܐܬܢ
ܐܢܢ ܒܗܠ ܫܡ ܐܢܫ ܚܟܝܡ ܐܢܐ. ܬܒ ܢܒ ܒܗ ܢܒܪܟ ܚܟܡܢ.
ܐܢܐ ܒܗ ܒܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ. ܐܠ ܫܒ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ
ܒܝܫ. ܐܟܡܐ ܕܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
ܐܢܐ

ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉⲙⲛⲓⲏⲃ ⲉⲡⲉϫⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ
ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲗⲉⲝⲁⲛⲇⲣⲉⲩⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲓⲁⲙⲟⲩⲛⲓ
ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲙⲁⲛⲇⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲓⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ

ⲙⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲱⲟⲩ
ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ: ⲉⲩⲱ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲩⲱ ⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁⲥⲡⲁⲍⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲛ Fol. 65b.
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲛ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩ

ܕܒܟ ܡܢ ܐܒܕ ܒܟܬ ܡܢ ܬܢ. ܘܦܒ ܒܟ ܒܟܬ ܬܚܕܒܢ[1].
ܕܒܘܟ ܟܕܘܟ. ܒܘ ܕܒܚܒܕܢ ܒܚܒܬܟ. ܕܒܚܘ ܦܕܕܢ
ܟܡ. ܘܒܒ ܐܦ ܓܒ ܟܟܣ ܟܐ ܒܣ. ܬܢ ܟܕ ܟܡ ܦܟܒ
ܘܕܘܢ ܒܐ ܐܦ. ܘܕܦܢ ܒܒ. ܒܡ ܕܒܟܢ ܕܡܒܢ ܒܟܘܒ.
ܒܡ ܕܒܢܢ ܒܚܒ ܟܟ ܦܕܒܟ ܘܒܢܟ.
ܕܦܒ ܐܢ ܟܡ ܙܢ ܕܒܟܢ ܕܒܟ ܡܢ ܟܡ. ܘܒܒ ܒܢ
ܟܒܟܒ. ܢܐ ܟܐ ܒܣ. ܒܡ ܬܟܟ ܒܚܐ ܘܡܒܒ ܕܡܘܒ
ܬܢ ܐܒ ܐܦ ܒܟ ܟܒ ܒܟ ܒܢ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ

ⲉⲓⲁⲓⲁⲧ ⲛⲧⲁⲓ ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲏⲏⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲕ. ⲁⲩ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ ⲛⲓⲙⲁϩⲙⲉ. ⲩⲛⲉ ⲡⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉϫⲉ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲏⲧⲛ. ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲛⲁϩⲣⲏⲓ ⲙⲙⲁⲩⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ: ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ. ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲩⲛⲁ
ⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩⲛⲧ ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲛⲓⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ: ⲙⲡⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ. ⲁⲩⲛⲁ
ⲛⲓ ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲥⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧ ⲥⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ. ⲙⲡⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲏⲧⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲕ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲣⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ

ܕܒܥܐ ܕܡܪܝ. ܘܐܡ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܝ. ܐܠܐ ܐܙܠ ܘܐܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܠܐ 

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲏⲓ

ⲕⲁⲧⲁⲣⲁⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲟⲛ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥϫⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ

ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܥܡ ܫܡܐ ܫܪܝܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܗܫܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐ
ܐܟܠ ܫܪܝܐ. ܘܥܒܕ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܡ ܩܘܕܫܐ ܕܝܠܗ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ Fol. 62a.
ܒܝ ܢܒܝܐ ܐܠܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܫܠܝܚ ܗܘܐ. ܡܐ ܕܒܪܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܒܠܒܕ ܗܫܐ
ܠܡܕܒܪ ܕܡܒܝܢ ܘܕܡܬܩܪܒ ܘܕܟܘܬܗ ܘܡܬܕܒܪ ܒܪܝܫ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܥܡ ܝܠܕ ܩܘܕܫܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܟ ܕܝܩ. ܘܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܟܫܝܦܐ. ܒܟ ܫܪ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܫܒܩ ܢܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܦ
ܗܘ ܕܡܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܒ ܠܡ: ܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܢ
ܒܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܠܝܚ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܗܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ
ܒܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ
ܠܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܒܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܐܠܐ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲣⲏⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲁⲓⲥⲱⲧⲙ

ܟܝ. ܢܗܒ ܟܠ ܗܠܐ. ܘܟܣܬ ܡܘܝܠ ܙܢ ܟܠܟܠ ܢܫ. ܡܗܠ
ܕܢܫܐ ܢܗ ܟܝ. ܘܐܡܪ ܕܝܠܗ ܒܟܟ. ܐܟܝ ܟܠ ܡܘܕܝ.
ܐܠ ܬܢ ܙܢ ܡܝ ܟܝ ܗܐܡ ܡܠ ܕܠܡ ܗܢܘ ܒܢ
ܘܗܓܠܘܢ ܟ ܘܟܣܕ. ܒܢ ܠܗ ܗܟܬ ܢܗ ܕܘܘ. ܡ.
ܡܒ ܕܝ ܕܗܡ ܘ ܗܘܢ ܟ. ܘܗܟ ܐܡܝ ܕܡܝ
ܕܟܡ ܡܠ ܕܟܠ ܗܡ ܡܗ ܘܐ ܐ. ܕܗ ܡ ܗܡܡ ܕܝ.
ܟ ܘܡܕ ܐ ܕܐ ܗ ܘ. ܐ ܡ ܗ ܕ ܐ. ܘ ܡ ܗ ܕ ܐ ܗ ܘ
ܟ ܘ ܐ ܕ ܗ ܡ ܗ ܕ ܐ ܗ ܘ ܐ ܡ ܗ ܕ ܐ ܗ ܘ ܐ

ⲉⲡⲉϩⲏⲧ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ϫⲉ ⲉⲓⲙ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲥⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ.
ⲃⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲉⲩⲉ ⲥⲁ ⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲟⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ
ⲡⲉⲗⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲉⲟⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲥⲁ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ϫⲉ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲉⲓⲙⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ
ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ
ⲙ̀ ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ

ܡܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܟܕ ܒܥܐ ܒܗ ܢܚܡܝܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܫܠܡ ܥܠܝܟ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܝܬܟ.

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## ܟܬܒ ܚܕܬ ܕܢܚܡܝܐ ✣

ܗܘܐ ܒܓܙܪܬܐ ܕܐܪܡܝܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܢܚܡܝܐ. ܘܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܠܐܟ ܡܪܗ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܩܘܡ ܢܚܡܝܐ ܒܪ ܝܘܚܢܢ. ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ ܥܠ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܟ ܕܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܟ. ܘܐܢܬ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܟ ܒܗ ܡܢ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܘ

ܟܬ. ܗܘܐ ܗܝܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܟܬܒ ܫܡܗ ܕܩܣܛܘܪ ܕܐܪܒܥ ܕܝܘܡ̈ܐ ܘܠܝܠ̈ܐ ܀

## ܕܒܟܠ ܩܛܝܕܐ ܡܟܪ ܒܪ ܩܘܪܒܐ ܀

ܐܒܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܡܟܪ ܫܡ ܕܥܒܕ ܩܛܝܕܐ. ܐܢܐ ܩܕ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܡܢ ܐܒܝ ܕܟܕ ܐܬܝ ܠܒܝܬ ܩܘܢܝܐ ܫܪܝܐ. ܘܗܘ ܩܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܗܘ ܒܪ ܩܘܪܒܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܕܥܠ ܕܪ̈ܥܝܬܐ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܗܘ ܒܪ ܩܘܪܒܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܕܥܠ ܕܪ̈ܥܝܬܐ. ܐܢܐ ܩܕ ܐܬܝ ܠܒܝܬ ܩܘܢܝܐ ܫܪܝ

ܕܝ ܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܡ ܬܒܥ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܝܫܥ ܐܡ ܬܫܝܢ. ܐܒܠ ܢܦܩ
ܫܕܝ ܕܒܢ ܒܬܢ ܒܒܠ ܐܡܪ ܒܢܐ ܢܫܐ. ܟܝ ܐܒܪܗ
ܟܒܕܫܘ. ܢܐܠܗ ܕܝ ܟܗ ܐܗܘܬ ܩܒܪ. ܐܒܪܗܐ ܟ ܟ
ܟܝܐܗ. ܐܒܟ ܐܡ ܕܝܢܟܘ. ܕܝܢ ܕܘܬ ܐܒܟ
ܐܡܪܗ ܒܐ ܫܐ. ܐܝ ܕܝ ܢܒܟ ܟܫ. ܕܗܫܐ
ܠܐܡܪ ܢܒ. ܫ ܟܐ ܐܐ ܕܘܬ ܕܝܢܫ | ܫܡ ܒܒܒ. Fol. 59a.
ܐܢܫ ܐܫܐ ܐܡ ܒܐ ܒ ܢܬ ܢܐ
ܐܢܫ ܐܫܐ ܐܡ ܐܐ ܟ ܐܐ ܒ ܢܬ ܢܐ
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ܐܐܫ ܕܗܫܐ ܟ ܐܐ ܒ ܢܬ ܢܐ

ܒܗ ܒܟܕܐ: ܕܡܚܐܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܕܫܟܝܢ ܐܢܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܒܗ
ܒܬܘܢ. ܘܠܐ ܢܕܥ ܒܚܠܡ ܒܢܫܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟܠܒ ܒܪ
ܡܪܝܡ ܕܫܒܥ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܟܠ ܕܡܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܘܠܟ
ܒܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܟ. ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ Fol. 58b.
ܒܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗ. ܐܠ ܬܩܛܠ. ܠܐ ܬܙܢܐ.
ܠܐ ܬܓܢܘ. ܠܐ ܬܣܗܕ ܒܣܗܕ ܫܩܪ. ܐܒܘܟ ܘܐܡܟ ܟܒܕ
ܐܢܬ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܟ. ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ
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ܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܟ. ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ
ܐܠܗܟ. ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܟ. ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ

ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ܗܘ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ

ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܚܪܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪܬ
ܠܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܚܪܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܐ

ܐܬܚܙܝ ܗܘܐ ܕܢܦܩ ܡܢܗ ܫܡܐ ܘܐܡܪ. ܕܢܦܩ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܬܘܒ ܐܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܝ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܝܣܚܩ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܐܢܬ ܐܬܐ ܢܦܩ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܟ ܘܡܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܟ ܘܐܬܐ ܠܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܚܘܝܐ ܠܟ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲣⲉⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁ

ܦܚܟܟ ܡܬܒ ܒܗܒܟܬ. ܐܟ ܕܟ ܟܠ ܟܡ ܚܙܝܟܠ ܐܙܕܙܗ. ܢܗ ܕܝ
ܐܦܗ ܕܒܒܕ ܗܟܟ ܒܣܡ ܫܝܐ ܐܦܗ ܐܘܫ. ܗܘܫ ܚܙܝ ܚܙܡܬ
ܦܚܟܬ ܦܗ ܒܗܒܟܬ ܚܒܐ ܘܐ. ܐܚܙܬ ܕܚܠܥܬ ܚܝܠܟ
ܦܚܟܬ ܟܐܟܡ ܕܐܦܗ ܐܦܗ ܘܐ. ܢܐ ܕܝ ܐܟܘ ܚܒܒܟ
ܘܐ. ܫܝܐ ܕܝ ܚܒܗܕܗ ܐܟ ܒܟ ܕܘ ܐܡܗܒܗ ܐܗܐܡܬ
ܘܐ. ܗܒܟ ܒܙܘ ܕܒܙܐ.

ܒܟ ܕܝ ܣܕܬܟ ܐܗܐܡܬ ܗܟܗ ܕܒܙܐ ܒܙܗ. ܗܐ
ܫܝܐ. ܕܗܗܒܙ ܟܟ ܒܗ ܐܐ. ܐܟ ܒܘ ܟܗܟ. ܐܒܙ ܒܗ
ܟܣ. ܗܟܟ ܒܙܗ ܒܟ ܐܐ. ܐܟ ܒܟ ܫܗ ܫܝܐ ܒܙܙ.
ܐܦܗ ܐܙ ܒܙ ܒܗ ܐܐ. ܐܟ ܟܟ ܐ ܗ ܗܟ. ܐ ܕܝ ܐܙ
ܐܦ. ܙ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

꤀ꤢꤓꤢ ꤔꤢꤕꤢꤒꤢꤟ ꤈ꤢꤒꤢꤟ ꤓꤢꤒꤢꤟ ꤔꤢꤕ

Fol. 55b.

ⲙⲡ ⲥⲱⲧⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲓⲣⲱⲙⲡⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲙ̀ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲙⲙⲱⲛ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁⲭⲱⲣⲓⲧⲏⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲕⲏⲧⲏ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲓⲟⲛ

ܕܒܝܫܐ. ܕܟܝ ܝܕܥܝ ܡܕܡ. ܒܙܕ ܒܗ ܕܡܫܬܐ ܒܥܝܢ ܫܒܚ
Fol. 53b. ܠܟ | ܠܡܕܡ. ܐ ܒܗ ܫܡܐ. ܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܟܟ. ܝܕܡ ܡ
ܫܠ ܕܥܐ ܠܡܠܝ ܢܒܐ. ܫܒܚ ܠܟ ܚܐ ܠܡܕ. ܟ
ܥܥܒ ܠܟ ܒܙܐ ܠܝ ܥܒ ܕܡܡܠ ܒܚ ܙܕ. ܒܟ ܕܝ ܐ
ܒܫ ܚܒ. ܐ ܙ ܫܒܐ ܢܒ ܕܟܫ ܕܚܒ. ܐ
ܠ ܡ ܕܡ ܒ ܫ ܒ ܕ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܕ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܕ ܒ ܐ

ⲛⲁⲁϥ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲁⲩⲉⲓⲛⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙ̀ⲡⲉ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲡⲓ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲧⲏ ⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ
ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲧⲏ ⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓ

ܐܠ ܟܕܝܗ ܒܢ ܡܥܡܐ ܡܪܝ. ܕܚܫܒ ܒܢ ܒܠܒܗ ܕܒܫܘܚ ܒܝ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܝ ܝܫܘܥ. ܡܥܒܕ ܒܬܬܢ ܠܒܕܗ ܫܒܬ. ܐܒܒܩܫ ܒܟܠܝܠ ܡܥܗ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܡܝܟ ܒܟܠ ܕܒܟܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܠ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

ⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲁ. ⲉⲛⲉⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲁⲓⲱⲥ ⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ
ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲱⲕ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲙⲏⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ
ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲓⲱⲧ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲧⲁⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭ̅ⲥ̅ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲡⲟⲥⲧⲟⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲡⲣⲉⲥⲃⲩⲧⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲇⲓⲁⲕⲟⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲣⲭⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲉⲣⲁⲫⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭⲉⲣⲟⲩⲃⲓⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲙⲓⲭⲁⲏⲗ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲅⲁⲃⲣⲓⲏⲗ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲡⲉⲧⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲁⲛⲇⲣⲉⲁⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲓⲱⲁⲛⲛⲏⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲛ ⲑⲱⲙⲁ

ܕܝܢܐ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܫܠܡ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܢ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ
ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ
ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ
ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ
ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ.
ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ
ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ
ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ
ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ
ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ
ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ
ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ
ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܗ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛ ⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ

Fol. 49a. ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲙⲡⲉ ⲟⲩⲗⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲧⲃⲏⲏⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱⲱⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲧⲥⲙⲟⲩ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲃⲁⲗ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ
ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲥⲁⲣⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ

ⲟⲩ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲩⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲕⲟⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ.

ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ
ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ.
ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ
ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ
ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲱⲙⲉ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲉ

ܚܟܝ ܫܟܚ. ܡܢ ܝܬܢ ܕܟܬܒܬ ܕܟܝܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܡܬܟܬܒ.
ܘܡܢ ܕܟܝ ܕܗܘܬ ܡܬܬܟܒ ܠܡܬܚ ܒܕܐ. ܘܐܝ ܒܕܐ ܕܐ
ܡܕܡ. ܚܕ ܡܒܕܐ ܕ ܫܕܪܒܬ ܡܕܡ ܫܡܥ ܟܝ. ܘܐܝ
ܡܕܡ ܒܘܡ ܕܒܫܒ ܕܟܝܢ ܒܟܒܐ ܒܡܢ. ܘܡܬܒܟ ܕܟܝܢ.
ܐܢ ܟܐ ܕܒܐ ܟܠ ܡܟܐ ܒܟܒܐ ܒܟ ܕܡܕ ܒܟܒܐ
ܒܟܐ. ܘܐ ܡܟܐ ܟܠ ܘܒܐ ܡܟܘ ܒܟܘ ܒܡ ܒܟܐ ܟܠ.
ܒܟ ܗܟܐ ܒܒܐ ܒܟܟ ܒܟܟ. ܘܡܒܒܒ ܒܐ ܒܟ ܟܡ
ܐܐ ܒܡ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ
ܒܟ ܒܟ

ܫܘܦܪܢܐ ܗܕܐ. ܕܠ ܫܡܬ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐ ܕܟܠ ܫܥܐ
ܒܝܕܟܘܢ ܕܒܟܐ ܕܫܘܦܪܢܐ. ܐܠ ܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܕܐ ܫܘ ܒ
ܫܘܦܪܢܐ ܫܒܝܩ ܫܘ. ܐܠ ܐܟܐ ܒܐܦ ܢܫܐ ܒ ܢܟ ܕܫܡ
ܕܒܝܟܐ. ܐ ܗܘܒ ܒ ܫܢܦ ܕܐ ܫܟ. ܕܒܐܫܘ ܕܫܫܘܦܪܢܐ
ܒܠܗܘ. ܐ ܒܥܐ ܫܡܟ ܒܠܗܘ. ܚܫܒܬ ܐ ܐܟܐ
ܕܒܟܐ. ܐ ܗܘܒ ܐܒܐܟ ܐܫܒܟ. ܢܟ ܕܒܟ ܫܘܦܪܢܐ
ܒܚܗܘܟ ܫܟ. ܐܠ ܩܐܫܒ ܩܒܥ ܟ ܢܐܒ. ܕܒ ܒܢܫܘ
ܗܕܒ ܢܐܦ. ܒܢ ܒܟܗ ܐܟܫ ܒܟܐ ܒܒܐܒ. ܫܒܬ
ܕܫܫܐ. ܢܒ ܒܟܗ ܐܟܫ ܒܚܬ ܕܒܐ. ܫܚܬ ܢܐܦ
ܐܟܐ. ܫܐܒ. ܢܟܒܐ ܫܫ. ܒܚܒܐ. ܫܘܦܪܢܐ. ܫܟܒܐ.
ܫܟܒܟܐ. ܐܫܚܟܐ. ܟܠ ܢܐܦ ܒܢܫ ܢܒ ܒܟܗ.
ܐ ܒ ܕܒܐܫܟܒ ܕܟܟ ܒܢ ܢܐ. ܕܠ ܒܟ ܩܐ
Fol. 46b. ܫܬܢ ܢܟ ܐܗܐ ܢܟ ܒܚ ܟ ܐܗܐ ܢ ܫܢ ܫܐ | ܐܟ ܫܐ
ܟ ܬܐ ܒܢܐ ܒܐ. ܗܘܒ ܒ ܬܐ ܒܚ ܒܠܐ.
ܕܒܟܬ ܕܢܟܐ ܫܢ. ܐ ܒܟܒܕ ܫܢ ܕܫܢ. ܗܘ ܫܟ
ܐ ܒܢܟ ܒܢ ܟ ܢܫ ܕܫܫ ܟ. ܒܐܫ ܢܟ
ܒ ܒܢ ܐ ܢ ܟ ܫ ܐ ܒ ܢ ܟ ܫ ܐ ܒ ܢ ܟ ܫ ܐ ܒ

ܒܗܝܠܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܦܣܩ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܩܛܝܢ.
ܒܐܕܪ ܕܒܝܬ ܕܒܪܫܝܬ ܒܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܗ ܒܟܘ ܠܟܠ
ܐܚܝܗ ܗܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܐܟ ܟܝ ܟܠܗ ܕܒܠ ܒܝܕܐ.
ܐܝܟ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܚܕ
ܡܠܬܐ. ܐܟ ܩܒܠ ܠܡܫ ܩܕܡܐ ܒܕܒܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܒܠ
ܐܢܐ ܟܝ ܠܐ ܐܦܠ ܒܠ ܡܠܟܐ. ܫܡܥ ܐܢܐ
ܡܬܐ ܕܐ ܒܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܠ ܗܠ ܒܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ
ܒܗ ܒܫܘܐ. ܗܘܐ ܒܝ. ܒܕܐ ܒܐܠܡܐ ܒܐܠܗܟ
ܐܝܟ ܒܗ ܒܪܐ ܕܒ ܐܡܪ. ܒܠܐ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܒܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ
ܐܢ ܒܫܘܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܗ ܐܢ

ⲙⲡⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉϫⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ

ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲥⲟⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲡⲏⲧⲟⲥ ⲧⲱ ⲕⲩⲣⲓⲱ ⲙⲟⲩ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲁⲇⲉⲗⲫⲱ ⲭⲁⲓⲣⲉⲓⲛ.
ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ. ⲙⲉⲛ ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ ⲧⲟ
ⲙⲏ ⲕⲣⲩⲡⲧⲉⲓⲛ ⲧⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲇⲟⲝⲏⲥ ⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ
ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ ⲙⲁⲗⲓⲥⲧⲁ ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲏⲕⲉⲓ ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ. ⲟⲩ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲙⲟⲓ ⲇⲟⲕⲉⲓ
ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲉⲓ ⲙⲏ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲧⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲛⲑⲣⲱⲡⲟⲓⲥ
ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ. ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ
ⲙⲁⲗⲓⲥⲧⲁ ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲏⲕⲉⲓ ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ. ⲟⲩ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲙⲟⲓ ⲇⲟⲕⲉⲓ ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ
ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲉⲓ ⲙⲏ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲧⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲛⲑⲣⲱⲡⲟⲓⲥ ⲙⲉⲧⲁ
ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ. ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ ⲙⲁⲗⲓⲥⲧⲁ
ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲏⲕⲉⲓ ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ. ⲟⲩ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲙⲟⲓ ⲇⲟⲕⲉⲓ ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ
ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲉⲓ ⲙⲏ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲧⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲛⲑⲣⲱⲡⲟⲓⲥ ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ
ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ. ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ ⲙⲁⲗⲓⲥⲧⲁ ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲏⲕⲉⲓ
ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ. ⲟⲩ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲙⲟⲓ ⲇⲟⲕⲉⲓ ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲉⲓ
ⲙⲏ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲧⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲛⲑⲣⲱⲡⲟⲓⲥ ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ.
ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ ⲙⲁⲗⲓⲥⲧⲁ ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲏⲕⲉⲓ ⲡⲣⲁⲝⲁⲛⲧⲁⲥ. ⲟⲩ
ⲅⲁⲣ ⲙⲟⲓ ⲇⲟⲕⲉⲓ ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲣⲟⲛ ⲉⲥⲧⲓⲛ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲛ. ⲉⲓ ⲙⲏ ⲕⲁⲓ ⲧⲟⲓⲥ ⲁⲅⲁⲑⲟⲓⲥ
ⲁⲛⲑⲣⲱⲡⲟⲓⲥ ⲙⲉⲧⲁ ⲡⲗⲏⲑⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲩⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥⲧⲓⲁⲥ. ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲇⲓⲇⲟⲙⲉⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ
ⲧⲟⲩⲧⲟ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ
ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲟⲩϯ

ܗܘܐ ܕܒ ܐܬܐ ܕܒܬ ܟܢܣܛܝܢ ܡܕܝ ܟܬܒ. ܡܢ ܐܟܝܦܐ ܗܘܐ ܟܠ
ܙܒܢ. ܗܘ ܕܒܐܣܘܒ ܟܒ ܕܒܐܡܒ ܙܟܐ ܠܡܕܒܪ ܒܝܫܬ
ܕܒܫܬ ܒܬܒܬ ܡܟܠ ܡܕܒܪ ܐܟܐ ܕܡܫܬ ܕܒܟܐ ܙܕܒܪ.
ܒܟܬܐ ܡ ܐܕܝܬ. ܗܢܐ ܕܡܪܐ ܫܒ. ܗܟ ܡܪܐ |
ܒܡܙܒ ܡ ܙܐܬ ܗܪܫܬ ܟܗ ܬܐܕ ܒ ܙܒܐܦܐ ܕܙܕ Fol. 44a.
ܕܡܝܒ ܐܒܟܗ[ܢ] ܗܒܒܙܒ. ܐܒܐ ܒ ܐܒܙܐ ܟܗ ܗܟ
ܕܡܒܙܐ ܦܟܗ ܗܒ ܗܒ ܐܒܙ ܒ ܗܒ ܐܕܐ.
ܐܒܟܗܡܐ ܦܟܗ ܒ ܐܒ ܒ ܗܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐ.
ܐܒܟܗ ܐܒ ܒ ܐܒ ܒ ܐܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܫܠܡ ܐܘܡܬ ܐܚܕܬ ܕܒܟܬ ܢܒܝܫ ܥܠܟܗ ܒܚܕܗ ܒܚܕܗ ܀
ܒܚܕܗ ܡ ܠܡܐܚܕ ܡܒܝܕ. ܟܒܟܬ ܕܝ ܡܟܐ ܒܟܐ ܀
Fol. 43ó. ܕܐܡܗ ܢܙܝܕ ܕܒܐܟ ܢܕ ܡ ܒܗܦܬ | ܒܬ ܘܒܬ ܡܟܬ
ܡܒܝܕ ܀

ܡܘܟ ܒܒܟܐ ܢܒܗ ܡܐܡܗ ܡܡܐ. ܡ ܕܒܙܬ ܕ
ܥܟܐ ܕܐܡܬ ܡܟܬ ܐܙܬ ܒܚ. ܒܡ ܒܒܟܐ ܀
ܡܟܬ ܒ ܒܟܐ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ꠇꠤꠀ .. ꠎꠣꠔꠎꠤ ꠎꠣꠞꠣꠀꠤꠣ. ꠣꠎꠣꠘꠀ ꠘꠣꠞꠣꠔꠣꠞꠣ. ꠇꠞꠣ ꠣꠘꠣ ꠣꠞꠣꠣꠞꠣꠤ ꠣꠘꠣꠤꠤꠀ ꠘꠣꠞꠣꠔꠣꠞꠣ ꠣꠞꠣꠣꠞꠣꠤ

ܗܘ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܕܐ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܝܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܚܕ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܗܘ

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܓܢܘܒܐ ܕܝܢ. ܐܦ ܗܠܝܢ ܕܝ ܐܬ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܫܘܠܡܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ
ܐܬ ܕܡܫܘܫܐ ܕܝܢ ܐܬ ܒܝܬ. ܐܦ ܒܝ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܬ
ܕܝ ܬܐ ܕܡܐ ܕܟܬܒ. ܬܗܘ ܐܚܐ ܕܒܠܚܘ ܐܬ ܕܝ
ܫܒܥ ܟܒܫ ܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܕܝ ܓܒܠ ܕܝ ܐܢ. ܐܠܐ ܒܫ
ܐܬ ܕܡܫܘܫܐ ܒܝ ܫܐ ܒܝܬ. ܐܠܐ ܒܠ ܕܝ ܒܝ ܫܐ ܒܝ
ܐܬ ܕܡܫܘܫܐ ܟ ܒܥܐ. ܕܝ ܐܬ ܕܡ ܐ ܐܬ ܕܝ ܐ
ܒܝ ܟܬܒ ܐ. ܐ ܒ ܐ ܕܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܫܒܚ. ܒܥܝ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܙܟܝܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܢܒܐ ܗܘܐ ܕܝܟ ܬܐ ܒܕܗܐ ܕܥܒܝܕ.

:: ܟܠ ܒܬ ܕܟܝ ܕܚܐ ::

ܕܐ ܚܐ ܕܒܪ ܕܟܝ ܒܐ ܕܘܬ. ܡܒܘܒ ܗܒܝ ܕܝܢ ܒܝ ܕܘܬ ܡܒܐ. ܕܝ ܕܘ ܒܝ ܕܘ ܕܝ ܕܘ ܕܝ ܕܘ ܕ

ܡܢܝ ܕܡܚܙܝ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܐܟ ܒܡܝܬܐ ܟܡܐ ܕܡܚܙܐ ܡܢܝ
ܒܥܝܢܐ ܒܠܒܐ. ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܫܬܟܚ ܒܠ ܗܒܒ ܒܟ
ܒܠܒܐ. ܐܠ ܡܐܡܪܒ ܒܡܟ ܕܠܐ ܒܠܒ ܠܡܐ.
ܟܠ ܒܥܐ ܚܙܝ. ܡܢ ܒܝܡܐ ܐܢ ܐܦܐܠܥܐ ܕܫܐܡܐ.
ܕܫܬܒ ܒܝ ܐܦܪܫ ܟܡܟ ܐܝ ܕܠܒܥܐ. ܐܢܐ ܕܫ ܟܐ
ܡܒܐ. ܒ ܕܡܢ ܐܦܟܫ ܕܫܒܐ ܒܟܠܐ. ܢܐܡܐ ܐܢ
ܐܢܐ ܕܫܐ ܩܢܢ. ܟܢ ܕܡ ܒܠܐ ܐܦ ܟܒܐ ܒܫ
ܐܒܫ. ܟܐ ܐܐ ܡܒܟ ܐܦܐܐ ܐܐܐ ܐܒܢܐ ܐܒܐ.
ܢܐܐ ܒܠܐ. ܐܐ ܕܡ ܕܫܐ ܟܐ ܐܐ ܒܟ ܐܒ. ܐܐ
ܕܡܐܠܐ. | ܐܐ ܫܠܐܐ. ܐܫ ܫܐ ܐܐ ܐܐ. Fol. 41b.
ܢ ܕܫܐ ܕܡ ܢܠ. ܠܫܟ ܢܡ ܐܡ ܕܡ ܐܐ.
ܢܠ ܐܐ ܟ ܢ ܢܐ. ܠ ܢ ܐ ܐ. ܠ ܢ ܐ ܐ ܫ
ܠ ܐ ܫ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܫ ܐ ܐ ܐ

Fol 41a. ܗܘܐ ܡܟܬܒܢ ܠܡܒܥܒ ܚܒܝܒ ܕܒܬܫܡܫ ܕܢܛܘܪܗ ܒܥܬܐ ܫܬܝܬܐ ܒܫܡܐ

ܕܡܒܪܝܐ ܕܦܠܕܝܘܣ

# ܐܓܪܬ ܦܠܕܝܘܣ:

ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܚܝܐ ܘܩܝܡܐ ܕܟܠܗܘܢ ܡܕܡܢܐ: ܕܒܚܕ

ܠܗ ܠܐܗ ܩܕܫܐ ܕܒܬܠܝ ܕܒܚܐ ܒܗ ܒܟ

ܕܢܛܘܪܗ ܕܢܫܬܝܬܐ ܫܬܝܬܐ ܐܚܝ ܟܠ ܐܚܪܢ.

ܩܕܡ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܠܐܗ ܩܕܫܐ ܒܟ ٭ ܡܛܐ ܙܒ ܒܗܝ ܠܡܝܬܒ ܒܟܒܢ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܕܡ ܒܗܝ ܒܥܝܬ ܒܟ ܕܒܚܐ. ܒܗܠ ܡܢ ܕܟ ܡܟܬܒܢ ܐܒܘܒ ܬܐܕ ܗܕܒܗܐ. ܒܫܒ ܒܢܫ ܕܒܩ ܟܠܗ ܕܣ ܡܗܝ. ܙܟܐ ܒܫ ܒܝܟ ܕܒܬܟ ܕܒܬܟ ܕܒܬܒ ܐܒܫܩܗ ܕܗܝܟܠ. ܒܐ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܒܟܫܐ ܟܠ ܗܒܗ ܒܟ ܡܠܩܬ ܙܟܐ ܕܒܟ ܗܠ. ܒܗܠ ܕܒܟ

ەفَيكد. يُكْر أَك دەَّىد نَكْمَىْد. جْج دەپ ضِفْيِم ضِمْكْر
ەفَحِدْو. ميكد ىەجەدَّىد يُنْعِبْ. ەميكد ىەجەدَّىد دِيْدَىْ.
يْىدِم ةَكْر كْر ەِكِيْكْمِ دِيْىدَفَ يْىِ. ةَكْم أَك كْم كْم
بْتَيْد. دِكْمَ أَك مِ يْىدِ دِةَّكْم يِفْكِكْمِفِ دِفَّدِ بِعَىد
ەدَبْىْ. كْر ةَىِ جَكْىةِ يْكَةَ ەَىةَّىِ ەجْ يْكَةَ. يُكْر أَك
كْمِكْم دِيْجِيْمِفِ كِيْد ەفْيَىِ كْم ضِفْيَىِ مِ جْيَوْد.
كْيَمْد ةَنَفَ دِمْىفِيْجْمِ كْمَ يْكَةَ. جْيَىِ ضِدَبْىْ دَّدِفِ.
دْكْ مِ يْفِىمَ يْكَةَ حَجَيْد ةَمَيْد. دِةَ غَىفِم ةَيْنِم
حَدَّد ضِفْيِمِ يْم يُنْفِ ضِمْبَكْتِ دْيْ يْيْدَ مِ ضِةَضَفِ.

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يْكَفِيْ دْىةِيَّمِ دِفَّدِ ضِيْنِيْ دِيْتَشَّةَىِ دِفْىةَّيْد يْىفِةَمِفِ
يْهِلْسِيْد ضِلْمِيْد دَيْنِس دَّلِةَيْد ضِعِفْد
دْكْيَّد دِوَّجِفِيْ: ضِدَقِّ ضِيْلِةَدَفِ
دْجَيْدَضِفِ: دِمْ فَّدِ بِعَىد
ەدَبْىْ ەدِيْدَّىد ضِەِيْشَىد.
فَدَىةَ ەوَّيْد ❖

ܡܫܘܫܐ ܘܡܐܘܕܐ ܕܥܕܐ ܒܗ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܝܢ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܡܫܘܫܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܡܫܪܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܠܥܡܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܢܗܘܢ ܠܗ ܠܫܘܒܚܐ ܘܠܫܡܗ ܢܩܪܘܢ ܒܟܠ ܐܬܪ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܡܫܪܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܠܡܫܒܚ ܠܫܡܗ ܘܠܡܩܪܒ ܠܗ ܩܘܪܒܢ ܘܠܡܫܬܒܚ ܠܗ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲧⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣ ⲉⲣⲙⲟⲟⲩⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲉⲣ ⲉⲣⲙⲟⲟⲩⲉ
ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣ ⲉⲣⲙⲟⲟⲩⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲉⲣ ⲉⲣⲙⲟⲟⲩⲉ
ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ

Fol. 39ᵇ. ⁊ ꝺꝛꝺ ꝺꝛꝺ ꝺꝛꝺ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲙⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲉⲕⲛⲁⲩ ⲛ̀ⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧ

ⲙⲛ ⲉⲙ ϩⲛⲧ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉⲧ ⲛⲁϫⲱⲥ ⲙⲡ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲟⲩ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲥⲛⲁϩⲙⲟⲩⲛⲓ. ϩⲛⲧ ⲥⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲛ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲩⲥⲓⲥ ⲙⲛ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲩⲥⲓⲥ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ
ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲩⲥⲓⲥ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲩⲥⲓⲥ
ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲩⲥⲓⲥ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ

ⲡⲉϩⲁⲃⲉ. ⲁⲃⲱ ⲡⲉⲓ ⲛⲁϥⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲧⲏⲩ ⲛϩⲏⲧ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ
ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ

ܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܒܠܥܡ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܥܡ ܓܒܪܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܘܒܪ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܘܢ ܬܥܒܕ ܘܐܙܠ ܒܠܥܡ ܥܡ ܪܒܝ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܘܐܒ ׃׃ ܘܐܬܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܠ

ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܠܥܡ ܐܙܠ ܥܡ ܓܒܪܐ ܗܕܐ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܠܡ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܢ ܗܟܢܐ

ܕܒܝܗ ܗܘܐ ܕܒܪ ܫܠܡ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ܠܝܘܡ ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܢܝ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ

ܐܬܬ. ܕܝܙܒ ܒܗܡ ܕܒ ܐܟ ܒܗܡ ܒܗܡ ܐܬ ܒܗܡ ܒܗ
ܐܝܘܙܐ ܕܒܐܒܕܘ ܒܟܒܟ ܒܐ ܐܡܒܗ ܕܙܒܣܡܒܗ. ܐܒ
ܒܗ ܒܗ ܒܗ

ܗܟܝ ܩܨ ܟܡܨܗ ܡ ܙܠܡܕܬ ܡܕܪ ܙܢܗܡ ܟ. ܒ ܒ ܒ
ܗܓܝ ܙܘܐ ܠܡܐ ܚܒܗܡܡܐ. ܚܙ ܣܝܟܢܗ ܡܙܒܕ. ܕܘܙ
ܙܕ ܐܙ ܒܟ ܒܙܗ. ܒܗܒܙ ܠܗ ܕܙܗܒܟ ܟܚܢܬܙ ܕ
ܙܕܒܗ ܡ ܫܢܩܗ. ܣܘܗ ܠܗ ܩܕܙ ܙܣܕܒ ܟ ܗܡܙܬܩܗ.
ܡܡܒܟܗ ܕ ܫܡܐ ܡܐ ܠܟ ܫܐ ܠܚܟ ܒܡ. ܠܙܕ ܒܟ ܐܟ ܘܗܡܕ. | ܐܙܕ Fol. 36a.
ܠܗ ܟܒܗ ܙܐ ܐܡ ܙܡܗ ܙܡܕ ܙܡܙ ܕ ܩܢܙ.
ܒ ܙܗ ܙܗ ܐܡ ܙܡ ܙܡ ܙ ܙ ܙ

ⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ. ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ | ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ Fol. 35b.
ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲥⲱⲧⲙ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
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ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲕⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲩⲛⲁⲙⲁⲩⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ.

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ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲏⲧⲉⲣ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲥⲛⲏⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲉⲩⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲯⲩⲭⲏ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲛⲟⲩⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲑⲏⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲕⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓⲁ

ܐܝܒܕܐ ܟ ܒܚ ܡ ܫܪܐܡܗ. ܒܚ ܒܗ ܢܬܦܐ ܫܢ
ܕܒܚܝܢ. ܒܚ ܒܝ ܟܬܢ ܕܗܡܒ ܒܫܢ. ܒܐܒ ܫܟ
ܒܟ ܐܦܟܕ. ܟ ܡ ܒܒܐܒ ܡ ܟܒ ܕܡܒ. ܢ ܫܟ
ܫ ܟܒ ܕܒܐܒ ܫ. ܐܗ ܒܟܟ ܫ. ܐ ܡ ܒ
ܐ ܕ ܐܒ ܕܒܐ ܟ. ܐ ܫ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܟ
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ܕܡܗܝ. ܕܒܝܫܐ ܡܢܗܝܠ. ܕܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܦ ܡܢ ܡܢܝ ܡܬܚܫܒ ܒܗ.
ܟܕ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܨܒܥ ܠܡܐ ܗܘ ܕܒܫܘܝ. ܠܡܐ ܟܐ
ܡܢܗܝܠ ܐܢ. ܡܢܝ ܐܦ ܠܡܐ ܘܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬ ܕܡܢ.
ܠܐ ܕܫܡ ܕܗܘ ܡܢ ܕܐܬ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬ ܕܡܢ ܐܦ
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ܟܬܒܬ ܕܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܒܐ ܠܡܢ ܕܨܒܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܘܢܣܒ ܨܠܒܗ
ܒܟܠ ܝܘܡ ܘܢܬܒܥܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟܘܢ ܕܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܨܒܐ ܨܠܒܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܒܥ
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ܕܒܗ ܐܬܨܠܒ ܥܠܡܐ ܠܝ ܐܬܨܠܒ ܠܝ ܥܠܡܐ ܘܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܥܠܡܐ ܐܠܐ
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ܕܢܬܟܪܙ ܒܗ ܠܐ ܢܬܟܪܙ ܐܠܐ ܒܨܠܒܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܗܘ ܠܝ ܨܠܒܐ ܘܠܝ
ܩܘܪܫܐ ܘܠܝ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܗ ܐܬܨܠܒ ܥܠܡܐ ܠܝ ܐܬܨܠܒ ܠܝ ܥܠܡܐ ܘܠܐ
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ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ
ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ
ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ
ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ
ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ.
ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ

ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܘܒܚܕ ܠܡܐ ܫܠܡܐ. ܒܠܚܘܢ ܕܝ ܟܕܐܘܝܗܝ ܟܘܠܗ
ܐܝܟ ܒܟܘܟܒܐ ܘܒܢܝ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܬܐ ܒܗ ܐܚܕ ܡܢ
ܕܒܐܫܡܝ ܟܝ. ܕܝܢ ܟܕ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ. ܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܒܐܫܡܟ
ܒܝ ܒܕܝ ܕܒܝܗ ܡܢ ܕܐܠܡ ܐܝܟ. ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܟܘܠ
ܕܒܐܡܪ ܒܝܬ ܕܒܝܬܗ. ܒܐܟ ܦܠܓ ܕܒܐ ܕܒܐܡܪ
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Fol. 32b. ܐܡܪ ܕܐ ܕܐ. ܕܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ
ܟܘܠ ܕܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܕܐ
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ܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܝ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܒܐܕܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܠܒܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܡܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܒܐܕܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܒܐܕܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܒܣܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܠܐ 

Fol. 31½. ⲁⲛⲁⲭⲱⲣⲓⲥⲧⲏⲥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ

ⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ. ϫⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲛⲧⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ
ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ
ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ
ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩⲱϣⲧ ⲉⲣⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲩⲱ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ
ⲉⲧⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲁ

ܐܦܝܣ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܘܐܦ 

ܘܟܐ ܒܠܫܐ ܕܒܥܒܕ ܒܗܝ ܠܝܫܡ ܒܢ ܡܢ. ܐܟ ܕܒܥܒܕ ܫܒ
ܡܢ. ܘܟ ܒܢ ܡܢ ܐܒ ܒܗ ܫܒ ܒܗ ܒܡܒܥܒܕ. ܘܒܢܐ ܒܡ
ܗܟܒܢܗ. ܡܟܐ ܟ ܡܢ ܕܡܐ ܠܐ ܕܒܡܒ ܒܝ ooo ܡܢ.
ܘܟܒܐ ܡܢ ܕܒܥܒܕ ܒܗܝ ܕ ܡܢ ooo ܕܒܥܒܕ ܡܢ
ܕܒܟܒܕ ܐܒܥܒܕ ܒܗܝ ܐܟ ܒܗܟܒܟ ܒܢܐ ܡܢ.
ܒܢ ܡܢ ܡܟܒܟ ܒܡ ooo ܡܢ. ܘܒܐ ܕܒܟܒܕ ܡܢ. ooo
ܒܢ ܒܟ ܐܒ ooo ܡܢ. ooo ܒܢ ܒܟ ܒܢ ooo ooo ooo
ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo

ܒܗܘ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬܘܢ ܐܡܪܝܢ ܕܢܦܫܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܒܗܝܟܠܗ ܕܓܘܫܡܐ. ܐܦ ܒܬܪ ܕܢܦܩ ܡܢ ܓܘ ܓܘܫܡܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ
ܒܗ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟܘܢ ܕܢܦܫܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܫܘܠܛܢܐ

ⲡⲉϫⲉ ⲁⲛⲧⲱⲛⲓⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ
ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ
ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲗⲗⲁⲇⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲁ

ⲙⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ. ⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁϥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟ

ꞅꞇꞁ꞉ ꞇꞁ꞉ ꞅꞁ꞉ ꞇꞁ꞉ ꞅꞁ꞉ ꞇꞁ꞉ ꞅ

ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϯ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲓⲟⲛ

ܘܦܘܩ ܡܢܗ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܘܫܬܐ ❊ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܠܡܐ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܒܩ ܗܟܢܐ ܒܡܕܒܪܐ
ܘܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܟ ܐܢܬ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢܫ
ܠܐ ܡܫܬܒܩ ܒܡܕܒܪܐ ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܫܬܡܫ ܒܐܠܗܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ
ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܘܐܢܬ ܚܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܚܛܝܬܝ ܘܐܢܬ ܚܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܥܠܡ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܚܛܝܬܝ ܘܐܢܬ ܚܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܥܠܡ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܟ ܐܢܬ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܒܩ ܒܡܕܒܪܐ
ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܫܬܡܫ ܒܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܚܛܝܬܝ
ܘܐܢܬ ܚܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܘܬ ܠܥܠܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܟ ܐܢܬ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢܫ
ܠܐ ܡܫܬܒܩ ܒܡܕܒܪܐ ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܫܬܡܫ ܒܐܠܗܐ. 

ܗܘܐ ܠܒܪ ܐܟ ܚܕܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ. ܐܟ ܒܟܬܒ ܡܢܝܢ ܕܩܘ ܡܢ ܫܦܝ
ܒܟܬܒ. ܒܒܝܢ ܒܢܢ. ܙܥܩܬ ܒܝ ܒܫܒ ܚܟܡܢ. ܒܝ ܥܡܕ
ܒܟܬ ܫܬܦ ܡܟܝܒ ܠܝܢܟ ܟܐ ܒܡܒ ܒܫ ܐܡܠ. ܫܡܥܕ
ܠܡܒܢ ܕܐ ܒܐ ܒܫ ܟܡ ܒܦܒ ܗܘ ܒܫ ܟܬܒ ܐܦܟܝܡܒ.
ܡܐܒܡ ܐܡܠ ܐܒ ܒܟܠܡ ܒܡܡ ܒܟܡ ܒܒ ܒܦܡ.
ܡܒ ܫܢܐ ܒܟܡ ܡܒܟܠ ܡܡܡ ܒܡܒ ܠܒܡ.
ܡܒ ܫܢ ܒܟܡ ܡܒܟܠ ܡܡܡ ܒܡܒ ܠܒܡ.
ܒܒܐ ܒ ܙܥܩܬ ܒܡ ܒܒܦ ܠܟܡ ܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ. ܠܒ ܒܒ ܒܒ
ܒܟܡ. ܐܡ ܒܦܡ ܒ ܒܒ ܒ ܒ 

ܒܗ ܡܟܠ ܫܩܠ ܡܢ ܒܠ ܙܕܩ. ܫܠܛܬ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܡ ܡܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܡܬܟܠܡ ܥ

ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ. ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ.
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲛⲁⲥⲧⲁⲥⲓⲥ

ⲁⲛⲁⲅ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲛ⁘ ⲥⲱⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲛ
ϣⲱⲕ ⲙⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ.
ⲉⲓⲥ ⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ. ⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ.
ⲛⲛⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲛⲉⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲙⲡⲓⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ. ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ
ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲧⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲁⲕ ⲉⲧⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

Fol. 23½. ⲁⲛⲁⲃⲁⲓⲛⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲁⲥⲕⲉⲓ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲇⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉϫⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ

ܒܗܝ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝܬ ܠܘܬ ܒܥܝܬ ܠܡܚܙܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢܐ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ⲁⲡⲉϫⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁϥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲥⲁⲃⲏ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲙⲁⲓ

ܟܕ ܗܝ ܕܥܡܝܩ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܒܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐܙܠ ܒܐܪܥܐ
ܗܝ ܡܢ ܕܐܚܪܝ. ܘܒܗܕ ܟܕ ܟܠܗ ܠܐ ܫܒܩܗ. ܘܒܥܐ ܠܡܐܙܠ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ
ܘܐܬܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܒܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ. ܘܐܬܚܙܝ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܕܐܬܐ
ܒܟܐ ܕܐܙܠ ܐܡܐ ܐܚܪܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ
ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ
ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ
ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ
ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ
ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ
ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ
ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ
ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ
ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ
ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ
ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ
ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ.
ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܘܩ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ. ܘܗܘ
ܐܙܠ

ⲛⲁⲩⲁ ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲥⲕⲁ ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩⲁⲥⲓ. ⲥⲉⲧⲁⲃⲟ ⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙⲁⲩⲁ.
ⲙ ⲕⲁⲁ ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲁ ⲁⲙ ⲥⲉⲓⲉ ⲉⲙⲓⲥⲉⲓ. ⲉⲓⲁⲉ ⲉⲙ ⲥⲉⲓⲉⲙ ⲉⲙⲁⲙⲁⲙⲁ.
ⲉⲓⲉ ⲙⲁⲧⲁ ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲃⲁⲁⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗ ⲧⲁⲙⲁⲃⲁⲁⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲓⲧⲁ. ⲁⲉ ⲧⲓⲛⲁⲥⲁ
ⲥⲉⲙⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲧⲁⲉ ⲉⲓⲉ ⲓⲁⲙⲁⲧⲁ. ⲉⲓⲉ ⲉⲙ ⲙⲁⲙⲁ ⲓⲁⲁⲉ ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗⲁⲙ ⲉⲙⲁⲥⲁ
ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗ ⲛⲓⲧⲁⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗ. ⲓⲁⲉ ⲥⲁⲗⲁⲙⲁ ⲉⲓ ⲁⲁⲉⲁ ⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲗⲁⲙ.
ⲛⲓⲧⲁⲙⲁⲗⲁⲗ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲉⲓⲗⲁⲙⲁ ⲁⲁⲗⲁⲙⲁⲓⲧⲁ* ⲓ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲉⲙ
ⲉⲓⲁⲁ ⲉⲙⲁⲗⲁⲙ ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲉⲓⲉ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲓⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲓⲁⲁⲉ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ
ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ
ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁ

ܗܘ ܕܝ ܠܐ ܡܬܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܬܪ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܬܕܚܠ ܒܝ ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ ܘܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ ܕܒܗܡܬܐ ܐܠ ܬܫܬܘ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ ܕܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ

ܡܦܩܢ ܐܦܐ ܠܡܐ ܟܥܠܒܢ ܡܗܦܟܢ. ܕܠ ܟܡ ܝܢܩܐ ܕܡܐ
ܝܢܟܠ. ܡܐܢ ܝܥܐ ܟܡ ܒܡܒܢ ܐܦ ܕܙܕܢ ܟܢ.
ܒܟܠ ܕܡ ܙܒܡܐ ܕܝܥܢ ܠܟ ܟܡ. ܟܗ ܕܡ
ܡܠܟܡ ܙܟܐܐ. ܡܟܡ ܟܡ ܡܡܒܡ ܡܐ ܒܙܒ ܝܙܐܐ
ܠܟ* ܟܙ ܟܡ ܙܒ ܡܥܡ ܐ ܡܡ ܡܡܡ ܙܕܕܐ
ܟܒܙ. ܒܟܒ ܡܒܡܡܐ ܡܠܟ ܟܐ. ܡܒܒ ܝܙܙܒ
ܡܟܠ ܠܟܡܡܙܒ ܙܒ ܐܐ ܡܐ ܡܡ ܡܒ ܡ
ܐ ܒܡܐ ܠܟ ܡܡ ܟܒ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲏ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲏⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ

ܒܗܘ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢ ܫܟܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܝܬ ܡܩܕܫ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ

ܒܟܐ ܡܢ ܐܟܠ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܬܘܢܝܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܬܐ ܠܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܘ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ

ⲁⲛ. ⲉⲓϣⲱⲡ ⲥⲉ ⲛⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉ. ⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲉⲩⲥⲩⲛⲁⲅⲱⲅⲏ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ
ⲛⲧⲉⲩⲙⲁⲧⲁⲓⲟⲧⲏⲥ [sic] ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲕⲏ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ
ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲩⲛⲁⲅⲱⲅⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ
ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲕⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲛⲧⲓⲕⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ
ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲥⲩⲛⲁⲅⲱⲅⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲩ

ܒܗ ܡܟܟ ܕܚܒܐ ܒܙܒܕ. ܕܟ ܗܝܡܢ ܟܐ ܕܡܗ ܩܕܕܟ ❊
ܕܚܒܐ ܒܚܒܐ ܒܚܒ ܐܚܐ. ܒܙܐ ܒܗ ܟܡܗ ܟܗܒ
ܕܝܫܐ ܕܟܚܒ ܒܚ ܗܡܗ ܐܒ ܙܒ ܗܡ ܒܟܒ
ܝܒܟ ܟ. ܒܚ ܗܡܒ ܕܟ ܡܒܚ ܒ ܝܒܗ ܒܟ ܒܚܟ.
ܒܗܟܒ ܕܒܒ ܒܟ ܒܗ ܐ ܟ. ܟ ܙܐ ܝܒܟ ܒܚ
ܡܟܟܒ ܟ. ܒܙ ܝܟܟܒ ܙ ܒܚܕ ܟ ܡܒܒ.
ܒ ܒܚ ܟ ܒܚ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ ❊
ܒ ܒ ❊ ❊ ❊

ܕܡܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܬܒܥ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܒܕ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ

ܟܬܒ ܥܕܬ. ܚܠ ܒ ܗܕܐ ܒܟܠܗ. ܕܟܥܕܬ ܐܦܣ ܠ
ܡܢ. ܐܟ ܟܗ ܡܐ ܫܟ ܢܕ ܕܢܚܕܬ ܫܙ ܡ ܫܟ. ܐܟ
ܕܒܟܕܐ ܟܙܐܡܐ ܐ ܟܬܒ* ܐܟ ܙܡܐ ܐ ܟܗ
ܥܕ. ܐܟ ܫ ܢ ܒܕ ܒܟܐ ܥܫܢ* ܕܒܟܢ ܕܐ
ܐܢܐ ܕܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܒܫܡܐ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܩܐܡܝܢ ܒܥܕܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܟܬܒ ܩܕܡ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܩܝܡܐ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ. ܘܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܩܪܝ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܡܫܬܚܠܦ ܡܢ ܥܘܠ

ܠܟܦ ܕܝ ܕܒܠܟܦ ܒܗܒܬ ܝܢܐ ܫܠܡ ܬܕܝ ܦܕܟ ܕܟܟܣܐ.
ܒܟܡ ܕܐܐܒܡ ܠܫܠܡ ܒܬܟܐ ܝܒ. ܠܟܦ ܕܝ ܟ ܐ
ܐܐܒܡܐ ܕܫܠܡ ܗܬܟܐ. ܝܐ ܠܟܦ ܕܝ ܕܟܬܕܟܦ
ܐܫܐ. ܦܒܐ ܠܒ ܕܕܫ ܝܒܐܒܐ ܐܝܕܒܐ. ܦܒܐ ܝܒܬ
ܠܒ ܒ ܦܕܫ. ܒܟ ܕܦܕܐܐ ܒܕܐ ܝܒ. ܐ ܦܒܐ ܐܒܐ
ܝܐܟܒ ܕܠ ܒܕܐ ܕܕܦܫ ܐ ܕܬܐܒܕ. ܠܠܫ ܒܒ ܒܟ ܦܕ
ܐܐܟܐ ܕܝ ܒܬܕܫ ܕܕܐ ܟ ܫ ܟ ܠ ܫ ܟ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܝ ܒ ܕ
ܐ ܟ. ܒ ܦܕ ܫܒܟ ܠܫܝ ܝܒܝܕ. ܦܒܝ ܟ. ܟ ܐ ܕ ܝ ܒ ܕ
ܦܫܝ. ܝܟ ܕܝܒܦ ܟܕܐ ܦ ܫ ܟ ܠ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܒܟܝܟ ܟ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܗܝܡܢܘܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܒܝܬܐ.
ܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܝ ܟ ܡܗܝܡܢ ܒܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܫܡܥ ❊
ܠܗ ܟܠ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܠܝܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܟ
ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܕܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ. ܘܐܢ ܐܢ ܟ
ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ.
ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ. ܘܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ
ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ. ܐܠ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ
ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ. ܐܠ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ
ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ. ܐܠ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܡ ܡܫܬܡܥ
ܐܢ

ܕܒ ܒܕܘ ܗܠ ܫܗܐܒܕ ܒܙܕܗ. ܫܕܝ ܠܒܕ ܕܒܝܬ ܙܟܠ
ܒܠܣܘܕ ܠܥܒܠܠ ܒܩܢܟ ܘܟܫܗܘܙܗ ܥܕܪ ܫܗܐܒܕ* ܙܒܗ ܒܝ
ܒܟܒܬ ܕܝܒܙ ܕܫ ܕܗܒܟ ܘܫ ܗܒܕܬ ܗܠܫܘ ܕܒܕܙ
ܐܘܙܗ ܟܥܒܬ ܙܕܒܘܣ. ܥܕܪ ܒܝ ܕܫܗܒ ܫܗܒ ܘܫܟܗܗ
ܢܣܗܒ ܫܕ. ܝܒܙ ܕܫ ܒܒܕ ܟܒܕ ܒ ܗܕܘ. ܐ ܒ ܢܫ
ܕܫ ܒ ܙܣܒܟ ܠܥܒܙ ܝ ܗܕ. ܗܫܘܟ ܣܘܫܗ ܗ ܗܫܫܒ. ܕ | ܫ Fol. 14a.
ܕܫ ܒܫܒ ܟ ܘܫܗܒ ܟܢܒ ܠܥܒ. ܕ ܫܒ ܗ ܫ ܟ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ
ܒ ܟ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ ܫ ܗ

ܕܒܫܝܢ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܠ ܕܒܫܝܢ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ. ܘܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܒܕ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ

ܒܫܠܡ ܠܡܬܪܚ ܐܘ ܠܡܚܫܒ. ܕ ܡܢܝܢ ܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܫܘ.
ܐܬܪܟ ܐܝܟܐ. ܫܟܒ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܒܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܒܪ ܐ Fol. 13a
ܕܢܫܬܟܚ ܡܢ ܕܒܟܐ ܐܢ ܕܥܕܢ ܒܝ ܒܟܐ ܕܢ ܢܥܒܕ
ܒ ܡܢ ܕܢܒ ܒܟ ܒܚܒܪ ܕܢܗܘܬ ܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܗܘ
ܒܟ ܒܡܢ ܫܟܚ. ܐܠ ܢܫ ܕܐܡ ܒܚܢܗ ܐ. ܢܠ ܬܟܒ
ܒܚܢܗ ܐ. ܒ ܡܢ ܕܒ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܢ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܢ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܢ ܐ

Fol. 12b. ܗܘ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܫܬܘܕ ܒܗ | ܐܠܐ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܫܬܘܕ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ

ܟܬܒ. ܒܟܢܫܐ ܕܠ ܢܥܣܐ ܒܢܚܐ ܚܒܫܥܒܫܐ. ܕܫܟ
ܒܩܦܐ ܒܗܕܐ. ܟ ܒܝ ܟܚܫܩܐ ܟܐ ܡܒܐܒܐ ܟ ܒܒܐܒܢܒ
ܡ ܐܚܩܐ ܒܠܝܐ ܠܝܐ. ܐܡ ܒܩܦܐ ܡܒܟܝܢܐ. ܐܟܟ
ܩܟܩܐ ܒܒܒ ܘܒܟ ܡܒܒ ܓܕܠ. ܒܟܟ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܡܟ
ܥܕܐ ܟ ܚܝܟܩܐ ܐܟ ܚܒܟܒܩܐ. ܒܐ ܠܐ ܒܒ ܒܝ
ܟ ܙܥܒܐ ܫܠܐ ܐܒܒܚܐ ܩܐ ܫܐܒܐ. ܒܠ ܒ ܐܩ ܚܒܐ
ܟܚܐ ܐܒܩ ܐܒܟܒܐ ܟܒܟ ܫܐܒ ܒܟ. ܐܒܒܐ ܐܩ
ܟܚܐ ܚܐܒܐ ܠܒܩܐ. ܐܩܩ ܩ ܒܒܐ ܒܒ. ܐܡܒ
ܟܚܐ ܒܚܥܐ ܒܒܐ ܚܐ ܒܒ ܟ. ܒ ܟ ܐܒ ܒ
ܟ ܒܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܒܡܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ

ܟܡ ܠܡܕܪ. ܠܡܙܕܘܩ ܕܢܚܒܘܫ ܟ ܕܟ ܡܘܡ ܒܡ ܒܕܪ
ܕܒܟܠ ܡ ܐܘܕܝ. ܢܘܡ ܬܒ ܡܪܡܪ ܠܡܕܪ. ܢܘܕܐ ܗ ܕܒ
ܒܒ ܡܒܒܟ. ܕܟ ܐܐܡܒ ܒܡ ܒܩܟ ܡ ܡܒܟ. ܟ ܒܒ
ܒܡ ܐܠܟ ܒܒ ܟܟ. ܚܒ ܠܒ ܕܐ ܒ ܕܐܠܒ ܕܒܒ
ܒܡ ܕܐܡ ܕܒ ܟܟ. ܡܒ ܒ ܟܡ ܡܠܟ ܡܟ ܡ.
ܒܐܡ ܕܟ ܡ ܕܒܐܠܒ ܡܟ ܡ ⁂ ܗ ܒ ܡܒ ܐ
ܐܕ ܒ ܒ ܕܒ ܡ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܒ ܒ

ܒܬܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܚܛܝܬܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܚܛܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܩܪ ܘܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܫܩܪܐ ܗܘ ܕ

ܘܡܬܚܙܝܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܐܝܟ ܟܠܗ ܟܝ. ܗܘ ܕܫܠܡ
ܬܗܘܝܢ ܥܡ ܚܒܪܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ. ܐܡܪܬ ܠܗ ܐ ܝܠܝܕܐ ܐܡܐ ܟܝ. ܕܡܚܟܝܬ
ܟܝ ܥܡ ܕܝܫܟܐ ܩܕܡܝܬ. ܟ ܐܦ ܥܡܟ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܫܦܪ
ܫܘܝܢܟ ܐܢܬ. ܟ ܐܦ ܥܡܟ ܐܢܐ ܒܗ ܝܠܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܗ ܕܐܡܪ
ܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ. ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ
ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܕܐܡܪ ܒܟܠ ܐܬܪ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܟ ܫܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܒܐܡܪ. ܕܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ.

ⲗⲁⲁⲩⲃⲏⲧ ⲇⲓⲃⲁⲗ ⲫⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ. ⲟⲩⲇ ⲭⲉ ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ ⲉⲣⲁⲩ ⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲁⲩⲃⲏⲧ ⲛⲁⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ. ⲡⲉⲕ ⲥⲉⲕⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ. ⲙⲉⲗⲁⲩ ⲗⲉⲇ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲛⲁⲁⲩⲃⲏⲧ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ

ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲁⲓ

ܒܗܠ ܕܐ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܠܡܐ ܠܡܒܠ ܠܥܡ. ܐܢܐ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܡ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ

ⲉⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲛⲧⲁⲗⲓⲟⲥ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ

ⲛⲁϥⲉⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁϥⲉⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ
ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁϥⲉⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁϥⲉⲣⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉϥⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ
ⲛⲁⲩ

ܗܘ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܐܠܝܢ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܡܐ

ڤڊڏڪ ڤڊڏڪ. ڤڊڪڪ ڤڊڏڪ ڤڊڏڪ ڤڊڏ

ܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܘܫܕܪ ܠܗ ܒܝܕ ܐܚܝܗ ܕܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܕܐܙܠ ܠܡܕܒܪܐ. ܘܟܕ
ܐܬܐ ܠܘܬܗ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܕܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܠܡܕܒܪܐ. ܘܐܙܠ
ܠܘܬ ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟܘܪܣܝܗ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܠܒܪ ܡܢ
ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ
ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ
ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ
ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪܐ ܘܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܬܡ

ܒܗ ܗܘܐ ܟܕ ܙܒܢ ܐܢ ܕܟ ܙܒܢ. ܙܒܢ ܗܘܐ ܒܗ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܐܒܕ ܐܢ ܕܟ ܙܒܢ ܐܢ ܕܟ ܙܒܢ ܐܢ ܕܟ ܙܒܢ

ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁϥϫⲱ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲧⲁⲛⲁⲥ ⲙⲡⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

Fol. 5r. ⁊ ⁊ ⁊

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ. ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉⲡⲓⲑⲩⲙⲓⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲣⲧⲓⲁ

ⲙⲡⲣⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲩ

ܟܬܒܘ ܠܗ ܕܒܫܡܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܟ. ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܐܦ ܗܟܢܐ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ. ܘܐܢ ܒܫܡܗ ܐܦ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܡܘܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܠܒܟ ܘܒܦܘܡܟ ܘܒܠܫܢܟ ܘܒܟܠ ܐܝܡܪ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܠܚܘܕ ܘ

ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ

ܗܘ ܕܒܥܝ ܠܡܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ

ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲓ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲛⲁⲩ

ڤيڪ مح ٺڌ ٿڌ ڏڌڌ. ڪڪڊ وٿڌ ڊ ووڊڌ. ٻڏڌڪ ٿڌ ٺڌ ڪڪ ڏڌڌ ڪڪ ڏڌڌ ٻڏڌ

ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܕܢ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܗܢܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܦ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܢܫܪܐ ܚܝܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ܀ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܬ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܟܘܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚܘܢ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܕܢ ܕܐܢܬܘܢ

Fol. 1a.

# ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲉ

ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ

بك سبله دمّدْ بعَهحصحبسَ مقّجنبْ لحجهَب

حهّكَ دهْتحنَهْ ٥بتِسَبْ دْبْقَهْ، فَجتِهْ سبتجّهْ

مَدِحَدّهْ دْهبَه لَحلمَمْ فْلجله جبله ٭

دْحجبج لمَجبتّ فْمبهْدْ مّدْ قّلجبهم

بْقهمهكّ دْهلّلكفَلبهم مدجبتَهْ ٭

دْجهْبِ لهَهْ لهَهّ

فْدْهمبّكّ ٭

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Τὸ
Ἅγιον
Ὁ
Ω
Ν
Πνεῦμα